14 Adult Education

ADULT CONFERENCE—Shown above are participants in the seventh annual conference of adult education and the Negro at State Agricultural and Mechanical College in Orangeburg, S. C. The group includes representatives from several Southern colleges.

Educational Discrimination?

A committee of teachers from the Jefferson County school system has made a series of charges against the county school board. The committee holds that the schools of Mountain Brook and Homewood have received financial advantages from the board not extended to schools in other parts of the county. As one reads the charges, he is not greatly impressed by their logic, and certain explanations suggest themselves. Inasmuch, however, as any sort of discrimination against citizens who bear equal shares of the tax burden is a denial of the democratic principle, the charges ought to be examined fully and publicly.

Specifically the charges are these:

That 20.29 per cent of funds available for building and equipment in the county have been spent in Mountain Brook and Homewood, although only 7.7 per cent of the pupils in the system live in the favored districts.

That $277.19 per pupil was spent for the purpose in the two communities contrasted with $91.64 per pupil for the remainder of the county system.

That teachers in Mountain Brook and Homewood are paid $20 per month more than teachers of the same rank in other parts of the system.

In considering these charges, one would like to point out that they cover figures from November, 1945, to February, 1949, a period of marked growth for the over-the-mountain territory. To judge the fairness of expenditures in one section of the county with those in another, one ought to have figures for a long period of time and certainly should take into consideration the spurts and recessions of population in various areas. Only against such a background can and intelligent appraisal of the whole policy be made. For expenditures in various areas cannot be equal at all times.

It is also true—a fact apparently not brought out in the series of charges—that the additional salary paid to teachers in Mountain Brook and Homewood comes from the communities. Local school districts have the right to add to their own expenditures for education, if their citizens wish to do so. Such action is commendable.

These are points which readily come to mind. There may be others. The school board will certainly have an official statement to make after it has checked facts, figures, and reasons. The board cannot afford to ignore the charges. Until its reply is heard, it is only fair to withhold further judgment. But that reply should be full and it should come soon.

Adequate Educational Support In Alabama

(From The Lee County Bulletin, Auburn)

School principals and school administrators convening in Birmingham for the annual Alabama Education Association meeting, heard State Superintendent Austin Meadows outline a legislative program which deserves the studied consideration of the May session of the Legislature. The program calls for $11,000,000 additional appropriations, not the astronomical $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 extra several sources have claimed.

If public education can get the federal aid school leaders anticipate, Dr. Meadows explained, an increase of $11,000,000 in the educational appropriation would make possible employment of teachers on a 12-month basis and take care of automatic salary increases and building costs already planned.

To those who whistle under their breaths at the mention of such substantial increases in appropriations, we cite the requests for larger appropriations in other states. North Carolina is asking for an increase of $66,400,000 and Missouri seeks an increase of $20,100,000. In 32 of 34 states whose legislatures are meeting this year, the administrations have recommended sizable increases in education and public welfare appropriations. In California, there is a demand for $350,600,000 for schools and welfare, with education getting the bigger share. Sixty per cent of Georgia's total appropriation will go to education, health and welfare.

If Alabama is even to hold her present position in public education, considerable increases in appropriations must be made by the coming legislative session. The State Department of Education has issued for the current school year 6,000 emergency teacher certificates. This reflects the fact that the Alabama pay schedule is not high enough to attract and hold qualified teachers. With other states raising their appropriations for education, it stands to reason it will be necessary to issue an even larger number of emergency certificates next year, unless more funds are made available for teacher salaries.

The situation is most acute in the elementary grades of the rural areas. Dr. Meadows predicted in Birmingham that the rural areas "will be faced with the same situation in education as in medical care." The rural schools will not be able to get personnel for lack of adequate pay scales and facilities, he predicted, unless the Legislature comes through with a much larger appropriation than that presently available to education.

Those who argue that Alabama is too poor a state to increase appropriations by such amounts more logically might argue that Alabama is too poor not to spend more money on education. Most of our economic ills can be traced directly to the low standard of public education today.

The Educational Challenge

A very great deal has been said from time to time about the needs of the public school system in Alabama. *The News* has often pointed out the importance of public education to the citizens of Alabama and to the welfare of the whole state. This paper has commented on the deficiencies of the system, fully aware that the responsible authorities are also cognizant of shortcomings and tremendously anxious to remedy them. The trouble has always been that funds sufficient to bring educational standards up to a minimum level have not been available.

Probably not many of the state's citizens have been wholly aware of what the cost would be were standards raised throughout the state to the level which would satisfy school authorities. Therefore the figures released yesterday by a special committee of the Alabama Association of School Administrators may have come as a distinct shock. They are intended to indicate how much is actually needed for what may be called an acceptable program for the years ahead.

* * *

The actual cost, we are told, would be approximately $40,000,000 a year in addition to the $56,000,000 being spent this fiscal year for education in Alabama. The school leaders added up their various requests and brought forth a budget which, if accepted, would cost the state $94,891,627 in 1949-1950 and $98,466,154 in 1950-1951. That amount, however, large as it seems, is put forth only as a minimum requirement for bringing the business of public education in sight of the reasonable goals it has set for itself. If everything that is actually needed were figured in, the cost for next year would be still greater: it is estimated at $124,009,992.

Thus Alabamians are faced with cold figures. The school leaders have long been working toward an objective. They have now set forth the need. It is up to the people of the state, expressing their wills through the elected members of the Legislature, to determine what is to be done to meet the need.

* * *

It seems probable that educational forces have been encouraged at this particular time to set figures down on paper because of the expectation that some funds may come to the state through the passage of a federal aid-to-education bill. While the chances for passage of such a measure look better now than they ever have before, there is no certainty of getting it. If such a bill is made into law by the present Congress, it would probably funnel into Alabama about $20,000,000 next year. Then, to meet the proposed budget, the state would have to provide approximately the same amount in addition to the amount appropriated this past fiscal year. If the bill does not pass Congress, the need is still here.

The state has always gotten along on much less than $90,000,000 a year for the public schools. But our educational system has never been as good as it should be, or even might be. Now we as citizens are presented with a challenge. Men who have given their lives to public education have made the estimate.

* * *

Of the total, $75,671,313 would go for operation of the public schools through the high school level. About $51,500,000 would be used to increase teacher salaries and to add more teachers to the rolls. The amount would permit the schools to pay a teacher with a college degree $3,200 for 12 months of work. The salary schedule would be graded down for those with less than four years of college training, but the higher amounts offered to the better trained would be inducements leading toward improvement of instruction.

In addition to the sums asked for administering the schools, an added amount, estimated at $216,979,685, is needed for a building program for both public schools and the colleges of the state.

These figures are startling, but they should not be dismissed as visionary. They point out the needs and the price of meeting them. We have long recognized the deficiencies. We have often had to apologize for our substandard schools.

Here are the facts laid coldly before us. What are we going to do about them? It is the business of the Legislature to decide. But we as citizens cannot just shrug our shoulders. The schools belong to us. The business of education is fundamental. The time has come for us to face facts squarely. Can we as Alabamians and Americans afford to go along with less in education than we should have? We should be thankful to the school leaders for presenting the facts. Now the problem is before us. It's our duty to attempt to solve it.

Alabama Takes Big Strides In Aiding Education Program

By WILLIAM O. SMITH, JR.
Advertiser Staff Writer

Alabama has made progress on the nation, according to the Ala-

bama Education Association. Prior to 1947 taxpayers had

In recent years Alabama taxpayers have done a good deal of spending. Today, the AEA added, it looks very much as it did yesterday, made up primarily of requests for more money—more teachers, buildings, they, by a constitutional amendment, assigned all the net proceeds from the income tax to

teachers salaries. These levies, bolstered by post-war business, have produced record revenues for schools.

What this increased revenue has meant to Alabama schools during the past nine years is seen from the following figures:

State support, elementary and secondary schools, 1940, $12,151,000, and in 1948, $44,598,000; per pupil support, 1940, $18, and in 1948, $68.46; per pupil current expenditures, 1940, $35.52, and in 1948, $87.49; average salary paid instructional staff, 1940, $719, and in 1948, $1,900; ranks among state in salaries paid, 1940, 46, and in 1948, 38; length of school term, 1940, 154 days, and in 1948, 176 days.

In 1947 Alabama's income was $2,371,000,000, the bulletin stated. The following year its current expenditures for elementary and secondary schools were $57,000,0000. This amount was 2.4 per cent of the total income. By that measure Alabama ranked eighth among the 48 states.

This extraordinary effort was made despite the fact that Alabama is one of the low income states. The effort provides eloquent proof that Alabama citizens want their children educated.

The state has made some excellent financial gains since World War II, but so have the other states. The net results still leave Alabama in the lowest bracket of states in regard to income.

According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Alabama's per capita income in 1947 was $827, which ranks it as the 45th state.

Income tax payments last year were $2,371,000,000. For the same year the state collected $104,000,000 in taxes. Tax collections, therefore, represented 4.38 per cent of income tax payments, which ranks Alabama 25th among the states.

Between 1941 and 1946 the major problem was the vanishing teacher. Higher salaries offered in other kinds of work, plus war services, took hundreds of teachers from the classrooms. To fill these vacancies, thousands of substandard certificates were issued to young people and former teachers whose professional certificates had long expired.

During the past two years slight progress has been made in replacing temporary with standard certificates. During the past year the number of emergency certificates dropped from 9,000 to 8,000. More than two-thirds of this number is found in the rural schools.

Now, just as this progress is getting under way, Alabama schools are faced with increasing enrollments. Last year the number of births in the state exceeded by more than 20,000 the number in 1940. Similar conditions prevail throughout the nation.

As the result, the country faces a serious shortage of teachers, particularly elementary school teachers. By 1960 it is estimated that the number of elementary school teachers needed throughout the United States would populate a city three times the size of Birmingham.

The supply of teachers furnished by the state college is far below the demand. In June, 1948, only 100 elementary school prepared teachers left the colleges. Only 160 are expected to graduate in 1949.

To stem the flow of teachers from Alabama schools by maintaining the salary schedule inaugurated by the 1947 Legislature, and to employ additional teachers to relieve many overcrowded classrooms, the AEA is asking the 1949 Legislature to increase school appropriations in the amount of $6,725,000. These are minimum figures.

To make bad matters worse, there has been practically no school construction during the war years. Boards of education have been able to make minor repairs on schools, and a few new buildings have been erected, despite high construction costs, it was pointed out in the bulletin. But a state program of school construction has not been touched.

As a minimum amount needed for school construction, the AEA is asking the state to provide $75,000,000 over a five-year period.

BIG INCREASE IN TAXES REQUESTED BY FOLSOM

Alabama Legislature Asked To Finance Pensions, Roads, Teacher Pay Boosts

By the Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 3.—Stunned Alabama legislators heard Governor Folsom ask Tuesday for nearly $59,000,000 a year in new taxes.

The recommendations came at the opening of the 1949 legislative session. The Governor delivered them in person, addressing a joint session of the House and Senate.

Old Age Pensions

First, in his biennial message to the Legislature, Folsom proposed a one-cent hike in the state's 6-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax to pay for an $80,000,000 highway bond issue. That increase would bring in around $4,500,000 a year.

Then, submitting his budget for the next two fiscal years, the Governor outlined the rest of his tax program. It called for $54,320,000 in new revenue to finance such things as $50 a month old age pensions, public hospitals, and higher school teacher salaries.

Folsom recommended the highway bond issue as a means of raising money for the "mailbox" road program he has promised since before his election three years ago. The $80,000,000 would be used to finance a four-year road building program, and the bonds would be retired over a 20-year period.

Half the money could be raised, the Governor suggested, by selling bonds to the man in the street, like the Federal Government's Savings Bond system. The bulk of the other new revenue would come from increases in sales and income taxes.

Called "Impossible"

There seemed to be slight chance of his tax program getting through the Legislature, however. Chairman Bruce Henderson of the Senate Finance Committee tagged it "impossible." Henderson is leader of a Senate "economy" bloc which claims a majority of the votes in the upper chamber.

Folsom also asked for:

1. Repeal of the poll tax and abolition of absentee voting.
2. Creation of an Alabama Watershed Development Board whose goal would be to "complete public ownership of all generating power in the state."
3. Establishment of a State Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure state banks like the FDIC does for Federal banks.
4. A constitutional convention to rewrite Alabama's basic law.
5. Reapportionment of the Legislature.
6. More funds for negro education and improved racial relations.
7. A full-time State Liquor Control Board instead of the present setup where board members are paid by the day and generally meet only once a week.

Formerly A Crime

One hundred and 17 years ago the Alabama legislature enacted a law making it a crime to teach a Negro to read or write. Today we have a governor's committee insisting, among other things, upon the erection of a Negro university here.

That the 1832 law making it a crime to teach a Negro to read or write appears profoundly unjust and indefensible to present-day Alabamians is the measure to progress. Such a law, which of course was calculated to preserve slavery, strikes us of today as repugnant as the tyranny of the church in Martin Luther's day in trying to prevent translation of the Bible so everyone could read it without the tendentious guidance of a priest.

Which, it might be said parenthetically, are striking examples of how moral values change; and that the Eternal Verities, such as they may be, are possibly much fewer than we comprehend.

But coming back to the educational progress of the Negro (we are much indebted here to a fine paper by Frank L. Grove, secretary of the Alabama Education Association) it should be understood that despite the legislative will to deny learning, there were prophets in those days who were wiser.

"Capital follows the schoolhouse"—such was the epigrammatic counsel of J. M. L. Curry, minister, educator, business man.

"If you don't lift them up," Dr. Curry said, "they will drag you down to industrial bankruptcy, social degradation and political corruption. If you don't educate the Negro, he will drag you down to hell."

Now that we Alabamians have had a great many generations to observe the meaning of a population that is 34.7 pct. Negro, we find Curry's word platitudinous to trite.

As early as 1890 the state superintendent of education was successful in abolishing the apportionment of state funds on a race basis. But as late as the 1901 Constitutional Convention the likes of Tom Heflin and his associates in the convention were bent on denying education to the colored man.

Strikingly enough, at the turn of the century a considerable impetus to Negro education came from a source that the patter-liberals, the occupational liberals, paint as the unrelenting enemy of the masses—the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. and others. Industrialist George Crawford and others wanted an effective, dependable labor force. To that end the corporations, as a matter of enlightened self-interest, began subsidizing schools. The example had its effect on the public viewpoint.

Today the State Board of Education allots funds without respect to race. This came about partly through the prods and pressures of court decisions, but it is the fact nonetheless. Some counties, such as Montgomery, follow the same practice. A great many counties have not come to it, but inevitably will.

The progress from 1928 to 1948, as stated by the Grove paper, is clearly seen in these figures:

"In 1928 there were 329,146 Negroes in Alabama between the ages of 6-20. In 1938 this had dropped to 319,261. In 1948, 275,515.

"And yet, despite the decrease in Negro school population during the 20 years, the number of Negroes in attendance was as follows: In 1928—148,442; 1938—181,022; 1948—191,887.

"School terms for Negroes for this period increased as follows: in 1928—127 days; 1938—142 days; 1948—177 days.

". . . Salaries: 1928, $354; 1938, $396; 1948, $1,648."

The decision about Negro education is clear in these figures. We would have been better off had we gone faster. But we're over the hump and can go on from here.

Alabama Realities

As a native Alabamian who visited that State at the same time as did Mr. Drew Pearson, I wish to correct a few impressions that he may have made in his May 10 column on "Alabama Negroes Forge Ahead." First, the salaries of Negro and white teachers are not equal in Alabama; this is true in only a few counties. Second, Alabama State Teachers' College for Negroes is not even comparable to the University of Alabama, to say nothing of being equal (keep in mind that it is supposed to be the "State University" for Negroes). Finally, too many shanties, huts, dilapidated cabins, and churches remain as the only schools that many Alabama Negroes must attend.

It is a salutary trend when reporters and writers give publicity to the good that is done in the South in the field of race relations. But reporters should not allow their enthusiasm, gained from tours conducted by community officials through the front yard of a community, to influence them to telescope the good news out of its proper proportion and to leave with the impression that the whole house is in good order.

ROSCOE R. NIX.

Washington.

GREENVILLE NEGRO SCHOOL

TO LAUNCH FUND DRIVE

Greenville, Ala. Apr. 24,-Prof. T. M. Patton, principal of the Lomax Hannon, a local Negro boarding school, has announced that a campaign is being launced to raise $150,000 for additional equipment and buildings. The school is owned and operated by a Methodist Conference.

Prof. J. R. Wingfield for a number of years principal of the school and superintendent of Albamaa Negro Reform School at Mt. Meigs, will assist in the campaign, which is expected to be supported by both White and Negro people.

Source: Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 4-22-49

Textbook Improvement

"There is a custom in the United States called scapegoating and in some cases American textbooks reflect our failures in intergroup relations and reinforce this custom," said Dr. Howard E. Wilson of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dr. Wilson was speaking of Intergroup Relations in Teaching Materials, a four year study published today under the auspices of the American Council on Education.

The study started at Harvard in 1944 under Dr. Wilson's direction was made possible by a grant of $30,000 by Milton H. Biow and associates to the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The latter organiation requested the American Council on Education to undertake a professional and unbiased study of American textbooks.

After a careful study of the field, 266 representatives elementary and secondary school texts were analyed, as were 24 college introductory texts, 25 college manuals and 100 of the most widely read children's library books.

The study is not a "black list" of condemned books or a "white list" of recommended books. It is an appraisal of representative practices concerning the treatment of intergroup relations and positive recommendations for improvement. It has been found that textbooks are not guilty of planned derogation of any group, but that there are frequent value judgments and implications carelessly expressed which tend to perpetuate the antagonisms current in American life. Even more pronounced are "omissions of data and gaps in curriculum planning."

"Better school books," says Dr. Wilson, "will be written when the demand is made for better courses of study, better school organiation and teaching training programs. To try only to prove our schooloobks without improving the courses of study for which these books are written is ineffective and inefficient. What is needed is a joint integrated re-examination and revision of school books, courses, teacher training programs and teaching aids, such as films."

It has been discovered that much information given in texts does little to offset the stereotype conception of various "groups." For example, most of the information about Jews in world history texts is concerned with ancient civilization. Three-fourths of all space allotted to Jews in such books deals with events before 79 A. D.

Material on the Chinese, Filipinos and Japanese in our nation lag behind current developments concerning them and often contain offsensive generalizations.

While recent texts tend to direct more attention to Negroes as an American group, the average text tends to ignore the group and its position in present day society. The picture of the Negro put before students is still that of a slave or a child-like freedman. Very little data about Negroes since 1876 can be found in history books.

Another group pupils learn little about is the Spanish-speaking group living not only in the Southwest but in most of our metropolitan communities. Where this group is mentioned and particularly in literary anthologies, the Mexican peon stereotype is intensified.

Perhaps the most important contribution of this study in a complex area of education and American life is that it furnishes those who want to know, with a realistic plan of action. It tells us what our books are teaching, and there is available a series of recommendations approved by such experts in the field as Howard E. Wilson, the late Ruth Benedict, Otto Klineberg, Florence Bamberger, Alain Locke, George F. Zook and others, which authors and school officials can follow with confidence and results.

The Solid South

Education for Negroes In Alabama Takes Long Strides In a Short Time

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND *By Drew Pearson*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A few years ago, if anyone predicted that white and Negro teachers soon would be paid the same salaries in the schools of Alabama, he would have been scoffed at.

A few years ago also, no one would have believed the prediction that Negro schools would become as up-to-date and modern as white schools. And if anyone had predicted that a Negro would sit among 12 good men and true on a jury which decided the fate of a white man where the death sentence was involved, he would have been considered revolutionary.

However, all of these things have happened—in Alabama.

Furthermore, there seems to be a healthy desire in this state, which has one of the heaviest Negro populations of the South, to work quietly and steadily toward improvement of race relations.

Two new Negro high schools have just been finished in Montgomery, and this writer, who recently visited them, can testify to the fact that they appear more up-to-date than the older schools for white children. Alabamians admit that the Negro schools were long overdue, and that it has been only recently that Negro education has begun to catch up. However, the important thing is that it has improved.

Montgomery also boasts a State Teachers College for Negroes which has a large number of modern, new, well-equipped buildings, plus an athletic field which some Alabamians ruefully claim is better than theirs.

Montgomery's most beautiful monument to Negro education, however, is St. Jude's School, built by the nickles and pennies scraped together by a Catholic priest, Father Purcell. It probably surpasses anything built by the state.

Alabama

ANOTHER monument to North-South cooperation is being urged by the Blue and Gray Association which has built part of a football stadium for athletic contests between the North and the South, and is now trying to raise sufficient funds to complete the project.

Eventually a monument to the two great generals of the Civil War—Lee and Grant—will stand outside this shrine to North-South friendship, where already an annual football game is played between two all-star teams from the North and the South in Montgomery, the cradle of the Confederacy.

Taking a cue from the Blue and Gray Association, many Southern high schools invited Northern school elevens to the South last winter, and the idea is spreading.

"You can't legislate or force good will and brotherly love," says Champ Pickens, chief organizer of the Blue and Gray memorial. "You have to encourage it."

The Blue and Gray has done a lot of encouraging and will do more here in the heart of the deep South—if given a little help from those in the North who sometimes criticize without taking the trouble to find out how much progress the South is making on its own.

Ask Equal Schools, End Poll Tax

(Defender Southeastern Bureau)
By JOHN LeFLORE

MOBILE, Ala. — A seven-point legislative program directed toward alleviating problems affecting the Negro group was offered a delegation of state legislators here last Tuesday night.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Alabama Aids Negro Schools

By DREW PEARSON

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—A few years ago, if anyone predicted that white and Negro teachers would soon be paid the same salaries in the schools of Alabama, he would have been scoffed at.

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The recommendations, made by a Citizens' Committee, asked for the following: 1. An equalization of the salaries of all public school teachers, where qualifications and experience are equal, "with race or color no exception;"

2. "Equal educational opportunities within the bounds of Alabama to all citizens," in comformity to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines v. Canada case (University of Missouri)!

3. Adequate old age pensions for all, at a sum of $50 per month," but meeting requirements of state and federal laws (based on needs);"

4. Repeal of the poll tax;

5. Establishment of a Negro unit of the Alabama National Guard;

6. Passage of a state anti-lynching law in view of the fact that "the threat of mob violence still lurks as a danger in many places" and "serves as an intimidatory device ... to thwart the lawful freedom of Negroes and other groups."

The opening of jobs in all state, county and city departments, and with the public utilities, "to all properly qualified citizens."

The Citizens' Committee proposals were signed by Dr. E. B. Goode, who served as chairman, Major E. Madison, vice president of the Non-Partisan Voters League, Rev. F. E. Churchill, president of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, Rev. E. A. Palmer, president of the Baptist Ministers Conference, Conrad Deane, Alabama shipyard workers association, Clifford Wallace, International representative, Hod Carriers Union, and Alfred S. Crishon, Perez Isom and J. L. LeFlore, for the NAACP.

The petition was submitted to Sen. Joseph N. Lagan and Reps. George E. Stone. Jr., Thomas Johnston, III, and Joseph C. Sullivan, who are members of the Legislature from Mobile county.

The state solons held legislative hearings Monday and Tuesday nights in the courthouse building here.

A mild sensation was created Tuesday night when a young white woman, Mrs. Dorothy DaPonte, chairman of the Mobile Inter-racial society, told the legislators she was opposed to segregation. The militant head of the inter-racial group expressed her view point on the question while asking that the Legislature act to see that certain public accommodations and facilities be provided for Negroes in the downtown area of Alabama cities and towns.

The 1949 Legislature convenes in Montgomery next month.

Educators Seek More Funds, Suggest Means

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17—An over-all annual budget of $87,458,106 for public schools and colleges in Alabama is envisioned by educators.

More than a dozen spokesmen appeared before the House ways and means committee yesterday in support of a two-year program. They got behind a proposal for a $17,696,897 annual increase in state funds and backed their requests with suggestions for raising new revenue. They said that the means they proposed would supply all but $5,696,897 of the total each year.

Public schools would get $11,019,592 of the increase, colleges the rest.

This, if matched with some $19,000,000 in federal funds anticipated from legislation pending in Congress, would permit an over-all $87,458,106 annual school budget.

Dr. A. R. Meadows, state superintendent, told legislators he was recommending another $15,000,000 a year for capital outlay to construct urgent school buildings.

Revenue proposals endorsed by the educators included:

Constitutional amendment raising the income tax rate on corporations from a maximum of 3 to 5 per cent; eliminating federal income tax deduction in paying state income tax; bringing dividends from domestic stocks or bonds under the income tax; doing away with discounts on tobacco tax stamps.

Joe Starnes, Guntersville, vice president of the State Board of Education, urged the lawmakers to do everything possible to find money to support the education request.

He said income tax money which the 1947 Legislature helped divert to teacher salaries has checked the exodus of teachers from the school system. But, he warned, it may be only temporary.

"People complain that school officials are always asking for more funds," he added. "This is true and it is natural in an expanding democracy like ours. Every year more children come into our schools."

Other speakers during the wind-up of a two-day hearing on school appropriation requests included:

C. B. Gillmore, Grove Hill, president of the Citizens Advisory Educational Council; Mrs. A. O. Haislip, Birmingham, president of the Alabama Parent-Teachers Association; R. E. Moore, Cullman, president of the Alabama Education Association; O. B. Hodges, Auburn principal, Lee County High School.

* * *

THE SENATE finance and taxation committee took up the question of the governor's contingent fund again today, but once more postponed action on it.

Earlier the same committee had approved a bill to require the governor's special investigators to be paid only from a specific legislative appropriation.

The House ways and means committee continued its hearing on educational requests this morning. Dr. John T. Caldwell, president of Alabama College at Montevallo, asked a raise in his school's appropriations from $450,000 to $500,000. State School Superintendent A. R. Meadows asked a two-year increase of $620,068 for teachers colleges of Jacksonville, Florence, Troy and Livingston.

* * *

DURING THE hearing on educational appropriations, Dr. Caldwell told the committee that administrative expenses have been cut to a minimum by student labor. He said students do most of the secretarial work at Alabama College and that some work in the dining hall and on other jobs.

The requests from the Educational Department for a $620,068 increase was for the teacher training equalization fund for the four teachers' colleges. Dr. Meadows said the appropriation would help make up for an estimated loss of $141,875 in veterans fees.

The colleges at Florence and Jacksonville asked $95,500 a year, the same amount they now get, while Livingston and Troy asked $88,500, their present apropriation.

THE GOVERNOR'S committee on higher education for Negroes asked the group to double the present state appropriations for Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery and the A. & M. College at Normal.

Mayor Herbert Meighan, Gadsden, a member of the education committee, requested an annual appropriation of $500,620 for the A. & M. College and $695,000 annually for the Montgomery college.

He also asked the state to jump its appropriation for Tuskegee Institute from $225,000 to $370,000.

A total annual apropriation of $82,500 for out-of-state aid to Negroes also was recommended. Meighan asked for an increase from $25,000 to $55,000 for general out-of-state education; $22,500 for medical and dental education at Meharry College in Nashville and $7,000 for the Southern Regional Council on Education.

OTHER Papers Say

Cost Of Segregation Is Strict Equality

The Defender 14

(From the Arkansas Gazette)

IN Arkansas as in other Southern states, several law suits involving Negro school facilities have turned up in federal courts, and one is in process of trial in Little Rock now. It is significant that none of these complaints has demanded the entry of Negro pupils into existing white schools; all have charged inequities in the Negro systems and have demanded that they be corrected under the present system of segregation.

Chicago Ill. Sat. 6-18-49

It is up to the courts, of course, to pass on the facts presented in these cases. But a look at the over-all school picture in Arkansas indicates that grave inequities do exist in many communities. The State Board of Education has taken note of the indefensible fact that many school districts are actually diverting state funds appropriated for Negro education to white schools, and has demanded that the practice be stopped.

It is quite true, as Ed McCuistion of the Department of Education said in his testimony in the De Witt case, that Arkansas has been making steady progress in the equalization of school facilities. It is also true that the burden is a heavy one in many districts, which are unable to support any of their schools adequately. But the job can be done when local citizens recognize the need for it and put themselves to the task. In Marvell, for instance, the citizens of the local school district decided that education is one answer to the civil rights problem, and they have voluntarily increased and improved Negro school facilities so that the total Negro enrollment has risen from 300 to 840 in three years, and the teaching staff from three to 16.

There are not many Arkansans left who question the Negro's right to an education. That right is written into our own state laws, and is recognized by every legislature when it appropriates funds for education. But many thousands of Negroes are still being denied an education, and the schooling available to thousands of others is far from adequate. This represents a failure on the part of the majority race to meet the responsibility it has voluntarily accepted and now defends against federal interference. The challenge in these court cases is clear and direct. If we are to defend segregation, we must abolish discrimination, and apply the "separate but equal" principle wherever it is applicable.

Negroes Suing for Equal Schools

Militant Editor's Crusade Spurs Arkansans to Action

(Second in a Series of Articles Written Exclusively for The Pittsburgh Courier)

By J. G. COUGHLIN
Editor, West Memphis News

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark.—"If we are in bad shape in our white schools, we are in scandalous condition in our Negro schools." That's what Arkansas' Education Commissioner, A. B. Bonds Jr., said in a speech before the Arkansas Conference of Social Workers last week in Little Rock.

Dr. Ed McCuiston, State Director of Negro Education, backed him up. Said he: "I have never seen an Arkansas Negro school equal to a school for white children in the same district."

All of a sudden Arkansas officials are remembering the Negro.

Admitting that he's a human being with rights and privileges just like other American citizens.

And its about time!

Negroes in Fort Smith, where they have the State's finest Negro school system, are suing their school board for equal educational opportunities because the Negro schools do not nearly come up to the standards of the white schools.

Negroes in DeWitt, dispaired of even getting even a halfway decent school system, are suing for the unheard-of right to attend white schools.

And Negroes in West Memphis where white children boast the best school system in Arkansas, are out begging—making an organized appeal—for funds with which to build a Quonset type emergency school so that another school year will not find their children without classrooms.

Let me tell you about Negro educational opportunities in West Memphis, for the West Memphis school district is the one that I know something about.

• • •

West Memphis never has offered anything resembling an education. But the situation, instead of improving, has gone from bad to worse, until now it offers the world's best example of unequal educational opportunities.

According to State Education Department figures, this county—Crittenden—makes the State's highest per capita expenditure for white students and the State's lowest for Negroes.

West Memphis' 800 white students have two big, fine schools complete with gymnasiums, cafeterias, athletic programs and everything else.

But West Memphis has well over 1,000 school age Negro children—and you couldn't crowd them all into the five-room tarpaper shack that they call their "Wonder School."

The 800 West Memphis white children have thirty-two teachers, minimum pay $225 per month.

$105 TOP, LESS DEDUCTS

Of the 1,000 school age Negro children only about 800 go to school at all. They have eleven teachers, top pay $105 per month less deductions and contributions.

The white school system is served by nine fine school busses.

But the Negro kids walk to school and when it rains they wade in through sloppy, slimy Arkansas gumbo.

The white children have the best modern desks, scientifically designed to induce correct posture in growing children.

The upper grade Negro children who can crowd into their small shack of a school—310 of them—have home-made bench-like desks built of rough pine lumber. And the rest of them, the little kids—514 in all—don't even have that. With no room in their school building, they sit in the pews of the tiny one-room St. Paul Negro Baptist Church where five school teachers do their best to keep down confusion.

TERRIBLE OVERCROWDING

The primary teacher, Julia Stringer, has 154 pupils in her class; Roberta Wood, first grade teacher, has sixty-nine; Bertha Stinson, second grade, 135; Ethel Lyons, fourth grade, eighty-five; Effie Jones, fifth grade, seventy-one.

Can you imagine it?

All those little kids and their teachers crammed into a one-room church—avaiable space inside less than 40 by 60 feet—trying to hold classes without desks or even enough room for all of them to sit down!

It is so crowded there isn't room for Mary Halliburton's 113 third-graders so they had to find a place with the bigger kids up the street in the five-room school.

WILL BE WORSE

But next year it's going to be worse unless the Negroes are successful in their drive for funds to build emergency quarters. Deacons of the Negro Baptist Church have served notice on the school board that their church building will not be available next year. And enrollment will be swelled by another crop of school-age war babies.

When I first started writing about this thing — way back in September of 1948—school board members tried to get me to lay off.

They promised that something would be done, but they didn't even view the situation with alarm until one day Life photographer Ed Clark came over from Nashville to do a picture story on the West Memphis school system.

Then they really got excited!

They held meetings and they issued statements right and left. They even sent folks over to Little Rock to talk about a school bond issue.

ONLY BROUGHT EXCUSES

But all that brought was another excuse to sit down and do nothing.

Over in Little Rock they found out exactly what the News had been telling them all along: They had exhausted their bonding power. Couldn't borrow any more money until tax assessments were increased.

So they came back to West Memphis and sat down to let it all blow over.

And what would you expect them to do?

You wouldn't expect them to come back and advocate fair tax assessments would you?

Wh, that would mean that the big planters in our school district would have to pay taxes to help educate Negroes—and not just the 1,000 or more Negro children in West Memphis, but the hundreds of little colored children living on plantations in this school district.

"HELL-RAISIN" EDITOR

For that radical, communistic Coughlin who runs that hell-raisin' newspaper in West Memphis is now advocating a consolidated school for Negroes, just like the district's white children have.

School buses now bring the planter's children and the children of his white overseer into West Memphis' fine consolidated schools.

And this radical West Memphis News is demanding the same service for chidren of the planter's colored sharecroppers and day laborers.

Did you ever hear of such a thing?

Let a fellow like that Coughlin have his way and first thing you know you'll have these colored folks so smart that a planter can't even swindle 'em out of their year's earnings come settling-up time.

M'MATH HITS DIVERSION OF NEGRO SCHOOL CASH

Governor Urges Board To Do 'Anything In Its Power'

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTL EROCK, April 9.—Governor McMath Saturday asserted the State Education Board should do anything within its power to stop diversion of state school funds from negro to white facilities.

A charge that such funds were being diverted "on the local level" was made earlier this week by State Education Commissioner A. B. Bonds.

"I would like to see the board and the commission take action to stop this diversion of funds if they can do so legally," Governor McMath declared. "Whatever can be done should be done to provide better education for negroes."

Commenting generally on prospects of better educational facilities for negro students, the Governor said:

"We are going to have to spend schools for both white and negroes. It's a responsibility which we have got to meet."

He asserted that local communities "must assume their responsibility of providing their proportionate share of money to finance facilities needed for educating negroes."

"This must be done regardless of state or Federal aid to education," Governor McMath said. "Our state has about reached the saturation point in providing local aid."

Governor McMath said the problem of adequate facilities for both negro and white students is one which Arkansas itself must solve

Ark. School Case Wins New Backers

DALLAS—When five of ten original plaintiffs in the Fort Smith, Ark., suit filed Nov. 13 in Federa Court for equal educational facilities for Negroes of that city withdrew from the case, nine other Negro parents volunteered to take their places.

The amended complaint, naming the nine new plaintiffs in addition to the remaining original five, was filed Dec. 29. New plaintiffs are Calvin W. Smith, Tishon Haynes, Earnie Chaney, Otto Byrd, Governor Knauls, Charlie C. Hartgroves, the Rev. Ernest A. Henry, Alfred Wesley and Allen Black Sr.

Court Ruling Hits Education

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tennessee

Arkansas Rural Schools Handicapped By Decision Barring Irregular Bond Referendums

By DICK ALLEN

LITTLE ROCK, April 9.— Proper education of rural school children in more than 30 Arkansas school districts is being handicapped by inadequate school teaching facilities, and, in view of a recent Supreme Court decision, it may be another year before some of the districts can obtain sufficient funds to finance needed construction.

The ruling several weeks ago by the state's High Tribunal has left the districts in a quandry. Many hard-pressed for new class room facilities or repairs to battered school houses, special school elections within their districts during the past six months authorizing bond issues to obtain necessary construction money. A number of other districts have scheduled similar special bond elections in their districts.

Mr. Allen

The Supreme Court has ruled however, that under provisions of Amendment 40 to the state Constitution, adopted at the General Election last November, school districts are not authorized to hold special school elections. These elections on the question of a bond issue, according to the court's interpretation, can be held only at the time of the regular annual school election in September.

State Education Commissioner A. B. Bonds pointed out that because certain emergencies exist in many districts at the present time some other means must be found to relieve these conditions. He thinks he has the answer in a 10-year-old law and has called to State Board of Education into an emergency session scheduled Monday.

Mr. Bonds says that under authority of Act 194 of 1939, the state board may grant special permission to a district to create temporary indebtedness in the case of real emergency. He says the law allows the state board, by resolution, to authorize a district to create temporary indebtedness to extend over a period not to exceed the balance of the current calendar year, with the specification that the indebtedness is to be amortized in this calendar year with the proceeds of a bond sale when an election can be held.

Board, Final Arbiter

"This precedent for allowing districts to create temporary indebtedness has been established by the state board over the years in helping certatin school ditrict out of temporary financial difficulties," the commissioner explained.

But it will be up to the board to decide what districts shall be allowed to incur such temporary indebtedness. That the situation is critical in some school districts is shown in an analysis of the type of emergencies that exist. They are divided into four types of classifications.

Type 1 includes districts that have obtained permission from the state board to issue bonds and have held their elections since Nov. 2, 1948. To expedite their building programs, these districts have transferred money from the operating funds to the building funds to complete their building projects, intending to replenish the operating funds from the proceeds of bond sales which have been approved by the state board and the electors in their district. A state law requires this money to be replaced by May 1, but under the Supreme Court decision the districts will not be able to do so. In most of these cases districts must replenish the operating funds in order for the districts to finish their normal terms of school.

Many Districts Affected

Districts falling within this category are Bergman in Boone County, with $24,700 worth of construction involved; Concord, Cleburne County, $8500; Monette, Craighead County, $7000; Mt. Vernon, Faulkner County, $3500; Dyess, Mississippi County, $4500; Hardy, Sharp County, $8800; Floyd, White County, $3000, and Beebe, White County, $4500.

Type 2 includes districts that have had their buildings destroyed by fire in the last year and are anxious to start construction of this group are the Maynard district, Randolph County, $25,000; El Paso, White County, $7587; Chidester, Ouachita County, $40,000, and Ola, Yell County, $60,000.

Type 3 involves districts that have spent the proceeds of previous bond isues in construction of school buildings and have found that due to rising building costs their money has not been sufficient to complete their projects. They need more money immediately to protect their investment. There are nine districts in this classification, including Wabbeseka district, Jefferson County, $20,000; McCrory district, Woodruff County, $20,000, and the Helena-West Helena district, $60,000.

The fourth classification includes districts that are cramped because of the present program of school reorganization in Arkansas. Their present small school houses are inadequate to care for the increased school population. Among districts in this class are: Hoxie, Lawrence County, $25,000; Holly Grove, Monroe, $40,000; Augusta, Monroe County, $25,000; Manila, Mississippi County, $160,000, and Lake City, Craighead County, $12,000.

West Memphis Plans To Build New Negro School Before Fall

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

By WALTER DURHAM

I checked yesterday to see what is being done about overcrowded conditions and inadequate teaching facilities in the West Memphis Ark., negro school.

The school gained nationwide attention earlier this year when an article and pictures on conditions there appeared in a picture magazine.

The situation has not improved one iota thus far, but William H. Hundhausen, president of the Hulbert-West Memphis School Board, promised something will be done before another school year begins in the Fall.

West Memhis, which prides itself on its civic achievements and progressive citizenry, is going to build a modern school plant for its negro children, Mr. Hundhausen said.

But 18 months after fire partially destroyed the old frame negro school, valued at only $2500, plans for building a new school adequate for the present 867 enrolment are still far from the blueprint stage.

Bond Issue Necessary

Charred walls of the old school building have been boarded up and classes—eight grades of them—now are being held in the remaining five small rooms, but new property must be purchased by the board and a bond issue must be approved by voters before any sort of building program can be started.

Meanwhile, a negro Baptist Church has been pressed into service for the past two terms. In its one-room auditorium pupils of four grades, with a total enrolment of 113, attempt to recite lessons simultaneously. These are primary, first, second and fourth graders.

On days when attendance is heavy, one class spills over into another. Frequently a fourth grader and a primary pupil occupy the same bench. There are no desks—just church pews.

To the rear of the church building is a crib-like structure that houses the fifth grade. This class has a registration of 71, but no more than 50 pupils could possibly crowd into its few benches of unpainted pine.

Some 350 pupils, including just 15 high school students, are taught at the regular school building. The four high school classes are held in one room. The third, sixth, seventh and eighth grades each has a room to itself.

Although 867 have enrolled this year, the daily average attendance last month was 728, and has been declining steadily since the last figure was recorded. Some days recently, only a handful of pupils have appeared for the higher classes.

"Make No Effort"

"We make no effort to get the children to come to school or to keep tthem in school after they enroll," W. W. Cook, principal, asserted. "If all those on our rolls should attend, we'd have no place to put them. We just don't have enough space to take care of all the boys and girls whos hould be in school."

Discussing the high school enrolment, Professor Cook said if adequate facilities were provided, "we'd have an enrolment of about 300."

"Many negroes who should be attending high school haven't even registered," he said. "Others are going to school elsewhere."

Mr. Hundhausen said the City of West Memphis and the School Board recognizes that the present negro school system is "in mighty bad shape."

"But the situation is not of our making," he insisted. "The city voluntarily increased tax assessments up to 300 per cent, but this still did not enable us to build a new negro school.

"Under the old school law, we could issue bonds only to 10 per cent of our assessed valuation," Mr. Hundhausen explained. "An amendment to this law, approved by the 1949 Legislature, raised this to 15 per cent, so we can now issue 50 per cent more bonds than under the old law.

"We are going to take advantage of this new law and build our negroes a modern, up-to-date school plant," the board president said. "We also plan to provide transportation for the pupils and possibly consolidate many of the negro schools in the district."

Outside West Memphis, there are now 10 other negro schools in the Hulbert-West Memphis District, most of them one-room, one-and-two-teacher rural schools.

Arrangements Already Made

Mr. Hundhausen said arrangements already have been made to purchase a site for the proposed new school on South 17th Street. This acreage adjoins a negro park and will give the new school a campus of between 10 and 12 acres.

Funds to purchase the new site will not be available until July 1, the beginning of a new fiscal year for the board, he said. Money for the site and to finance construction of a negro school gymnasium will be obtained through a $40,000 private loan, he added.

Meanwhile, the board plans to employ an architect next week to draw plans for the proposed gymnasium. This building, Mr. Hundhausen said, is scheduled to be completed in time for classes to be held in it this Fall. It will be used as a school building until the proposed new $200,000 school is constructed—possibly by the middle of 1950.

Before construction on a new school can start, voters most approve a bond issue for that purpose. Sept. 11 is the earliest date such an election can be held, Mr. Haundhausen said.

"But I'm confident it will be voted," the board president and former West Memphis mayor, declared. "We want to provide West Memphis with a negro school system second to none in the state, and we've going to do it."

Mr. Hundhausen spoke earnestly, sincerely and convincingly.

Marvell Gives Negro Children Excellent Chance At Education

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal
By CLARENCE TAYLOR

MARVELL, Ark., May 29.—Because Marvell school officials believe that one solution to the civil rights problem is to provide better educational facilities for negro children, they are doing something about the matter.

An educational program has already been provided to take care of the need and now a building plan has been worked out which will purchased give the room needed to carry out the program for negro children 1946, and

A modern gymnasium and auditorium for negroes is in the blue- print stage and additional class- gro School at Marvell, a beautiful rooms will be provided to take care 14-acre playground has been pro- of the yearly increase in enrolment. vided.

Not so many years ago when people in this section decided to build a school they found a place to put the house and if there was anything left over it was used as a playground. As a result sometimes there was no playground at all. Now, however, negro as well as white children may enjoy adequate playgrounds. The system now is to find a fine playground site and then build a new school on it. In the case of the Tate Negro School are college graduates. Most will major in agriculture.

Academic objectives, vocational objectives, music, art, and emphasis on good citizenship are stressed. They take their jobs seriously. That they are doing a good job is evidenced by the fact that practically every one of the 21 members of this year's graduating class plan on attending college. Eleven members of the class already have their applications on file at A.M.&N. College at Pine Bluff.

farming and garden culture. Conservation is a must in their course of study.

In the vocational building are rooms for veterans training, a large shop equipped with power tools and smaller ones for repair of farm machinery.

A seven-acre demonstration plot for experimentation in cotton ing, garden and poultry sur- l the buildings. On the south of the campus stands the one-time Wigwam Mercantile Co. store purchased by the school district in 1946, and now used as a home economics cottage and hot lunch cafeteria. Here negro girls are taught principles of cooking, sewing, handicrafts and the useful lessons in home-making.

Library Of 1000 Books

The school has a library of 1000 books, used extensively by students for their reference work. For the year a music department was added and a glee club organized. For the three-year rhythm bands.

Most of the teachers in Tate Negro School are college graduates. Most will major in agriculture. Academic objectives, voca-

Another Appointment Seen For St. Louis School Board

ST. LOUIS - (NNPA) - Mayor Joseph M. Darst said last Tuesday that he hoped to appoint another colored person to the Board of Education after receiving from Mrs. Olivia E. Calloway, his first choice and the first colored person ever named to the board, a letter declining the appointment.

Mrs. Calloway informed the Mayor that she was happy in her present position as deputy clerk in the probate court, a position she has held since 1945, and chose to remain there rather than accept the appointment to the board.

The choice was forced on Mrs. Calloway by a state statute which prohibits members of the board from holding any state or city office except that of notary public.

Mrs. Calloway, wife of William Calloway, a post office employee, was appointed to the board on December 16 to serve out the unexpired term of Dr. Francis C. Sullivan who resigned.

Mayor Darst had signed the letter of appointment and sent it to Mervyn E. Wiethaupt, secretary-treasurer of the board, who made an attempt on Monday, December 19, to have the appointee sworn in by a curcuit judge but was unable to find Mrs. Calloway.

OBLIGATION

Mrs. Calloway said financial considerations forced her reluctantly to decline the appointment. As deputy clerk she receives $192.50 a month. Her husband is reported to receive a salary of about $300 a month.

"I feel it would be an imposition on my husband and my family to give up this position in favor of the non-salaried membership on the Board of Education," she said. "We have three children, two of whom are attending college, and we are attempting to buy a home. In view of these facts, I believe my first duty is to my family."

The disqualification was called to her attention by Adolph Thym, chief clerk of the probate clerk, she said. Thym quoted Probate Judge Clendy B. Arnold to the effect that the deputy clerkship constituted a state office which would bar her from accepting the post on the board.

Judge Arnold also pointed out that the board receives certain of its revenue from fees collected by the probate court and cited the impropriety of a board member passing on the accounting of the court of which she was a staff member though she might have had nothing to do with the accounting personally.

While the appointment received general public approval as a step to assure colored people, who constitute about 15 per cent of the population, a voice in educational policy, it is known that colored political leaders were disappointed at not being consulted in advance.

St. Louis Gets Negro School Board Member

ST. LOUIS — Mrs. Olivia Calloway, Probate court clerk and mother of three children, last week became the first member of her race to serve on the St. Louis Board of Education.

The appointment was made by Mayor Joseph M. Darst who said he thought Negroes were entitled to representation on the board.

The new appointee will succeed Dr. Francis C. Sullivan and will serve until the next school board election in the spring of 1951.

Mrs. Calloway is a native of St. Louis and the wife of a post-office employee. The family residence is at 4224 Page boulevard. She and her husband are Sumner high school graduates, also their oldest son. The other children are products of the St. Joseph's Catholic school.

The mayor said he had known Mrs. Calloway for more than 10 years and "knew she was capable and conscientious . . . she will take a real interest in the affairs of the Board of Education and make a worthwhile contribution to the advancement of our public school system."

Dentist, Native Of Louisville, Named To St. Louis Post

ST. LOUIS —(NNPA)— Dr. Edward L. Grant, a dentist, was appointed to the Board of Education last Friday by Mayor Joseph Darst.

Dr. Grant will fill the unexpired term of Dr. Francis C. Sullivan, also a dentist, who resigned October 31. The term runs to the spring election of 1951.

Dr. Grant will be the first colored person to serve on the school board. Mrs. Olivia E. Calloway was named a member of the board two weeks ago but she withdrew rather than resign her job as clerk in the Probate Court, as required by state law.

Married but childless, Dr. Grant has practiced dentistry since 1914. He is 59 years old. Born in Louisville, Georgia, he worked his way through Paine College at Augusta, Georgia, and Meharry Medical College. He graduated in dentistry from Meharry in 1913.

Since moving to St. Louis in 1913, he has been active in YMCA work and has served as a director of the Pine Street "Y" about twenty-five years. He is treasurer of the Mound City Dental Society and zone vice president of the National Dental Association.

In announcing the appointment, Mayor Darst said he has known Dr. Grant for a number of years and was "satisfied he will make a real contribution to the public school system of St. Louis.

Accepting the appointment, Dr Grant praised Mayor Darst for "demonstrating a real desire to deal fairly with all of the populace, regardless of color." He said: "Knowing the value of education in molding the ideals of democratic society, I shall do my best to handle with due credit this trust imposed."

Dentist Named To St. Louis Board

ST. LOUIS—(ANP) — A Negro dentist, Dr. Edward Louis Grant, was appointed to the Board of Education last week by the mayor, Joseph M. Darst.

Dr. Grant's term will run until 1951. He will fill the vacancy created by another dentist, Dr. Francis Sullivan, white.

Mrs. Olivia Calloway was named for the position first, but declined the position rather than resign her job as clerk in the Probate Court, which is required by state law.

Dr. Grant will be the first Negro to serve on the board. In making the appointment, the mayor stated that Negroes should be represented in the group which determines the policy for the educational system of the city.

14 1949

D. C.

School Change for Negro Use to Be Studied

Transfer of the white Park View Elementary School, Warder and Newton sts. nw., to use by Negro children will be considered by the Board of Education at its meeting Wednesday.

Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning has recommended transfer of the school to save the cost of constructing a building for Negroes in the area. Enrollment of white children at the school, which has a capacity of 780 students, has dropped to 154.

Dr. Corning's recommendation will come before a joint meeting of the board's finance, legislation and buildings and grounds committees at 2:15 p. m. and before the full board at 3:30 p. m.

Other matters to be considered by the board are:

Continuation of the wartime program of training student nurses for Sibley, Emergency and Garfield Hospitals at Wilson Teachers College.

Complaint of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 27, that the recreation department refused it permission to use Garnet-Patterson Junior High School for a meeting of white and Negro teachers.

Request of the Paul Junior High School Home and School Association for installation of a sloping floor and permanent seats in the school auditorium.

D. C. White Pupils Now Outnumbered

WASHINGTON, D. C. — For the first time in the history of local public schools, the enrollment in Negro elementary schools exceeds that of whites.

Total elementary school enrollment as of October 22 was 54,925. Of that number 27,393 or 49.8 per cent are in white schools and 27,532 or 50.1 per cent in colored schools.

Total high school enrollment was 36,140. Of these, 15,732 or 43.5 per cent are Negro students. Total enrollment of 91,065 includes 43,264 Negroes, or 47.5 per cent of all students.

BANQUO'S GHOST

We read with no delusions of gradeur, Superintendent Corning's palliative gesture to turn Park View School over to Negroes. The most of us know what this has meant in the past. We know that Negro children have been the victims of hand-me-downs for a long time. We know that once a building is turned over, like Banquo's ghost, it remains to haunt us forever. We know that Dr. Corning calls himself being generous to the Negroes when he makes this kind of gesture. We would like the learned "Doctor" to know that we have had too many hand-me-downs already.

We are not saying, in the light of our dual system, that it might not be a great saving to make the transfer. We do say that Negroes should ponder this shift long and earnestly. We are saying that should we accept Park View lying down, we can expect to have another one given to us by the same route. From without, Park View looks like a good building. We have not had an opportunity to go through the building and see what the physical attachments are like. We don't want any Trojan horse and as soon as we take this one they send many other delapidated, outmoded, fire traps to us.

Another point at issue in this matter is how much hardship is it going to work on the 158 white children now housed there. How will the transfer affect their education. We hope Dr. Corning is not trying to be corny and is attempting to dodge the issue. One of these days he is going to wake up and find one of them "equal, but separate" suits on his hand. One that his lieutenants will not be able to laugh off. We don't want Park View to loom as Banquo's ghost. We are saying to the Negroes to study this transfer in all its ramifications and if they find anything shady in the matter, forget about the transfer.

Henderson's Comment

Strayer Report Fails To Divulge Segregation

By EDWIN B. HENDERSON
For the NNPA News Service

LAST YEAR Congress hired old Dr. Strayer, professor emeritus, of Teachers College, Columbia University, to make a survey of the Washington public schools. Unfortunately Congress did not specify a survey to study the effectiveness or cost of education by reason of a dual system. Nor did any part of his report touch on the terrible phychological effect of segregation on children both white and colored. Yes, white children too, for many of them are being fed education that creates delusions of grandeur which may unfit them for life in a world full of colored peoples.

Although Dr. Strayer insisted his assignment did not commission him to consider separateness in education, yet, I read the mandate, nothing therein prevented him from doing so.

FEAR INVESTIGATION

Some colored teachers are beginning to fear integration because some traditional high job may fail They don't seem to realize that schools are for children first, jobs second.

However, the report was meaningful to those of us concerned with physical education and athletics. In the elementary schools, the report described the present program as "Farcical." Elements criticized were that too many teachers of classroom children are poorly prepared in the first instance for teaching physical training activities: some came to school too much dressed up to go out of doors, and many were not duly sensitive to the physical needs of growing children.

Dr. Strayer was particularly critical of the lack of play equipment and supplies, the failure to make use of the so-called auditorium-gymnasia as gymnasia, and the woeful shortage of elementary school specialists in physical education. The "Doc" especially condemned the failure to provide clerical help for the offices of the department heads.

SPORTS PART OF PROGRAM

The report said that athletics was an integral part of education and as such should not be treated as extra-curricula. It was this concept that prevented the coaches from demanding extra pay for athletic coaching after a full day of teaching physical education classes. All over the nation his castigation of the scholastic rules which prevented a boy from playing on a school varsity team because he did not pass in algebra or English was heralded as forward looking.

The report was critical of the Board of Principals for handling too many of the details of inter-school competition. Although the High School Athletic Council comprises representatives of the several high schools, too often an individual principal wants to change some of the council acts. The principals are supposed to set policies and after that leave the management to the council.

This writer remembers in the days far back when one principal called the games committee, representing all of the competing schools, into his office to tell them how to manage the contests. There was also a time when School A and School B would decide conditions of competition, and if not suitable might secede from competition. Fortunately this day has gone.

REPORT GETTING RESULTS

Already the Strayer report is getting results. All over the city gyms are being painted, and supplies are coming to the elementary schools in quantities heretofore unavailable.

However, the report cannot make up for the neglect over the years. Not one of the colored high schools has an adequate gymnasium. Only one small athletic field is available for the colored boys.

Yet every one of the eight white high schools has at least one floor on which to put a full sized basketball court and a full sized athletic field.

For too long Negro education has been satisfied to get the rudiments. Administrators were happy to get classrooms and some kind of laboratories. That may have been good strategy once but this is a new day.

The Supreme Court has spoken in this matter of separate education and all over the South educators are falling all over themselves to avoid the ultimate goal —that of integrated schools.

Separate but equal is impossible. Segregation we pay for in the unequal facilities we have had to put up with. It is easy to deny colored children in separated schools; it is hard to deny a white and a colored boy the same advantages when side by side in class.

Segregation Report on Schools Held Distorted

Citizens' Federation Asserts Complete Equality of Facilities Is Being Attained

"Complete equality" is "being attained" in Washington's segregated school system, the Federation of Citizens' Associations said in a report released yesterday.

Second of a series of replies to charges made in December by the National Commitee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital, the report, issued in the name of the federation by its executive board, stated:

"On the whole, the picture of segregated education in the city is viciously distorted" in the segregation study.

That study, said the federation report, ". . . will lead the uninformed to the conclusion that Negroes suffer an intolerable injustice which can be corrected only by nonsegregation . . .

Equal Facilities Favored

"Though the burden of the support of public schools falls heaviest on the white citizen, it is, nevertheless, essential that there be complete equality in school facilities on all levels. Despite claims to the contrary, we believe this is being attained under the present system."

The federation report also charged misstatements in the segregation study as to Washington's recreation facilities and Police Department.

From the fiscal year 1943, through 1948, stated the report, expenditures for recreation improvements here under the Lanham Act were $1,253,000, "of which Negro playgrounds received 41.5 per cent. Compare this with the less than one third Negro population. It cannot truthfully be said that Negro recreation is being neglected."

"It is argued that all this is directly attributable to segregation. To this we cannot agree."

Omission of Facts Charged

In the segregation study's section on schools, said the federation report, it omitted numerous facts, including:

That during the past year, 40 teaching positions have been transferred, on a "permanent loan" basis, from white to Negro use; that in the last budget 90 Negro teachers and no whites were requested by the board.

That the superintendent of schools holds biracial administrative staff meetings; biracial division, department, principals and assistant principals meetings; that teachers' salaries are equal for training and experience; courses of study are prepared and text books are recommended by biracial committees.

Use of Old Buildings

While the segregation study leaves the impression that Negroes get older, inferior buildings, the report stated, "such is not the case. . . . At present there are as many old schools occupied by whites as by Negroes."

The report noted that the study pointed out that 15 per cent of Negro children were getting part-time instruction, but did not mention white part-time schooling.

While the segregation study said the Park View playground was restricted to whites in a predominantly Negro area, yesterday's report said this playground was turned over to Negroes in August, 1948, three months before the segregation study was issued.

School Bias in D. C. Upheld by Congress

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives last week defeated, on a teller vote, a District of Columbia appropriations bill amendment which would have ended segregation in Washington schools and public places. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 106 to 64 and no roll call was taken.

Introduced by Congressman Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.), the amendment would have limited expenditures of Federal funds under the appropriation to agencies and departments which did not segregate or discriminate by race. Extensive debate followed the introduction of the amendment which provided: "That no part of any appropriation contained in this bill shall be used for any of the purposes therein mentioned by any agency, office or department of the District of Columbia which segregates the citizens . . . in employment, facilities afforded, services performed, accommodations furnished, instructions or aid granted, on account of race, color, creed or place of national origin

Supporting the position of Mr. Powell in the floor debate were Congressmen Javits and Marcantonio of New York, Rich of Pennsylvania, and Biemiller of Wisconsin. Representative Rankin of Mississippi voiced the main opposition in debate.

Representative Powell's amendment was intended to affect schools, recreation, and all other institutions operated by the District of Columbia. This appropriations bill withdrew funds for building a Negro high school here.

Similarly defeated last week was another amendment offered by Representative Powell. This amendment would have revised a resolution setting immigration quotas so as to increase the quotas for West Indians. Under the bill which passed the House, West Indian Negroes, who have previously entered this country under large quota applicable to the parent country, England, will now be limited to 100 per year. Mr. Powell charged that such a limitation on West Indians constituted discrimination.

Sponsors of the quota resolution contended that the measure eliminated discrimination against Asiatics and Orientals, permitting more of them to enter the country than had been previously allowed while at the same time basing such immigration on the same formula as would now apply to the West Indies.

Mr. Powell, in a vigorous speech defending his amendment, pointed out that West Indians, amounting in numbers to more than 80,000, had entered this country under the liberal British quota heretofore and had contributed considerably to the development of this Nation. He charged that the new limitations would rob this country of valuable citizens from the British West Indies.

The amendment was defeated on a standing vote, 118 to 19.

Meanwhile efforts to attach civil rights amendments to congressional legislation failed in another category last week by a close vote. Barrett O'Hara, Illinois Congressman, sought to have a civil rights amendment attached to the veterans priority section of the rent control bill in the House bank and currency committee. This move failed by a 16 to 9 vote.

Under Representative O'Hara's amendment, the Federal Government would be required to guarantee all veterans, colored and white, equal privileges to mixed occupancy under priorities established by the rent control law.

RALPH McGILL

It Is Better To Light a Candle

Atlanta Constitution

There is an old Oriental saying that it is better to light one small candle than to curse the darkness. Atlanta Ga

That may sound like a line straight out of Charlie Chan, but nevertheless, I want to light one small candle. A few days ago the Atlanta city school system was handed a protest by Negro committees, saying that the law requiring separate but equal school facilities was not being carried out. It noted about three times as much money being spent on each white pupil as on each Negro pupil. The protest requested the school facilities be made equal, as the State law requires. Jun. 4-14-17-45

The protest was handed the Atlanta school system. The county received none. Upon investigation I find that Fulton County has about equalized physical plants and conditions. The city seems to feel that its Negro pupils include many who properly belong in the county schools but who are, by one subterfuge or another, in the city system. This, I assume, will be later proved or disproved. It has, at best, only transitory bearing on the case.

Tests It should be obvious to all those interested in lighting a candle and not merely cursing the darkness of this situation, that this is a developing chapter. It also should be obvious that Birmingham, Jacksonville, Nashville, Jackson, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Columbia and other Southern cities, large and small, should recognize that tests are sure to be coming up in Federal Courts requiring Southern cities to obey the State laws—to provide separate but equal schools.

Action It seems to me highly important that responsible persons now do some planning and, more important, proceed from planning to actions. Obviously, one of the reasons why there is anger and irritation on the part of the various school boards is that they see no way out. As Georgia has so recently demonstrated, in defeating a tax referendum, the people are in no mood to give politicians blank checks. The schools almost everywhere are in need and in many States, especially those with large rural areas, the situation is downright deplorable and tragic. The money simply is not there to do the job and one may as well honestly face the fact the money is not going to be there unless we get Federal aid. Stripped of all its trappings, that means taking Federal funds from the States with the largest incomes and using the money where the need is greatest.

Suits I am in possession of no information, but my mathematical ability, a poor thing, but mine own, does enable me to put two and two together. If Atlanta's school system has received a formal protest, then a Federal suit is on the way unless the board is able to demonstrate an intent and a plan to remedy the situation. This is regrettable and I sincerely trust it may be avoided. It is not my purpose, in this particular article, to discuss that phase of the problem. What I am concerned with is that the people of the South realize that we are going to have to make good under our own law and provide separate but equal schools and services. It also is important to know the money is not available. The only answer is that what money there is be spent equitably. It also is important to see that there is no attack on the law setting up separate schools, but an appeal to the Federal Courts, which have sustained the law, to require the States to carry out their own laws.

Virginia The first test has been made. It began in July of 1948 in King George County, Virginia, where the Federal Court enjoined the School Board and Superintendent, ordering the school facilities equalized. Before this there had been, of course, the trial in which evidence—a modern equipped building vs. a bad one, with no toilets, no central heating, no auditorium, no gymnasium, no library, no laboratory—was submitted. Bitterly fought, the case could have but one end—the Federal Court order had to be obeyed. The State had to enforce its own law.

It is important, I think, that we know our own laws will be tested. It is necessary that we know Georgia, to equalize the plants and equipment, would need to spend about $41,000,000. Our long delay in spending fairly what we have has made the present more costly. We haven't got the money. All this has been coming toward us for years. It is possible to delay court decision by action. Cursing the darkness won't do it. Some candles must be lighted. I believe there is a financially cheap answer—to show intent.

Failure of Southern political leaders and editorialists to inform their people of this tremendous, and close-at-hand problem, will cause it to come suddenly upon us, with the usual angers and emotions of such an occurrence. It is time to ring the bell and blow the whistle. This is an old problem which is new because it cannot much longer be avoided. I do not like to present it. But the duty to do so is clear.

THE PULSE OF THE PUBLIC

Atlanta Constitution

The Constitution welcomes letters on either side of any subject. They should not exceed 200 words and must be signed, although names will be withheld on request. We regret none can be returned. Address all letters to Editor Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Georgia

Separate, Unequal

Editor Constitution: In Sunday's Constitution you wrote that you thought it advisable to light a candle to sound the warning that trouble is brewing because Negro children do not receive equal educational opportunities that white children receive. Jun.-4-20-45

Under the Constitution of the United States, as construed by the United States Supreme Court, a State is allowed to have separate educational systems for white children and Negro children provided the facilities are equal.

When I see little Negro children walking in the rain to a dilapidated, squalid, wooden schoolhouse, I am filled with shame and guilt because I see white children riding to a red brick schoolhouse, shielded from the rain and the mud by the bus in which they are riding.

No one with intelligence can argue that the educational facilities are equal, and it is my belief that when the case does go to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court will say "the people of Georgia don't know what equal means and therefore, we are not going to let the people of Georgia have separate educational systems." This will be a great calamity for our State because the white children don't want to go to a school with Negro children and with Negro schoolteachers, and the Negro children don't want to go to a white school with white teachers and white pupils.

Instead of lighting a candle, I think the newspapers would be justified in having headlines to awaken the people to the danger that confronts us. I cannot believe that the white people of the State of Georgia approve of separate and unequal educational systems.

Atlanta. "GEORGIAN."

Negro Schools Are Worse

Editor Constitution: I read with interest the advice of Supt. Jim Cherry, of DeKalb County, that Georgia close all its schools which are unfit in order to stop further waste of the taxpayers' money. The advice is certainly economically sound. On the other hand I question how practical it is from an educational standpoint.

It is indeed tragic that Georgia has so many school buildings which are unsafe and unsanitary, that there are so many poorly prepared teachers, and that recently many white children have suffered from carbon-monoxide poisoning while riding on school busses. Salaries of all teachers are an offense to those who are professionally qualified.

As sad as this situation is for all children, the plight of Negro children educationally is even worse. White children suffer from old busses while most Negro children walk in all weather no matter how far they live from school. Recently I drove from Augusta to Columbus and noted the dilapidated conditions of rural Negro schools en route. I s w not one building in rural areas where Negro hildren were in attendance which could be considered adequate according to any authoritative educational standards.

I, therefore, wish to ask what provision is to be made for the Negro children of Georgia, the majority of whom would be out of school if Mr. Cherry's timely advice were followed? As the State's educational leaders raise their voices in a demand for unified action for better schools, may they also direct their attention toward the inadequate distribution of funds in the name of a separate but so-called equal educational opportunity for all children.

MARGUERITE S. FRIERSON.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Was This A Slip?

Daily World

Little Lois Lee Harris, five year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Harris of a Martin Street address, was injured by a portion of falling ceiling in her kindergarten room at the E. P. Johnson school recently. And as a consequence, is in the Grady hospital for treatment. Atlanta, Ga.

We bring this little incident to the attention of our readers because it happened in one of the schools reputed to be in first class condition and is, therefore, an example of the great equalizing program being carried on by the school board. Thu. 6-9-49

Officials at the Board of Education probably know nothing about this little incident. And from the appearance of things, the school principal did not regard it as of sufficient importance to report it. But from our standpoint, it's no little incident at all — its a grave matter, indicative of a more serious condition in the schools.

The parents of this little chil dare probably the kind who are afraid to voice their disgust at such criminal negligence and carelessness of school officials in permitting little helpless tots to sit in a class room so obviously dangerous as this situation proved to be. They would not like to express their real sentiments, less something is done to set the teachers against the child. But in utter seriousness, when a school system maintains buildings so run down as to begin falling or caving in on little tots, far too young to know the art of running for their lives, then its time that their elders take up the cudgels and see that justice is done them. If a Negro group should wait upon Board officials tomorrow on the little incident they would, in all probability, be informed that the Negro schools are equal in every respect to the whites. But such is not our idea of equality.

BITTERLY OPPOSES SUIT TO END SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

St. Louis Argus St. Louis Mo. / The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

Asks Dismissal And Trial By Jury If Request Loses.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Ma[illegible] 25—In an effort to maintain the jim-crow pattern of education in East St. Louis, the East St. Louis Board of Education asked the circuit court to dismiss the mandamus petition filed against it to compel the board to admit Negro students to schools nearest their homes. The motion was filed Saturday at Belleville.

Pub. 5-27-49

The dismissal motion, with routine allegations, also charged that the mandamus petition contained no allegation of discrimination on the part of the defendants. M. E. Bruce, superintendent of schools and members of the School Board had been named in the petition.

An alternate pleading, in event the dismissal motion was overruled, was filed answering the mandamus petition and requesting a trial by jury.

The petition for a writ of mandamus was filed a week ago by Billy Jones, East Side attornev for the local NAACP, on behalf of the parents and guardians of five children refused admittance to "white" schools last Feburary. The schools in question are: East St. Louis senior high school, Rock Junior high, and the Alta Sita school.

Pub. 5-27-49

The suit was filed in the circuit court after the Supreme Court of Illinois denied an application for permission to file suit in the high court.

Segregation In Illinois Schools

The Chicago Tribune

IT WILL surprise a good many people to learn that Negro and white pupils are segregated in any public schools in Illinois; but that is the practice in a number of southern counties, and has been from the beginning.

Rep. Jenkins of Chicago, a Republican and a Negro, who has tried for several sessions to outlaw this practice, succeeded Tuesday in attaching to the 112 million dollar state school subsidy bill an amendment forbidding expenditure of the funds in any district that practices segregation. This is a good amendment. Adequate education is the best hope Negroes have of overcoming the economic handicaps that many of them suffer. Needless to say, it is also their right. Segregation may not always mean discrimination in the quality of education, but it opens the way for it.

The state subsidy bill is a particularly apt vehicle for such a prohibition. It was enacted on the representation that local districts do not have sufficient funds to run good schools. Districts that dissipate their funds by running duplicate schools obviously do not deserve state aid.

There is poetic justice here for some of the legislators from the area that practices segregation, who supported the fair employment practices bill. One of these gentlemen explained that he was voting for the bill to oblige the Chicago Democratic machine, since his own community would continue to treat Negroes as it had in the past, regardles sof FEPC. The Jenkins amendment will remind him and his colleagues that Illinois is one state and that the same laws apply from Chicago to Cairo.

14 1949

ND. GOVERNOR SIGNS BILL ENDING SCHOOL SEGREGATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (ANP) Governor Shricker last week signed legislation which, step-by-step, ends segregation in the public schools until all vestiges will be banished by 1954.

SCHOOL JIM-CROW CASE TO STATE SUPREME COURT

California Voice

CASE REACHES STATE SUPREME COURT

14

Oakland Calif.

TOPEKA, March 28—A three-year old fight to break the color line in the Merriam, Kansas, schools will reach a climax when long-delayed hearings are held before the State Supreme Court here on April 5, attorneys for the NAACP announced this week.

Attorneys Franklin H. Williams of New York and Elisha Scott of Topeka will represent the Negro parents in their suit to force the Merriam School Board to admit the 57 Negro children of elementary school age to the $90,000 South Park School, open to white children only.

Negro parents have refused to send their children to the Walker School, a dilapidated two-room shack with faulty lighting and heating, no plumbing facilities, and no gymnasium, luncheon room or auditorium.

Meanwhile they have with considerable personal hardship, been paying for competent teachers to provide home instruction for their children.

The stubbornness of the authorities with respect to correcting the discriminatory conditions has forced the parents to carry this heavy financial burden for almost a year, while court action remained pending.

DECISION PENDING ON SCHOOL CASE

TOPEKA, April 18—An attorney for the Merriam, Kansas, school district, imposing a strict Jim Crow policy in that community was forced to admit under court questioning last week that gerrymandering of school districts causes white children to have to pass the dilapidated Walker School designated for Negro pupils, on their way to the new $90,000 South Park School to which Negroes are denied admission.

Argument on behalf of plaintiffs challenging the racial discrimination of the school district was made before the Kansas State Supreme Court by two attorneys for NAACP, Elisha Scott of Topeka, and Franklin H. Williams of New York. The attorneys contended that the segregation policy assigning Negro children to the inadequate Walker School pursuant to arbitrarily drawn zoning lines is a violation of both state and federal law.

School Segregation

Kansas Supreme Court Ends Forty Years of Jim Crow

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-25-49

TOPEKA, Kan.—A sincere white woman, a decision of the Kansas Supreme Court, and a writ of mandamus engineered by Negro parents of school children combined to sweep jim crow out of the South Park, Kan., schools last week.

Sat. 6-25-49

Thirteen months ago, Negro pupils, represented by their parents, sued for the right to permit them to attend the new $90,000 South Park school rather than the dilapidated Negro Walker School which boasts outdoor toilets and a poorly constructed basement which leaks water.

In opening the doors of the new building to Negro pupils, the Supreme Court based its decision on Kansas law which bans segregation in common schools other than in cities of the first class. The pronouncement ended a forty-year custom.

Comely Mrs. Esther Brown of Merriman, Kan., who played an important part in Progre ive party activities during the Wallace drive for President, started the ball rolling by appearing at a meeting of the all-white school board and asking that Negro pupils be permitted to attend the South Park School.

Sat. 6-25-49

She then advocated court action by Negroes and was instrumental in the setting up of an NAACP branch in South Park.

Subsequently, NAACP counsel, Atty. Franklin Williams, arrived in Topeka on April 5 and helped to argue the case before the high court justices along with Atty. Elisha Scott.

The NAACP through spokesmen has expressed the opinion that the decision will set a precedent which will aid in eliminating segregation in grade schools throughout the country.

Attorney Williams, in arguing before the Supreme Court, pointed out that discrimination as practiced by School District 50 in South Park violated the Fourteenth Amendment and that the system of zoning, which the school board used in putting Negroes in the Walker School district (regardless of location) was primarily designed to exclude Negroes from the South Park School.

ASKS SCHOOL BOARD HALT RACE DISCRIMINATION IN ALL CLEVELAND - SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Cleveland Leader, Cleveland, Ohio
Sat 5-14-49

A request, from the local branch of the NAACP was made to the Cleveland Board of Education to pass a "fair participation resolution," to forbid school pupils to take part in activities, or events. either svonsored or cosponsored by the board where racial dicrimination might be practiced.

The NAACP specifically called attentio to a school-approvad trip to Washington last year. by members of school safety patrols. The trip. arranged by the Cleveland Automobile CClub. will be taken again this year. and the NAACP—the written request read—"maintained its serious objection to the proposed trip as long as there is discrimination against safety patrol members on the basis of race."

Board members indicated they would inform the NAACP of their hands-off action of last year and of their intention not to alter that action. .The association last year,had denounced the Washington trip and asked the board to disapprove the alleged discrimination.

Sat 5-14-49

The proposed resolution commended the C. A. C. and the Cleveland Automobile Association and resolved:

"That, whenever an activity. event, contest or the like involves the cooperation of the children enrolled in the Cleveland Public Schools. the sponsor . . . shall first give assurance to the superintendent that all children who may be selected as winners, or participants shall be accorded full and identical treatment in whatever . . . may be planned.

"That only, and not until such asssurance is provided to the satisfaction of the superintendent of schools, shall there be held under the sponsorship, or co-sponsorship, of the Cleveland sschools, any event or activity or the like." Board members, after superintendent Mark C. Schinner expressed disapproval of the project, were reported to have unanamous-voted to reject a request to permit pupils to roller skate at Skateland, a roller skating rink at 9001 Euclid Ave.. for the skating student to receive credit for so doing as gymnastic work.

School Equality Suit into Court

DURHAM, N. C.—A motion to dismiss state education officials from charges brought against them by parents charging discrimination in the school systems will be heard in Federal Court, Greensboro, this week.

The case was brought by Mrs. Margaret Blue, mother of three children, who contends that there is no semblance of equality between the local white and Negro schools.

U.S. Schools Found in Need Of Ten Billions for Buildings

Survey Shows 'Deplorable' Obsolescence, With States Requiring Federal Aid to Finance Ten-Year Program

By BENJAMIN FINE

Public school buildings in the United States, on both the elementary and high school levels, are in "deplorable" condition today, with a vast number in need of immediate repair or replacement. Millions of children now attend classes in buildings that are obsolete, potential firetraps or totally inadequate to meet the needs of a modern educational program.

A vast school building program, estimated to cost ten billion dollars during the next ten years, is necessary to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing school population. Every state in the land regards the need for additional buildings as one of its most urgent school problems. All realize that they face a serious educational crisis because of inadequate school buildings.

These conclusions are reached in a nation-wide survey on school building needs, conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The survey showed that 82 per cent of the nation's school buildings are either "fair" or "poor." The rest were listed as in "good" condition. No state reported that its buildings were "excellent."

The TIMES study, based on information obtained from the forty-eight states, indicates that the present serious situation is expected to become considerably worse in the next few years. Many states report that they do not have the funds with which to build new schools, even though these are "desperately" needed. In some instances the local communities already have reached their maximum legal debt limit and cannot go beyond that without special legislation.

Various reasons are advanced for the critical shortage of adequate classroom facilities. Based on the viewpoints expressed by the educational leaders reached in the survey, these reasons would appear to be the most commonly accepted:

1. *Increased birth rate.* Every state reports that its school population has increased in the last year, and will continue to increase rapidly. In some communities the school enrollment in the elementary grades has jumped as much as 50 to 75 per cent. On the average, the estimated increase for the next half dozen years is placed at 20 to 30 per cent.

This will mean, the educators emphasize, a vastly expanded school system. In some states the schools are not able to meet present needs. Unless additional buildings are constructed, the increased school population will "swamp" all existing facilities.

2. *High construction and labor costs.* Because of the doubled—in many instances trebled—costs, many communities are unable or unwilling to undertake school construction now. The school administrators and Boards of Education are reluctant to spend huge sums for buildings that may deteriorate in value within a short time. The cost per classroom has increased enormously, jumping as high as 300 per cent. Buildings that cost $250,000 before the war now cost as high as $500,000 or $750,000.

Because of high costs, many communities find they are nable to raise the necessary bond issues to construct schools. A number of cities reported that they had reached the debt limits imposed by their legislatures, and said they could do nothing but wait until these restrictions were removed.

3. *Schools not built during war.* The educators said that at present a serious backlog of needed buildings exists because of the building lag during the war and during the pre-war depression. While the increased birth rate added to the school rolls, the communities have been able to provide only a fraction of the buildings needed.

$1,250,000,000 Building Planned

Reports from the various states show that a building program totaling $1,250,000,000 is planned. This sum is divided almost equally between the elementary and high schools, and ranges from less than $1,000,000 to more than $100,000,000.

However, the states report that they require $5,500,000,000 to meet present needs. They say this sum is a "minimum" and can not be pared to any considerable extent without harming the school system of the nation. Many educators frankly admit that they will be unable to get the full amount they need. The TIMES study indicates that the plans for the school construction program will total only about 20 per cent of the full amount needed.

In a number of states a wide gap exists between the amount of money that will be spent for school building construction during 1949-1950 and the amount necessary to meet existing needs. Arkansas, for example, estimates that it will spend $5,500,000 for buildings in the coming year, but says it needs $50,000,000 to do an adequate job. A similar disparity is shown in figures supplied by Florida. During 1949-50 school year, Florida intends to spend $5,000,000 for elementary schools and $7,000,000 for high schools. During this period, the state estimates it would need $70,000,000 for elementary and $80,000,000 for high schools.

Similarly, Dr. Pendleton Mitchell, director of Schoolhouse Planning in the Georgia State Education Department, reports that $2,000,000 will be spent for school construction this year, while the need will reach $100,000,000. In some states that gap is not quite as wide, although the educators observe that it is serious enough. For example, Illinois communities plan to spend $10,000,000 on school buildings, with the need set at $70,000,000.

Ten Billions Needed by 1959

During the next ten years, the study found, the states will need a total of $10,000,000,000 for new buildings to meet the needs of a growing school population and to replace obsolete buildings. Many educators suggested that this long-range program could be developed on the basis of $1,000,000,000 a year during the coming decade. As reported by the states, the $10,000,000,000 would be divided equally between the elementary schools and the high schools. Although the great increase in population will come on the elementary level, the officials point out that high school buildings are more expensive.

New York and California lead in the amount of money necessary for school buildings. New York State puts the figure at above $1,000,000,000, while California says it will need $1,500,000,000 over the ten-year period. Pointing out that its enrollment has increased tremendously in recent years, the California school officials declare that the building shortage is acute today.

"The problem in California is not the condition of the existing buildings but the number of children that do not have any buildings at all," Dr. Charles Bursch of the California Department of Education, said.

Virtually all the states say they will not be able to meet the costs of the necessary long-range building program. They indicated that not more than 50 per cent of the funds necessary will be available. In some states less than 10 per cent of the money can be raised, the educators report. Nebraska, for example, estimates that it will need $40,000,000, and will be able to spend $8,000,000 for buildings. Of the $400,000,000 needed by Michigan, less than half will be available.

Most Southern states report that they will need huge sums to develop their building programs. Alabama puts its needs at $200,000,000, Kentucky, at $100,000,000, Oklahoma at $75,000,000, South Carolina at $250,000,000, and West Virginia at $110,000,000. In almost every instance, the state officials say that they will be unable to get the funds unless outside assistance is provided.

Only three states—Connecticut, Delaware and Wyoming—indicated that the necessary funds were available.

Need for Federal Aid Cited

All the states declared they needed assistance from the Federal Government. Some, such as Alabama, reported that they would need from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, while others, such as Oklahoma, placed their needs at the comparatively low figure of $5,000,000. In the aggregate, the states urged that the Federal Government make available, during the next ten years, a total of $5,000,000,000 for school building purposes.

Officials in Connecticut note that the condition of the school buildings is "critical," with many of the buildings "obsolete." Connecticut points out that in addition to the need for replacement of existing buildings, there is a great need for new construction.

A number of the states report that they are planning to consolidate their school districts, and build central schools. This would mean that the building costs would increase during this process. However, the educators emphasize that the reorganization and consolidation of the rural schools into larger units would ultimately benefit education generally. In the meantime, though, the pressure put on the school districts to raise money for new school buildings will increase.

In addition to new buildings, the states report that a substantial sum will be needed for necessary repairs and equipment. It is estimated that the nation would need, over the next ten years, a minimum of $2,000,000,000 for the improvement and the modernization of the school plants.

Idaho says it needs $1,823,600 to make the necessary repairs and replacements. Another $73,000,000 will be needed to provide additional buildings to house the present school enrollments and the expected increase. Illinois stresses that because of the reorganization of districts the building problem is serious in some parts of the state. It says it does not have the funds to finance an adequate school building program without Federal assistance.

Debt Restrictions Hamper Many

Many states are in the position of Iowa, where the constitutional limit on bond issues prevents the school systems from constructing the buildings they need. It is not likely that the constitution will be changed to permit schools to be built, the officials indicate, adding that the influx of war babies will make the situation even worse. Some states, such as Kansas, make no contribution toward construction of school buildings. All building there is done on local plans and finances.

Similarly Kentucky notes that while it will spend from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 for school construction next year, it needs a minimum of $20,000,000. Without Federal assistance the schools that are needed in the state will not be built, Kentucky officials report.

Dr. John J. Seidel, assistant state superintendent for vocational education in Maryland, reports that $80,000,000 will be needed from the state or Federal Government to meet present building requirements. Eight out of the twenty-three countries in the state have reached their limit governing the marketability of bonds. Dr. Seidel observes that the need for additional school buildings is "without a doubt the most urgent problem at this time."

The school buildings in Maine are "generally poor," Dr. William O. Bailey, deputy commissioner in charge of planning and research, reports. Antiquated buildings, he notes, together with increased enrollments and a demand for larger units have combined to make the school building problem "serious" for the state.

New Hampshire says it will spend $3,000,000 for school buildings, but needs $35,000,000. Fifty per cent of the buildings in the state were built before the end of the Civil War. Two-thirds need replacement, enlargement or other fundamental alterations.

Noting that its buildings are in "poor" condition, school officials in Michigan report that while $50,000,000 will be spent on school construction next year, $300,000,000 will be needed. School construction has not kept up with the needs since 1932 when a restrictive constitutional tax limitation was passed. This limitation was modified in the last November election, and the school officials expect a considerable volume of new construction.

Mississippi estimates that it will spend $2,250,000, or less than the actual need. The present emergency needs. These include hazards to the health and safety of the children.

Present critical conditions are not all the fault of the educators, Dr. A. L. Buechner, of the Wisconsin Department of Education, asserts. The increased birth rate, he says, has made it necessary to

Nebraska Needs $25,000,000

use sub-standard, old, hazardous buildings and various other spaces, "thereby penalizing a generation of youngsters."

Reports from many sections of the country indicate that the more enlightened communities are beginning to meet the problem of increased school enrollment and obsolete buildings by appropriating funds for the necessary facilities. Responsible school officials expressed the hope that the local community, cooperating with the state and Federal Government, would be able to provide the classrooms so urgently needed today.

Florida Busy on Program

Florida has recognized the problem and is attempting to meet it on a state-wide basis. Many school buildings have been constructed or repaired; in the last two years Florida has spent $20,000,000 for new school buildings and the renovation of existing plants. New facilities constructed in the last two years include 305 classrooms, fifty-two school lunchrooms, thirty-six industrial arts rooms, seventeen science laboratories and a number of other special rooms.

Almost every county, reports Dr. Thomas D. Bailey, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is making plans for the future construction of school buildings to serve the needs of the community. Forty-eight building sites have been purchased. Dr. Bailey says a special staff has completed surveys of school building needs and has made recommendations for better-planned buildings.

Mar-4-4-49

Taken as a whole, the school building situation in the United States is critical. The United States Office of Education estimates that within ten years the elementary and high school enrollment will increase by 9,000,000 students. The present school buildings will be forced to accommodate from 30 to 40 per cent more children than they do today.

The Times survey indicates that the school building problem cannot be solved by the local communities alone. Without state and federal help, the communities say, they will find it difficult if not impossible to meet the needs of the coming decade. School officials emphasize that several million children are not receiving an adequate education because of the poor school buildings. In some communities the children attend classes in garages, church cellars, private homes and abandoned shops.

Although this condition is denounced by school leaders, they frankly admit that they do not know how to remedy it at present. They are almost unanimous in urging the development of a sound comprehensive school building program, to provide adequate facilities for all the children.

A Pressing Southern Problem

Birmingham News
Mar 1-31-49

Last July 29 the school board and school superintendent of King George County, Virginia, were permanently enjoined by the decision of a federal judge from further discrimination against the Negro school children of the county and school facilities in the county were ordered equalized at once. The case had been brought by the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and it was won after the N. A. A. C. P.'s lawyers had proved that facilities for Negro students in the county were far less than those for white children. The white high school was a modern brick building with all conveniences; the Negro school was a frame structure with almost no conveniences. The curricula for the two schools were different, that for the Negroes far inferior to the other. The state listed the value of the white school at $102,173 and its equipment at $13,500, while the value of the Negro school was set at $24,200 and its equipment at $4,000.

* * *

What happened last Summer in this Virginia county could happen at any time in almost any county in any Southern state.

In Alabama for the school year 1945-1946 there were 412,771 white students enrolled in school and 225,604 Negro students. The value of school property per white pupil enrolled was $145; per Negro pupil enrolled it was only $30. In other states the disproportion is greater or less, but in every case the amount invested is less for Negro pupils than for white students. These statistics are taken from the records of the U. S. Office of Education.

The significance of these figures is clear. It is quite possible that suits in almost any county or city in the South might result in the same sort of court decision.

* * *

The Southern Regional Council brings these facts before the public in its publication, "New South." It concludes that the South must either make rapid strides toward equal schools for Negroes or "face the prospect of yielding ungracefully to a series of court rulings." The council, made up of Southerners of both races from every state in the region, lists two things as urgently needed: "more money for education, and a plan for spending the money according to need, rather than according to race." The amount needed is very large. On the basis of 1945-1946 figures the council estimates it would cost an average of $31,000,000 per state to equalize elementary school plants for whites and Negroes. That was more than two years ago; the costs of construction are now higher.

Obviously that amount of money is not going to be spent all at once for the purpose in the Southern states. But a start can and should be made.

Other costs not included would have to be figured in before teachers' salaries could be equalized, proper transportation furnished, and the necessary laboratory and library facilities provided.

Mar. * 1-31-49

This is an immense task which faces the South, but it is not one to be sidetracked simply because it is so formidable. The most promising solution to the problem is probably to be found in a cooperative system of local, state and federal financing on a non-discriminatory basis.

First of all, of course, the public should be properly informed of the problem. Only when the facts are understood widely will any sort of a solution be possible.

The attitude of many Negro leaders is realistic. They have not asked for the impossible. In relation to the King George County, Virginia, case, they request only that a prompt beginning be made on what is possible.

It is the South's duty to meet this problem promptly and as effectively as possible. We cannot evade the responsibility.

School Segregation Ban Loses in Senate

Detroit Free Press

Free Press Wire Services

WASHINGTON—The Senate defeated a proposal by Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) to deny Federal education aid to states which segregate Negroes and whites in their public schools.

The rider was voted down, 65 to 16.

Detroit Mid

LEADERS OF BOTH parties warned that it would touch off a Southern filibuster that would kill the $300,000,000 bill to help states meet the rising costs of education.

Wash. S-4-49

Lodge argued that the bill, as it now stands, "actually sanctions, if not encourages, segregation."

5-4-49

Sixteen Republicans, including Senator Ferguson, Michigan, voted for the amendment; 48 Democrats and 17 Republicans, including Senator Vandenberg, Michigan, against it.

Negro on N. C. State Board of Education

Indianapolis Star
Sat. 5-28-49

RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. H. L. Trigg, president of St. Augustine College, has become the first Negro on the N. Carolina State Board of Education, appointed by Gov. Kerr Scott and confirmed by the State Legislature without debate.

Present-Day Citizenship Role Ignored in Schools

Atlanta Journal
Sat. 5-7-49

Dr. Wilson Reports on 4-Year Survey of 416 Books; Urges Dignity for Individuals, Groups

NEW YORK—Colored citizens' part in present-day society in America is ignored in elementary and secondary school textbooks, this view is shared by Dr. Howard E. Wilson of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The failure of textbooks to cope with the problem of intergroup relations has built up a distorted view of democracy, he said during an interview last week.

Dr. Wilson was reporting on a four-year study of school books made by the American Council on Education at the request of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Material essential to an understanding of minority groups has never been presented to young pupils, he opined.

416 Books Surveyed

This survey of books covered 267 elementary and secondary school texts; 24 introductory college texts, 25 college manuals and 100 children's library books. The study will be published on March 15.

"Not a single book was entirely free from bias or coloring. However, not any of the books were completely bad," Dr. Wilson emphasized. Omission rather than commission was the prevalent sin. He added that he was against any censorship of books as the answer to improving the quality of textbooks.

He expressed the view that the fundamental fault was in the submergence of the individual in the group. The nature and value of human personality is loss through a treatment of this sort, he added.

Ancient Material

In reference to other groups, he declared that immigrants are patronize in textbooks, while the material about Jews deals with the ancient ones. As a solution Dr. Wilson urged schools to put more emphasis on the dignity of the individual and group structure as a counter to the building of stereotypes.

Dr. Wilson stated, "Our problem of race relations causes many groups in other lands to view our protestation of democracy with skepticism."

Lifting $53 Per Pupil Layout a State 'Must

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the sixth and final in a series of articles on the Minimum Foundation Program for Education—the No. 1 legislation facing the General Assembly which convenes here this morning.)

Eighty-three million dollars is a lot of money!

But Georgia needs to spend a lot of money to catch up with the educational opportunities offered children in other Southern States as well as attempt to equalize educational opportunities among its own children, Secretary Harold Saxon, of the Georgia Education Association, says.

With a state appropriation of $37,248,000 for grammar and high schools, Georgia is spending only $53.25 on each of its students. Tennessee is spending $66.20. Alabama is spending $67.07. North Carolina is spending $75.66. And Florida is spending $103.71.

That is Saxon's answer to whether or not the proposed $83,000,000 educational program for Georgia is outrageous.

GEA President Gorman Garrison says that the man who complains that the cost is too high is advertising the fact that he is against equalizing educational opportunities.

Gov. Talmadge says the question is not whether the state can afford it, but whether the state can afford to do without it.

To false whispers that the Foundation Program would require all teachers to be graduates of a college of education or that more authority over buses would be centralized in Atlanta, Saxon replies:

"The Minimum Foundation Program is simply a method of distributing state funds. It does not change the present policies. It is an extension of the present seven-months school law, providing for 10 months school, better buildings, better transportation, and better pay for teachers and bus drivers. Nothing in the Foundation Program is retroactive.

"The Foundation Program, like the present program, will appropriate state funds to the Board of Regents, the Board of Education, and the Teacher Retirement System. These three agencies will administer their own programs and set their own policies.

"Under the present plan, allocations are made solely upon the assessed valuation of the property in a county. Since some counties assess their property higher than others, state aid for education varies. Under the Foundation Program, an economic formula is to be followed. This will be based upon six factors, including the assessed valuation of property."

During the past five days, educational leaders, in this series of interviews, have presented a partial break-down of why $83,000,000 is needed for Georgia's school children and how the money is going to be spent.

If you are a Legislator getting ready to approve a new tax to finance this expansion—or, if you are a skeptical citizen—you may want to see a more completely itemized statement before voting. If so, drop by the State Department of Education within the near future.

An elaborate set of statistics showing just where every penny of the $83,000,000 is to be spent is being prepared, Saxon discloses. The legislator who is deeply concerned over the cost of the proposal, will be able to see what each teacher, bus driver, and janitor will get in his own county—and how many school rooms the Foundation Program will build in his community, how many busses it will buy, how it will expand vocational education, and how many books it will add in the traveling bookmobile library. He can judge for himself, after talking with parents and teachers and children, whether his county needs this amount of new money.

Can the Foundation Program be cut? Saxon says no. The responsibility for any reduction will have to be assumed by whoever cuts it, he says.

How can the Foundation be financed? Saxon and the school forces refuse to suggest any tax plan, explaining that money raising is the responsibility of the Legislature. The Georgia Education Association, however, promises to take to the stump to support any tax proposal the administration puts before the people to finance schools.

Governor Refuses To Act In Crisis

Schools Being Closed In Several Georgia Counties

Governor Herman Talmadge Friday was called upon to call an extra session of the Georgia Legislature to repeal the voter qualification and reregistration law as both expensive and useless and to do something for the Georgia teachers and relieve the present crisis.

Rep. Hagen called attention to the fact that $1,000,000 could be saved by repealing the reregistration law, while a five or six-day extra session would cost the taxpayers only $25,000 or $30,000.

Governor Talmadge declined to call the special session. Schools were being closed in the state, meanwhile, and grand juries in several counties were reacting against the new voter reregistration law.

Rep. Hagen declared:

"The people of my section of Georgia are up in arms against the reregistration law. "They will refuse to register again by the hundreds of thousands. Old people particularly object either to trying to copy a section of the Constitution in a trembling handwriting or answering the foolish questions that the law requires of those who cannot write legibly.

COST LISTED

"It has been estimated that reregistration will cost $2,000,000 for the entire state, or $200,000 in Fulton county alone. Ordinaries of small counties estimate their costs at from $5,000 to $10,000. This does not include the cost to the registrant of time lost from work and expense of driving his car several miles in most instances.

"Last Tuesday's tax referendum was an unnecessary cost upon the people of Georgia running into many thousands of dollars. It accomplished nothing. Now Georgians must again needlessly spend thousands of additional dollars to carry out the provisions of the new registration law.

"This law has been in effect knocked out already by the United States Supreme court decision in the Alabama case. It will be of absolutely no benefit to either the people or the election machinery in this state.

"The present administration still has time to correct the error made in the passage of such needless legislation. It can redeem itself by outright repeal of the reregistration law.

"I therefore call upon the governor to call an extra session immediately to do something for the teachers and to repeal the voter qualification law in its entirety. This would save uncalled for trouble to our citizens, unnecessary expense to our cities and counties, and needless embarrassment of people who cannot read or write but are otherwise qualified electors in Georgia."

CITIZENS FILE INTENTION TO SUE FOR EQUAL FACILITIES

(From International News Service)

More coals were heaped on Georgia's fiery school crisis tonight in behalf of Atlanta Negro pupils.

While "recessing" teachers in Rockmart voted to go back to work Monday, two Atlanta groups prepared to present a petition Monday to Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta Schools, and the Atlanta Board of Education.

The petition outlines in detail differences in the educational systems for white and Negro children. It asks that the superintendent and Board of Education bring the Negro educational facilities and services up to the white standards.

The petition is signed by Mrs. E. L. Dixon, chairman of the Metropolitan Atlanta Parent's Council, and Dr. B. E. Mays, chairman of the Citizens Committee for Educational Opportunity.

The protest comes on the heels of the refusal by Georgians to tax themselves to finance a minimum education program and other expanded state services.

Among other things, the petition claims a smaller proportion of public funds are being spent on Negro education now than six years ago.

It said the average expenditure per Negro pupil now is $75.13 compared to $178.67 for a white pupil. The figures in 1943-44 were $44.11 for a Negro pupil and $93.41 for a white pupil.

The petition charged that the conditions described in the 13-point petition are a violation of the Federal Constitution.

The U. S. District Court Ruled last October that teachers' salaries had to be equalized in Atlanta. The decision is on appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans.

Negro Teachers of Georgia Prepare Petition on Schools

The Negro teachers of Georgia are preparing a petition to ask for educational facilities comparable to the white, according to C. L. Harper, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

Aimed at the State Board of Education, the State Board of Regents, and the various city and county Boards of Education, the petition will, in main, list three points:

1. "That the State Board of Education eliminate all differentials in the State salary schedule provided white teachers in the State Regents fully accredit the three State colleges for Negroes, and provide for Negro youth and adults at State expense, provide within the State, the same quality to those provided for whites, and for teachers based solely on race; and provide for Negro blind and deaf, type, level, and quality of graduate and professional educational facilities and services equal to the City and County ate and professional educational library books on an equitable racial basis; provide for Negro youth and adults opportunities for the Negro citizens as are provided for the white citizens."

2. "That the State Board of Education establish administrative policies which will be exactly the same in kind and applied in exactly the same manner to the affairs of Negro and white schools alike.

3. That the State expense, equal in kind

School Childrens' Plight

Atlanta Daily World
Editorial
Citizens of Georgia were told in black and white last week what is wrong with their public schools and why the state must stop the expenditure of additional funds until the present waste and extravagance is halted.

The Georgia school system, he warned, is broken down. Fifteen thousand white boys and girls in the first grade were repeaters last school year, due to overloaded teachers. The cost to the taxpayer for white repeaters in the first grade this current school year totals a million and a half dollars. And on the matter of the plight of Negro schools, he was even more emphatic. He said:

"Every responsible school official shudders in conscience at the plight of the Negro children. At least 40,000 Negro school children are repeating the first grade for the second and third time; that the first three grades in the Negro schools have at least 60,000 Negro school children who have failed one or more times, that less than 200 Negro schools out of a total of 2,500 are fit to accredit."

And to sum up, he says: "School officials want no more patches added to the quiltwork pattern of the Georgia Public School system. We want the problem faced honestly and squarely and a plan worked out."

As shocking as are these facts for white citizens about their children, they are nothing to compare with the tragic neglect of Negro school children. If the white children have poor and broken down buses, that is more than the Negro children have. If the school plants are hopelessly inadequate as they say, that is far ahead of the Negroes, who in many counties still use the churches as school buildings. As a matter of fact, there is one county, up until three years ago, which did not maintain a single Negro school building for Negroes. And to this day the number of churches which are used for the education of Negro children simply dot the greatest number of the state's 159 counties.

Thus, we have a fertile field for ignorance and demagoguery in a state where the school system is so painfully ignored.

The Equal Facilities Suit

Atlanta Negro leaders, supported by the unanimous action of parents and taxpayers, have at last turned to the courts in their plea to find relief from inadequate schools, crippling double-sessions, overcrowding and gross inequalities in school facilities. Although authority for instituting the suit was voted Sunday afternoon, in practice, it will require sometime yet before the necessary steps can be completed opening the way for the suit to be properly docketed. But at that, a splendid beginning has been made and all that is left to be done is the technical work of lawyers and such other persons as in their judgment, will contribute to the success of the suit.

In another sense, it would have been much better and would have greatly contributed to interracial goodwill and mutual understanding had the Atlanta Board of Education seen the wisdom and the justice in moving toward equalization voluntarily, rather than waiting to be compelled to do so by court action. But it was the only remaining course left open to Negroes. Since 1944, they have remonstrated and petitioned. They have tried every honorable means to persuade members of the Board to set about correcting these obvious evils. And all of these have failed. Thus the situation has come to the place where patience ceases to be a virtue. The facts of discrimination between facilities provided Negro and white school children in Atlanta are overwhelming and conclusive. There can be no doubt, either that these parents are on the right track. It is unlawful to discriminate against citizens or groups by reason of their race, religion, color or national origin. The 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution guarantee this protection. And the United States Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines and Ada Louis Sipuel decisions, re-affirms it. We repeat here, what we said before the Atlanta equal pay suit was tried: "All that is necessary is to get into court. For once they have entered, it will be relatively easy to win the suit, since the facts are almost wholly on the side of Negroes."

Negroes File School Aid Petition

Atlanta Constitution

Georgia Negro school teachers [illegible] question of equalizing [illegible] Negro educational facilities before State, City and County Boards of Education last night and asked for an answer.

The request came from the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, which adopted resolutions at Augusta, April 15, requesting equal school and college facilities, pupil transportation, curricula, school lunch programs and pay for teachers.

C. L. Harper, of the GTEA, said copies of the resolution and a covering letter were placed in the mails last night to the Regents, State Department of Education and County Superintendents.

"These resolutions," the letter said, "indicate deficiencies in the Negro schools of the State which we pray that the State Board of Education, the Board of Regents and the Boards of Education of the various units will remove forthwith. In practically all of the local units some one or more of the facilities granted white children are denied Negro children. The number and degree will vary with different systems. We are requesting that your board discuss these resolutions, determining which one or ones apply to your system, and advise us what can be done about them.

"In no instance do we desire the white child to suffer the loss of any facilities which he now enjoys in order that the Negro child may have the same facilities. Our desire and prayer is that the native abilities of all our youth, white and black alike, may be cultivated to the utmost so that these youth may grow into stalwart American citizens and patriots who will contribute their share to the growth and security of America."

The April 15 resolution asked the Board of Regents to see that the three Negro colleges are brought up to Southern Associa- accrediting standards, and to provide "within the State" the same type, level and quality of graduate and professional education opportunities for Negroes as are provided for whites.

The State Board of Education was asked to eliminate salary differentials for teachers based solely on race; allot State funds for school books on an equitable racial basis; provide vocational education for Negroes equal to that provided for whites, and to provide equal facilities for Negro blind and deaf.

City and county boards were asked to treat white and Negro schools alike in curriculum, pupil-teacher ratio, school plant facilities, pupil transportation, consolidation of school units, operation of school lunch program, accreditment of schools, plant maintenance and operation, and other services.

The resolution declared that boards of education, "despite the requirements of the United States Constitution, have established and maintained a policy of denying the Negro youth educational facilities and services equal to those afforded white youth in the State of Georgia."

Georgia Teachers Press For School Equalization

ATLANTA — (NNPA) — Col- ored school teachers in Georgia placed the question of equalizing educational facilities for colored students before state, county and city boards of education last week.

The issue was raised by the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, which adopted resolutions at Augusta, Georgia, April 15, requesting facilities on the elementary, secondary and college levels, pupil transportation, curricula, school lunch programs, and equal pay for teachers.

C. L. Harper, spokesman for the association, said copies of the resolution and a covering letter were placed in the mails to the board of regents, State Department of Education, and county superintendents.

"These resolutions," the letter said, "indicate deficiencies in the Negro schools of the State which we pray that the State Board of Education, the Board of Regents and the Boards of Education of the various units will remove forthwith. In practically all of the local units some one or more of the facilities granted white children are denied Negro children. The number and degree will vary with different systems. We are requesting that your board discuss these resolutions, determining which one or ones apply to your system, and advise us what can be done about them.

"In no instance do we desire the white child to suffer the loss of any facilities which he now enjoys in order that the Negro child may have the same facilities. Our desire and prayer is that the native abilities of all youth, white and black alike, may be cultivated to the utmost so that these youth may grow into stalwart American citizens and patriots who will contribute their share to the growth and security of America."

The April 15 resolution asked the board of regents to see that the three colored colleges—Georgia State College, Fort Valley State and Albany State College, and brought up to Southern accrediting standards, and to provide "within the state" the same type, level and quality of graduate and professional educational opportunities for colored students as are provide for whites.

SALARY DIFFERENTIALS

The State Board of Education was asked to eliminate salary differentials for teachers based solely on race; allocate state funds for school books on an equitable racial basis; provide vocational education for colored students equal to that provided for whites, and to provide equal facilities for Negro blind and deaf.

City and county boards were asked to treat white and colored schools alike in curriculum, pupil-teacher ratio, school plant facilities, pupil transportation, consolidation of school units, operation of school lunch program, accreditment of schools, plant maintenance and operation, and other services.

NO PREJUDICE DISPLAYED

"In no instance do we desire the white child to suffer the loss of any facilities which he now enjoys in order that the Negro child may have the same facilities. Our desire and prayer is that the native abilities of all youth, white and black alike, may be cultivated to the utmost so that these youth may grow into stalwart American citizens and patriots who will contribute their share to the growth and security of America."

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SHELOR CITES PAY HIKES, BONDS FOR BUILDING

Equalizing Educational Facilities For Negroes, Fulton Board Reply

The Fulton County Board of Education is working actively toward eliminating inequalities between educational facilities available for white and Negro children, James C. Shelor, President, announced at a Board meeting yesterday.

On behalf of the Board, Shelor issued a statement in reply to a petition sent by the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, a Negro organization, requesting that inequalities be wiped out.

"The Board has authorized me," said the statement, "to say that it realizes the existence of inequalities, and is working actively toward their elimination.

"Last year substantial salary increases were granted by the Board to our Negro teachers in an effort to more nearly equalize their pay. This action had the approval and the indorsement of our white teachers. We have adopted the definite objective of paying all teachers within a given classification at the same rate, and hope to make this effective at an early date.

"A five-million-dollar bond issue for needed buildings was approved by the voters in January. At that time, the Board stated that its policy was to provide equal but separate facilities for Negro children, which would give them such items as libraries, cafeterias, and bus transportation. Our architects have been so instructed and are preparing plans for the new high school and elementary schools accordingly. Existing buildings are being improved as rapidly as our finances permit.

"Everyone must realize that present Georgia laws limit the tax levy for the operation of our County schools, regardless of a constantly increasing enrollment. Funds from existing sources are not sufficient to provide adequate or equal educational facilities (including teachers' salaries) for all of our children, both white and colored. Financial aid must come, either from the State of Georgia or the Federal Government. If the State fails in its obligation towards public education, the Federal Government is certain to further invade this field.

"While we regret that it has been felt necessary for a request of this type to be filled with us, we hope it will serve to point out to the general public the existing problems and the need for adequate funds to provide proper educational facilities to all children in Georgia."

W. L. Robinson, of the construction company of the same name, attended his first meeting since his election to the Board by the Grand Jury. He was sworn in by Judge Eugene Gunby.

Negroes Vote To Go Into Court For Equal School Opportunities

BY V. W. HODGES.

Negro leaders, representing every shade of opinion in church, social, civic and educational life of the community, meeting in the Exhibition room of the Atlanta University Library Sunday afternoon, voted to institute court proceedings, as soon as is practicable, to compel members of the Atlanta Board of Education to provide educational facilities for Negro children comparable to those provided for white pupils.

The meeting was held under the joint sponsorship of the Atlanta chapter of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, The Atlanta Citizens Committee on Public Education, The Citizens Committee for the Equalization of Teachers Salaries and the Atlanta Urban League Board of Directors.

The purpose of the meeting, as set forth by Prof. C. L. Harper, NAACP President, was to "bring together all community groups to consider advisable courses of action to bring about equalization of public school facilities in the city of Atlanta.

Upwards of 100 leaders, representing school-principals, ministers, educators, parents, heads of civic and social clubs, were present and shared

Gross Inequalities Spur United Action By Civic Groups

viewpoints on the validity of the Negroe's claim for a more equitable and just distribution of school funds and facilities to the Negro children.

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Executive Director of the Atlanta Urban League, at the request of Prof. Harper, reviewed the four year-old plea of Negro citizens to persuade Board members to build adequate schools, eliminate overcrowding and double-sessions and to wipe out inequities, existing from the elementary to the senior high school levels between Negro and whites. "Atlanta with the largest Negro school population," declared Mrs. Hamilton, "ranks at the bottom in such southern cities as Houston and Dallas Texas, Jacksonville, Fla. and Nashville, Tenn. in providing schools for Negro pupils per thousand of the population." Moreover, she declared, by the double-session arrangement, "the Negro child loses 2,700 class-hours during the first six years of his elementary school education."

CONSULTANTS SPEAK.

Two consultants address meeting. Attorney Robert L. Carter, Assistant Special NAACP Counsel of New York City, was presented by Chairman Harper for a discussion of the philosophy of the NAACP in struggle for equalization of educational opportunities. "Today we gather here," said Mr. Harper, "to look at the effectiveness of our method and then to look at what has been tried over the country."

Following Mr. Carter's speech, in which the pitfalls of such cases were detailed, Attorney Martin A. Martin, member of the National Legal Counsel of the NAACP and chief attorney in the successful equalization suits on behalf of Negro children in several Virginia counties, gave a graphic word picture of the course and eventual outcome of the suits for equal school facilities, in which he lauded the courage and fortitude of Negro parents, who remained firm throughout the two-year-old see-saw battle between the courts and the city and county boards of education, which, he said, had to be cited for contempt of court for failure to carry out court orders. "In any foundation for a successful suit," attorney Martin said, "it is important that parents, not simply taxpayers, file suit, and that several age levels and grade levels be included in the suits, since senior high students, for example, may have graduated before a suit is terminated.

A resolution calling for appointment of an organizational committee was approved. Attorney A. T. Walden, member of the National NAACP Counsel, proposed that the name of The Citizens Committee on Educational Opportunities be adopted and that a slate of officers, embracing heads of all major clubs, churches, civic and social groups be elected at a permanent organizational meeting to be held in the early future.

Matters of technique and procedure, it was voted, would be left to attorneys and consultants in the proposed suit. It was estimated that a minimum of no less than $1,500 would be required in order to get the equal facilities suit into court.

14 1949

Indiana

Name Negro To Gary School Board

Atlanta, Ga.

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — Mayor Eugene Swartz announced the appointment of the Rev. J. Claude Allen as a member of the Gary School board. This is the first time in the history of the city that a colored member of the board has been named. 6/14 The World

Rev. Allen, who is executive secretary of the Department of Kingdom extention of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, has been a resident of Gary for more than 10 years. Before becoming a national officer of his denomination he served as pastor of Israel CME church here. Atlanta, Ga. Thu. 3-10-49

The appointment is regarded as significant because just a few months ago Gary was the center of a school dispute with pupils and parents instigating a strike against the admission of colored pupils in one of the high schools. Daily World

When questioned regarding the policies he would pursue, Rev. Allen who lives at 2533 Washington St., said, "I will seek to the utmost of my ability to serve the best interests of the whole community."

14 1949

Indiana

Segregation in Indiana Schools

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (ANP)— Rep. Henry F. Shricker of Indiana signed into law Bill 249 which ends segregation in all Hoosier public schools by 1954. The bill becomes effective in kindergarten, grade and junior high schools at the start of the fall term. By September of 1950 these grade schools must be completely integrated.

High schools, State colleges and universities must be without segregation by 1954.

Set For Tuesday

Negro School Hearing May Be Public

Annapolis, Md., March 20 (AP) The chairmen of the State Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee said today they are considering making a hearing on Negro education in Maryland open to the public.

The joint hearing, set for 3 p. m. Tuesday, was originally planned as an executive session with the press and public excluded.

But Judge Morris A. Soper, chairman of the board of trustees of Morgan State College who is to testify Tuesday, urged that the hearing be opened.

He said in a letter to the legislators that "we have nothing to say which should be withheld from the colored people or the public in general."

Reached by phone, Senator Sothoron (D., Prince Georges), head of the Senate group, commented:

"I have not given any thoght to the change so far, but if Judge Soper and Mr. Pumphrey want an open hearing, it's all right with me. I thought they wanted it closed."

Delegate Pumphrey (D., Prince Georges) is head of the House Ways and Means Committee. He said "there is no deep, dark purpose of ours in holding this session closed," and that the committees simply wanted to give Judge Soper the same privilege extended recently to Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland.

The Maryland General Assembly, meanwhile, moves into high gear Monday in an effort to forestall a legislative logjam before adjournment in two weeks.

Annapolis, Md., March 20 (AP).—The General Assembly moves into high gear Monday in an effort to forestall a legislative logjam before adjournment in two weeks.

Day and night sessions are scheduled in both houses this week, the last of the 90-day session in which bills may be introduced without suspending the rules.

A total of 1111 bills have been tossed into the hopper since the Assembly convened in January. A total of 245 have gone through the mill and passed both Houses. Governor Lane has signed 77 of these.

Final adjournment deadline for the 90-day session will be Monday, April 4, at midnight. Legislative leaders hope they can clean up the agenda and go home on Saturday, April 2.

Negro School Action Demand

Commercial Appeal

Mississippi, Forced By Trend Of Events To Improve Educational Standards, May Have Special Session

Memphis Press-Scimitar 4-16-49

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., April 16.—Action, not words, must be taken by the Legislature—and not too far distant—to close the gap in Mississippi's dual educational system or else the Federal Government is going to step in and enforce a merger. No longer can the issue which involves teacher salaries and school plants be sidestepped or talked around.

The Legislature finds itself in one of those "over-the-barrel" positions. It's sort of a "get going or else" proposition staring them in the face.

State leaders of both races recognize that the dual system must be preserved, at least on the elementary and high school levels, at almost any cost. And the cost to adjust the disparity between the white and negro school facilities alone is stupendous. One authority has placed the outlay, on the basis of 1945-46 school plants for the two races, at $60,121,782. That authority places the value of school property per white pupil enrolled during the 1945-46 term at $149 against $23 for negroes.

Mr. Toler

Recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court and Federal judges in the South make it imperative that the Legislature tackle the question head-on and with a view to at least starting the project. Conservative negro leaders feel that if actual work is commenced in that direction without further delay, the question will right itself without jeopardizing the dual system. They insist, however, and with the backing of Federal courts, that no longer will promises suffice.

Negroes' Champion Let Down

Some years ago agitation for betterment of the educational opportunties for negroes was at fever-heat, and largely through the efforts of P. H. Easom of the State Department of Education, leaders of that race agreed not to push the matter since they were promised a program looking to gradual lessening of the differential. In fairness to Mr. Easom, supervisor of negro education, he has been let down.

The matter is serious, more so than many of those who would almost sacrafice their lives before giving up the dual system seem to realize. If anyone doubts it is serious, a talk with Governor Wright will likely be convincing; not to mention the Federal court decision in the famed King George County case in Virginia. Discrimination in facilities was enjoined.

Indicative of the relation of the Virginia situation to that in Mississippi and what steps should be taken is the following admonition from the Richmond Times-Dispatch following the King George County decision:

"Now that precedents have been set in this county (King George), the other counties of Virginia should be canvassing their school problems and planning to equalize facilities as expeditiously as possible. The obligation is there and must be met. Much better feeling will be created throughout the state if the counties move to meet it of their own free will, instead of waiting for suits to be filed on behalf of their negro children."

Solution To Salary Problem

A cure-all for one of the disparities in Mississippi—the one having to do with teacher salaries—is somewhat easier than what confronts the state with regard to improving facilities for negroes. The answer to the salary question, however, rests largely with the white educational leaders and their willingness and ability to "sell" it to other members in the profession. Incidentally, a suit is pending in Federal Court here to prevent salary discriminations.

The salary issue can be adjusted by requiring all teachers, irrespective of race, color or creed, to take an examination to rate them as to their teaching abilities, experience and training in line with a salary schedule to be adopted. It will mean that some of those now in the upper salary brackets may be dropped several notches, while negro teachers now on the bottom rung will find themselves on top along with white teachers having the same salary qualifications.

South Carolina instituted the examination-rating program, and it has been upheld in Federal court. First application of that rating system resulted in only 70 per cent of the white teachers getting in the upper salary bracket along with 30 per cent of the negro instructors.

Whites May Oppose Rating

Big question in Mississippi, however, is whether the white teachers will support legislation to put it in effect, or the Legislature act despite that opposition.

White leaders frankly admit it "has to be done." And, its enactment will determine whether Mississippi is to share in the Federal aid for education program under which around $14,000,000 will be available to adjust salaries between the races. Without the rating statute, there is little prospect that Mississippi will accept Federal aid.

The rating statute would eliminate fears expressed that if the state accepts Federail aid now and gages its educational program on that high level, later it will come with "strings" and the catch will be that only states that do not discriminate between the races will be eligible. That would result in return of the gap, unless bolstered by necessary state action, and Federal enforcement of a mixture of the races in the schools. Since the rating act has met the "acid" test of the Federal court, the anticipated "strings" would be unnecessary, or if applied, would not affect Mississippi which will be offering equal salaries on the basis of the grades received by teachers.

Bonds For Negro Betterment?

The next step naturally would be in improving negro school plants. One suggestion has been made that counties be authorized to issue bonds and state aid in the form of payments on the basis of teacher units (both races) be authorized for retirement of the obligations. In that way, facilities for both races would be improved, but at the same time little accomplished in closing the gap.

Some sort of state policing of funds might be necessary since a previous Legislature authorized counties to levy additional taxes for improving negro educational opportunities, but few if any of them have taken advantage of it. Full authority in expenditure of school funds, including the per capita and equalizing grants from the state, remains on the local level. There has been a wide disparity in dividing the funds between the races as is well known to all officials as well as Northern agitators.

So serious is the matter it might be taken up at an extraordinary session of the Legislature in event one is called in September or October, as predicted, for enactment of a new road building program. It's fairly certain some legislative action is necessary before Governor Wright will be willing to accept Federal aid for education.

Negroes Eager To Co-operate

That Southern negroes are willing to go along in a co-operative spirit if assured they are going to be dealt with in good faith is the action taken by them in Virginia after the King George County case.

In that respect, New South, monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council headquartered at Atlanta, said in its January issue:

"As soon as the school authorities of that county showed their willingness to find a just solution, the negro plaintiffs agreed to suspension of the crippling effects of the court ruling. They did not insist on the impossible, as was their legal right; they insisted merely that a prompt beginning be made on the possible."

The publication adds: "It is to be hoped that the rest of the South will not wait to be goaded by court decisions, but will show its determination to work out a difficult problem fairly and quickly."

In some other fields having to do with the racial question, Mississippi is ahead of the Nation and is so recognized by leaders in other states.

Sun. 4-17-49

The April 7 issue of the Congressional Record contains an article inserted, not by a Mississippian or Southerner, but U. S. Representative Paul B. Dague of Pennsylvania, showing that Mississippi leads the Nation in junior colleges.

Northerner Defends State

"I arise to protest the injustice that has been done the great state of Mississippi by the proponents of Federal aid to education. They have insistently pointed out that the Magnolia State is the most backward of all the states in educational opportunities and I am delighted to be able to call to their attention the article in the Pathfinder News magazine for April 6.

"It would seem from the facts therein set forth that many of those who have been holding Mississippi up as a horrible example should mind their words and incidentally look elsewhere for justification for saddling the Nation with a program of Federally subsidized education."

The article pays merited tribute to the Hinds County Junior College at Raymond headed by George McLendon.

Another instance was the statement of Senator Chavez of New Mexico to Senator Stennis of Mississippi concerning the splendid record made by the State Board of Health under Dr. Felix J. Underwood.

Senator Stennis said the New Mexico Democrat told other senators appearing before a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee handling the public health service appropriation that "they could file their written statements if they wished, but that the record of Mississippi had already won him over insofar as the increase in the appropriation was concerned."

Senator Stennis wrote Dr. Underwood that "A man feels well fortified when he can go before an appropriations subcommittee here armed with such a record as you have made in Mississippi."

Representative Grant Pannell of Union County, here this week, said he is definitely a candidate for Public Service Commissioner from the Northern District in the 1951 campaign . . . He would oppose Commissioner Howard Little of Corinth . . . A recent merited promotion was given W. D. Howard Jr., son of the Marshall county representative, when he was named head of the Southern district of the Motor Vehicle Commision with headquarters at Hattiesburg . . . He has been a field man at Greenville . . .

Back at his old stomping ground at Holly Springs is Wall Doxey, longtime second congresional district representative and former United States Senator and Senate sergeant-at-arms . . . He has a host of friends over the state who welcome him back and hope he will make a tour to meet old acquaintances again . . . Representative John Junkin of Adams county, is expected soon to relinquish his membership on the General Legislative Roving Investigating Committee . . . His health is the contributing factor.

BUILDING PLANS ARE MADE

Construction Program Set Up For Negro Schools

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Press-Scimitar

NATCHEZ(Miss., Feb. 13.—Miss V. Josephine Fitts, superintendent of education of Adams County, with the co-operation of the Board of Supervisors, is planning a program of construction for additional negro schools in the county, together with a repair program for existing schools.

Six large buildings were recently purchased from the Government at Camp Van Dorn and transported to the county to be used for negro school improvement in various districts.

Mon. 2-14-49

Demands Equalized Mississippi Schools

Missisippi Educator

Memphis Press-Scimitar 4-19-49

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP) — The segregation issued is "an old account—settled long ago," according to W. Milan Davis, president of both the State Association of Teachers in Negro schools and Okolona Industrial College, Okolona, here last week.

Dr. Davis made this statement in response to an address before the association by Gov. Fielding L. Wright [illegible] whites.

HITS INTERFERENCE

In rebuttal, President Davis said, "Outside interference is no worse than inside neglect. If you hate us because we are ignorant, then we will try to educate ourselves. If you hate us because we are black, then only God almighty can help us."

He declared that the segregation issue was "an old account that was settled long ago" but stated he wanted "Negro children of Mississippi to enjoy the same good things that the whites enjoy."

He also called for equal salaries for Negro teachers with equal training and experience. He pointed out that Negroes applied for entrance into white univerities and colleges because there was no adequate institutions for Negroes on the graduate and professional levels.

The Governor has advocated "adequate but separate" education-al facilities and also warned of special interests outside the State that are attempting to stir up dissention between Negroes and

TWINGES OF CONSCIENCE?

Miss. Daily Assails Afro-American Schools' Inequality

Baltimore Maryland

JACKSON, Miss.—Although it supported the Dixiecrat Party during the last election, The Daily News here last week announced its intention editorially to campaign for better school facilities for colored persons.

The newspaper pointed out that it was necessary for the State to obey decisions of the United States Supreme Court that equal educational opportunities be provided for both races.

Then it set forth the fact that school buildings for whites in Mississippi are valued at $57,000,000 and buildings for colored pupils are worth only $11,000,000, although the population is approximately half white and half colored.

Conditions Called "Disgrace"

The editorial went on to say:

"In the matter of education we have for many years been treating colored people most outrageously. The type of education we have been providing for them is nothing short of a disgrace. It might well be called a public scandal."

The newspaper declared that it would not be content with merely exposing the "scandal," but that it intended to do something about it.

"Thrust Aside Prejudice"

"The Daily News here and now serves notice that when next legislative session is convened this newspaper, aided and supported, by a large majority of newspapers in Mississippi, is going to wage a fight to see to it that a good portion of the treasury surplus is used to provide a decent educational system for colored people.

"It is up to our lawmaking body to handle this question intelligently, to meet all phases fairly and squarely. Whatever may exist in the way of race prejudice must be thrust aside and a program prepared that will deal justly with that race."

COUNTY LAUNCHES EDUCATION PLAN

Sunflower Seeks Higher Literacy Standards

The Times-Picayune Wed

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., March 22—Sunflower county has launched its own campaign to better the educational situation.

Additional transportation facilities for Negro children and improvements in buildings and teacher personnel are the first objectives. The county, largest cotton producing area in the state, has a population of 62,000, with Negroes outnumbering whites three to one.

The campaign was revealed here Tuesday by State Sen. Fred Jones of Inverness. He said he expects the action to show how educational inequalities may be corrected and literacy standards raised all over the state.

"It is my opinion that the education problem of Mississippi will be solved in the towns and counties with home people interested and assisting." Jones said. "The people of our county have awakened to the educational problem and are ready to correct it as rapidly as they can."

Sen. Jones said that Sam L. Jones, county superintendent of education, has appointed an interracial study committee to work on the problems. Substudy committees will be named as the needs arise. The top group has seven white and three Negro members.

Supt. Jones said he expects the committee's recommendation to be presented and, he hopes, adopted by a countywide citizens' meeting. Districting and redistricting will be one of its major approaches, he added.

9 RURAL SCHOOLS WILL GET $64,000

The Times-Picayune New Orleans

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 12—The state building commission at its February session allocated $64,000 for additions and new construction at nine rural schools. Of the total, $44,000 is for use in Negro schools.

Allocations totaling $54,000 were also approved by the commission for projects at the state penitentiary and the two major institutions of higher learning.

In another action, the commission authorized Mississippi Southern college, Hattiesburg, to proceed with work to convert a building acquired from Camp Shelby into a physical education building. An appropriation of $150,000 for the project had been approved by the 1948 Legislature.

Rural school allocations were made to the following: Poplar Negro school, Lee county, $1000; Morton Negro school, $18,000; Waynesboro Negro school, $20,000; Bay Springs Negro school, $2000; Marks Negro school, $3000 (aditional grant); Strayhorn Consolidated school, $8000; State Line school, $4000, and Sumrall Consolidated school $2000.

A $35,000 grant was made to the University of Mississippi for general repairs, and Mississippi State college received $9130 for military equipment storage. The penitentiary was given $10,000 for a pasteurization plant.

The commission approved the sale of 2634.7 acres of state penitentiary land in Quitman county for $70,900.

"Disgraceful Negro Schools"

New York Herald Tribune

An Editorial From the Jackson, Miss., "Daily News"

WHETHER we like it or not, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that Mississippi, in common with other Southern states, must provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes. No use fussing, cussing or fuming about it. That decision is the law of the land and we have no alternative save to obey. It is far better to obey promptly, cheerfully, and in our own way, than to be forced to do so. Moreover, that decision embodies justice and common sense.

In the matter of education we have for many years been treating Negroes most outrageously. The type of education we have been providing for them is nothing short of a disgrace. It might well be called a public scandal.

The estimated value today of all school property in Mississippi being used for white children is $57,000,000. The estimated value of all school property being used for colored children is only $11,000,000.

According to the latest survey there are in our state 3,700 Negro schoolhouses, but not all of them are school property. About 2,300 of these buildings are owned by counties and communities, and many of them are the old Julius Rosenwald school buildings constructed at the time when that great philanthropist was spending money freely in Mississippi—and a goodly part of it being stolen and diverted to other uses.

Our white rural schools, as a rule, are fairly well maintained, but Negro schools are poorly equipped, shabby, dilapidated and unsightly. Go into any rural school building for Negroes and see for yourself how things are. Almost without exception they are one-room structures, rickety stoves are propped up on brickbats, blackboards are absent or worn to the point of uselessness, sanitation is sadly lacking, and the common drinking cup is still in use.

During the administration of Governor Thomas L. Bailey a legislative survey committee, headed by Senator John Kyle, studied our public school system and submitted a report to the lawmaking body—a report that should have made our people blush for shame. It fully revealed the appalling conditions in our Negro schools and gave the Legislature such a shock that it was decided to vote an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the purpose of aiding communities in the construction of new school buildings.

It was sort of gentlemen's agreement, fully understood among lawmakers who voted for the appropriation, that this money would be used for the improvement of Negro schools. But it didn't happen that way. Due to political pressure and other causes, most of that $3,000,000 was spent on white schools.

In other words, that $3,000,000 appropriation—a sum wholly inadequate for the purpose—was a good gesture, a "noble experiment," and all that sort of thing, but the Negro schools for which it was intended didn't get the benefit.

"The Daily News" here and now serves notice that when the next legislative session is convened this newspaper, aided and supported by a large majority of the newspapers in Mississippi, is going to wage a fight to see to it that a good portion of that treasury surplus, about which there has been so much boasting and on which so many avaricious eyes have been cast, is used to provide a decent educational system for Negroes.

It is up to our lawmaking body to handle this question intelligently, to meet all phases fairly and squarely. Whatever may exist in the way of race prejudice must be thrust aside and a program prepared that will deal justly with the Negro race.

School Superintendent Flays Mississippi Education System

The Chicago Defender

JACKSON, Miss. — Taking the Negro education bull by the horns, E. P. Ransom, white assistant supervisor of Negro schools for the Mississippi department of education, told county school superintendents recently to "stop pretending about Negro education."

In a blast at an antiquated educational set-up that he indicated is deliberately trying to keep the Negro's learning at a level far below whites, he charged Negro education is being held up because "too many people are afraid of a change that is bound to come."

Sixty of Mississippi's 82 superintendents attending their annual conference heard Ransom assert that "the general practice has been that if there was any money left in the county school budgets the Negroes would get it." He said:

"With rumblings of an all-out legal attack on the Mississippi system being made by the NAACP, Negro educational leaders and principals subject to the county superintendent's whim must ask additional funds for Negro school construction from the 1950 legislature on a "no strings attached" basis. Present law provides that all school funds supplied by the state are administered at the discretion of the county superintendent in this county.

They voted to ask additional funds for Negro schools from the 1950 legislature on a "no strings attached" basis. Present law provides that all school funds supplied by the state are administered at the discretion of the county superintendent in this county.

He cited statistics to show that 40 per cent of Mississippi white teachers do not have bachelor's degrees and that 87 per cent of the Negro teachers in the state have not completed college.

Set Jan 30 As Toliver Equality In Schooling Day

Suit Slated For Trial Jan. 24.

As its first act of 1949, the new executive commtitee of the St. Louis Branch of the NAACP, voted all-out support to the equal education suit of Marjorie Toliver, Stowe college student. The action Tuesday followed the regular monthly meeting of the association Monday at which the members present approved full support of the case.

Desirous of striking a full force blow at educatonal inequalities, the committee, whose treasurer was almost depleted by the campaign against the Slum Clearance Bond Issue, set Sunday, Nov. 30 as "Equal Education Day" in all churches. At this time, appeals will be made for contribution to meet the expenses involved in carrying through the suit.

Atty. Robert L. Witherspoon, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, who is serving with Attys. Sidney R. Redmond and Robert Wilson as NAACP counselors in the case, stated that at least $850 is needed before the case is scheduled to be called for trial Jan. 24.

The suit was filed in behalf of Miss Toliver who seeks to matriculate at Harris Teachers' College on the grounds that Stowe College to which she is restricted because of her race is inferior to Harris and does not meet standards of the North Central Association. The Board of Education of St. Louis and officers of the Department of Instructors are named as defendants in the suit.

Cook Heads Committee

The executive committee of the NAACP also named James E. Cook, executive secretary of the Pine Street YMCA, as its chairman. Mr. A. N. Vaughn declined to run for re-election and Cook, who was in New York was elected in his absence.

12-Point Program

Meanwhile, President J. M. Pettigrew, as his first official act, proposed the following 12-point program for the branch during 1949:

1. Continue our efforts to be admitted to all theaters—perhaps with a different approach.
2. Put forth immediate effort to bring about the passage of Board Bill 62.
3. Seek to get Negroes employed as bus drivers and street car operators.
4. More support to the Youth Organization of the NAACP.
5. Seek to get more of our people to register and vote.
6. Seek to elect a Negro to Board of Education.
7. Seek to increase our membership to twenty thousand.
8. I shall endeavor to bring some of the best speakers from all walks of life to speak at our monthly meetings, when possible.
9. To encourage our people to give more liberally to Community Chest, Tuberculosis Society, March of Dimes, YMCA and YWCA.
10. We shall continue the work of our Educational Committee under the leadership of Rev. Haynes.
11. As President, I stand ready to support a program to rehabilitate the slum areas and to support a program to build some low-cost homes for all people.
12. Seek to reduce the crime wave among Negroes.

Members appointed to the various committees of the executive committee, were as follows: Chairman, James E. Cook.

Co-Chairman of Standing Committees, Publicity: Richard A. Jackson, Birdie Beal Anderson. Veterans: Chester E. Stovall, Harold Garner. Membership: John D. Buckner, Kitty Hall. Legislation: Atty. David M. Grant, Mrs. A. N. Vaughn. Labor and Industry: Harvey E. Parham, B. W. Goodwin, Jr. Housing and Health: Rev. D. S. Cunningham, Dr. W. W. Yerby. Education: Rev. L. L. Haynes, Paul W. Preisler. Finance: Joseph W. B. Clark, Mrs Maggie White. Entertainment: Mrs. Florence McCluskey, Mrs M. Bernice Bush. Legal Redress: Atty. Robert L. Witherspoon Atty Robert E. Wilson. Community Coordination: Bige Wyatt Franklin Payne. Church Relations: Rev. John E. Nance, James A. Garr.

EQUAL SCHOOL SUIT IS HEARD IN BELLEVILLE

St. Louis Argus

The results of efforts of the East St. Louis School Board to perpetuate jim-crowism in the public schools, awaited the decision of Circuit Court Judge R. W. Griffin. At the conclusion of the oral arguments presented Monday at Belleville, Ill., Judge Griffin took the matter under advisement after ordering attorneys to file additional briefs before the decision is rendered.

Because of the usual summer vacation of the circuit court in July, it is difficult to predict when the decision will be made. However, several motion days will be arranged during the summer period, and it is possible that a decision will be made before the September term begins.

The hearing was to test the validity of the complaint before the case advances to trial. R. J. Kramer, school board attorney, contended the petition could only apply to the five Negro children for whom the mandamus proceeding was filed, and not to all Negro children, as held in the complaint. Kramer also argued the complaint did not contain any proof that Negroes were denied admission to the schools.

Atty. Billy Jones, of East St. Louis, and David Grant, St. Louis attorney, replied by pointing out the school board attorney in his opening remarks used the terms "white schools" and "colored schools," which indicated a segregated system was maintined. The attorneys also pointed out the voluntary acceptance of segregation for the more than 2-score years did not make segregation a law, and had the school board made adequate provisions for Negro children the fight would not have been insuing at the present time.

The writ of mandamus was filed in May by Atty. Billy Jones in behalf of parents and guardians of five students. Earlier the colored children had been refused admission to the Rock Junior and East St. Louis senior high schools and the Alta Sita primary school. The bill alleges violations of the Illinois Constitution because of race or color. The action has the backing of the NAACP and several civic and fraternal organizations in East St. Louis.

Camden Proves By Experiment That Mixed Schools Can Work

CAMDEN, N. J. — New Jersey's new model constitution which outlawed Jim Crow and segregation in public schools is working in the city's 26 grammar schools.

There were many doubting Thomases who criticised the constitution predicting that the system could not be effected. The lawmakers on the other hand were convinced that white and Negro children under our democracy could work and play together under the same roof if they are left to themselves.

With objection and apprehension in a few cases, the city's 12,000 youths registered in schools nearest their homes for the fall semester. In predominantly Negro community, a few white parents appealed to have their children transferred to other schools. These appeals were denied. Some gave in to the law, while other diehards refused to accept and had their children sent to parochial schools. These objections and apprehensions are not shared by the children who are getting along fine in the mixed schools.

Some white mothers admit their fears were baseless. Others agree that the experiment has helped the community in better race relations and the practice of democracy.

Children playing and learning together will bridge the false differences between them. It also help to educate teachers in solving race and other psychological problems.

Parents too have found in the space of six months that when children use the same text books, taught by the same teachers, use the same equipment and playing grounds in the same schools that any fears held were unjustified.

North Carolina (Educational inequalities)

Durham Making Record Despite Inequalities

Journal & Guide Norfolk Virginia Jan 5-28-49

By Staff Correspondence

DURHAM, N. C.—Perhaps more than any other city in the country Durham can be cited as a shining example of the potentialities inherent in colored persons if they are granted, and take advantage of equal opportunities.

The Mechanics and Farmers Bank is recognized as a sound financial institution on the same basis as the other such institutions of this city. The confidence it enjoys among its many clients of both races is its best testimonial.

The men who founded the bank and nurtured it to its present position of high esteem in this community are men who took advantage of the idea of equality of opportunity in our American system of free enterprise.

DENIED FULL EQUALITY

They achieved in an area where there was a measure of equality of opportunity but during their early years were denied full equality in education opportunity. Many of these individuals grew from childhood in this community and are the products of its schools. This would seem to suggest that even under the segregated system of education with its obvious inequalities it is possible to achieve distinction with those of superior opportunity.

In a large North Carolina City, such as Durham, it is illuminating to review some of the statistics coming from the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction. These give an indication of the extent to which the theory of "separate but equal" is made a farce.

The total per capita value of capital outlay in local schools for white and colored of the city shows a wide differential between the two groups. For each white child of the city the per capita capital outlay is $497 while for each colored child the per capita outlay is $190. None of the colored schools have gymnasium or swimming pool. Two of the white schools have swimming pools.

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS

Forty-three per cent of the children in public schools here are colored but the number of classrooms provided for the colored children is not in the same proportion as the enrollment. White children have 270 classrooms but colored children have only 144, or about 100 less classrooms than would seem necessary. The average value of each white classroom is put at $11,300 but the average value of the classrooms for colored children is $5,822.

Although the colored school population is nearly one-half that of the white school population the total value of the colored schools does not approach one-half of that of the white schools. The colored schools have a total value of $838,402 as contrasted with a valuation of $3,051,097 for the white schools.

FURNITURE IN SCHOOLS

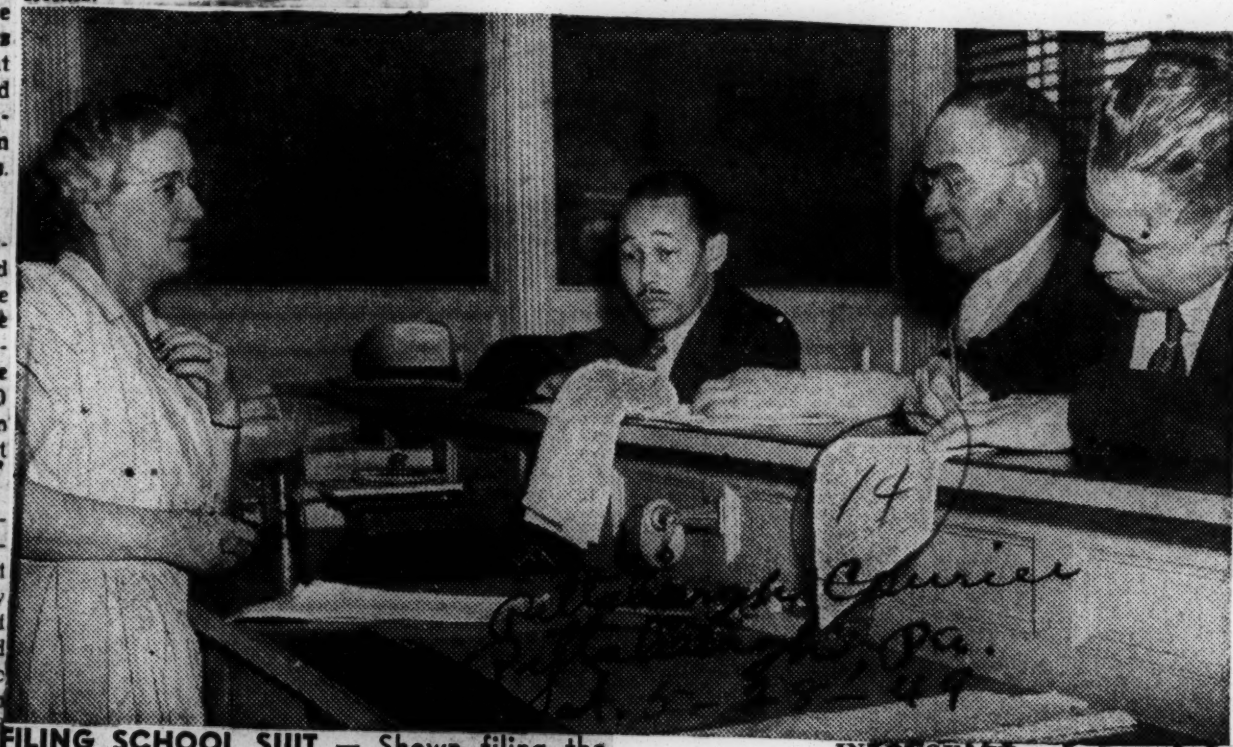
The value of furniture and equipment in the white and colored schools further accentuate the wide differential in provisions for the two groups. The value of furniture and equipment in the white schools is estimated at $337,000 while the value of these items in the colored schools is estimated at $70,000. Sat. 4-30-49

On the basis of school population, statistics indicate that colored children have access to about one-third the number of library books that would be expected if the proportion was measured against the number available to white children. White children have 30,000 volumes while colored children have 8,000.

Program on All

"We want equal schools for the elementary, secondary and college levels," he said, adding, "If necessary, there will be many more suits in cities and towns of North Carolina." Sat 5-28-49

In the suit filed in Federal court at Greensboro, charging discrimination at Durham, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles Erwin, was named defendant as well as local school officials.



Chicago Defender Pa.

FILING SCHOOL SUIT — Shown filing the comprehensive suit to equalize educational facilities for Negroes with those of whites in Durham, N. C., are, left to right: William J. Walker, bondsman; M. Hugh Thompson and J. H. Wheeler, Durham attorneys. The suit was brought in Federal Court, Middle District, and filed with Mrs. Myrtle D. Cobb, chief deputy clerk.—Rivera Photo.

N.C. Begins Drive for Equal Schools

Afro American Baltimore Md. Jan 15-49

CHARLOTTE, N.C.— The suit for equal school facilities filed in Greensboro last week is only the opening gun of a State-wide campaign for equal schools.

This was revealed here Tuesday by Kelly M. Alexander, State president of the NAACP, who disclosed the association's aim for bettering schools for colored pupils.

The campaign in North Carolina, like that which is being waged in Virginia, is not to be a campaign against segregation, but rather one against discrimination, Mr. Alexander stated.

State Being Challenged

Citing the fact that a suit filed in the Federal courts of Virginia had resulted in injunctions ordering betterment of colored schools there, Mr. Alexander stated:

"The challenge is up to this State to provide equal facilities for colored pupils. If it does not, the NAACP will continue to go into the courts to get those facilities.

Durham Leaders File School Suit

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Jan 14-49

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Charging "gross discrimination" in educational facilities, twenty-six Durham Negroes, representing sixty-one children, filed suit here in the Middle District Federal Court last week and asked for an injunction "forever restraining and enjoining the defendants from denying, failing or refusing to provide for the Negro children of Durham on account of race or color . . . such as provided for white children." (Courier May 14.)

The allegation revealed a potent disregard for the rights and needs of Negro school children. It was disclosed in the complaint that though the Negro school population comprised 45.7 per cent of the total, the State Board of Education values the white school property as over $3,000,000 against $800,000 for Negroes.

It was brought out, also, in the petition for relief that the white schools provide junior high schools for the white students, but none for Negroes, and that white pupils are trained in a system known as the six-three-three plan, while Negroes are trained under the outmoded system known as the seven-five plan.

INADEQUATE AUDITORIUMS

The first seven grades, inclusive, are taught in elementary schools and eight through twelve grades, inclusive, are taught in the high school.

The plaintiffs contend further that all of the white schools are provided with adequate auditoriums with four having gymnasiums and two having swimming pools, with no gymnasiums or swimming pools for Negroes, and an auditorium in the Negro high school with a capacity of 400 to accommodate 1,429 students.

The suit attacks as entirely inadequate and unequal the quality of instruction provided for Negroes because of the unequal and crowded facilities.

The defendants are Durham Public District, a body corporate under the laws of North Carolina; the School Committee of the Town of Durham, sometimes known as the Board of Education of the City of Durham; Stacey Weaver, superintendent of schools; J. L. Wooda, business manager of Durham C schools; North Carolina St Board of Education, and Clyde Erwin, State superintendent public instruction.

ATTORNEYS NAMED

The suit, which is brought

...first suit brought in America ...test the constitutionality of der... ...ing Negroes entrance into Sta... ...supported universities, Hocutt ... State of North Carolina, w... brought here in Durham.

All of these efforts were kill... by collaborating Negro leade... many of whom are now acceptin... this suit with as much enthusias... as they were in denouncing pr... vious ones.

...e from the 'sep... ...test the ...ing Negroes ...into 'the equal.' ...Negro partici... ...supported schools ... State of North Carolina, ... Rigsby, in a su... ...of Durham, sou... by collaborating Negro leade... ...by whites sep... many of whom are now acceptin... ...taxes for the pr... this suit with as much enthusias... ...each race to st... as they were in denouncing pr... ...public school s... vious ones.

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...nation.

C. C. Spaulding cleared the w... ...for action early last fall in a me... ...ing with Negro leaders in Ralei... N. C., when he said, "Ofttimes ... have been accused of being ... easy going and against going ... court. I've failed, and a hint to t... to have taxes paid by ... ...wise is sufficient. I am willink ... take a back seat.

...pose of forcing each ... ...port its own public ... ...tems.

SEES TIME FOR CHANGE

"We have been making progre... The State Supreme Court ... but not enough." The insurar... this unconstitutional ... executive advised that "the th... It is also noteworthy that t...

...the Durham (Committee on Ne... Affairs, will be prosecuted by Att... Martin A. Martin, Oliver W. H... Richmond, Va.; M. Hugh Thomps... and J. H. Wheeler, Durham, N.... with the blessings and interest ... the NAACP.

Kelly M. Alexander, Charlot... N. C., State president of NAAC... described the suit as an "open... gun" of a State-wide campaign ... equal facilities. He said it wo... not be a campaign against seg... gation, but rather against discri...

Trouble in Twinsburg

Students disliked him from the start. He was a mousy but stubborn man who regarded music, athletics and other extracurricular activities as worthless educational frills. When the school board chose him as superintendent and principal of the Twinsburg township school in northeastern Ohio, some parents protested. But Glen L. Powell, 51—the town's fourth superintendent in six years—was just the sort of man old-fashioned Twinsburgers on the school board had been looking for.

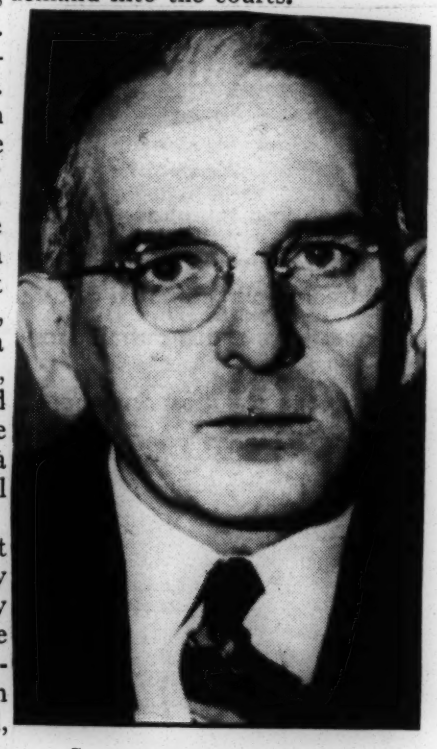
Soon Powell and his educational principles became the talk of the township. The music teacher resigned: she had been assigned only to running study halls. The athletic coach quit because "My educational philosophy and that of the school superintendent were as far apart as the two poles . . ." Other stories dealt with paddling, long a traditional punishment for the unruly at Twinsburg. One student, struck on the nose, was placed under a doctor's care. A girl, caught chewing gum, had it stuck in her hair by a teacher and plastered down with Scotch tape. The teacher was suspended by Powell for a week but was reinstated by the school board.

Bend Over. Friction mounted last November. Students asked for a weekly paper, were told they could put out only one issue, at the end of the term. The paddlings continued and many were administered by Powell himself. Once when there was a disturbance in a study hall, four Negro children were chosen at random to be paddled in Powell's office. "They told us to bend over like when we pray," said one little girl. "I was sore about three days." Later, another child complained: "Mr. Powell whipped me with a paddle one inch thick." Three boys said they were made to sit on the floor for 20 to 43 minutes with their feet propped up on high stacks of books.

Finally 50 parents marched into a school-board meeting to ask about punishment and other grievances. The board read the minutes and adjourned, told parents to "submit all complaints in writing ten days before a meeting."

A Cloudy Future. That made the kids madder than ever; 125 out of 149 went out on strike. They went back three days later, but trouble started again. Powell had an argument with Ronald Hegedish, a new boy, pushed him against a wall. The boy's father swore out a warrant against Powell for assault. Powell was arrested Dec. 9, freed on bond pending a hearing.

At the height of the uproar, the school board closed the school temporarily. Last week, with the school in holiday recess, Twinsburg was split down the middle. One group of citizens had formed a Citizens' League, given both Powell and the school board a vote of confidence. Other parents, angered, had lined up the Real Estate Owners Association, had collected 183 signatures calling for dismissal of the board. That was more than 15% of the township's voters—enough to bring their demand into the courts.



SUPERINTENDENT POWELL
The music teacher resigned.

Gets Gary School Post

GARY — The Chicago Defender's 18 month fight, through its Gary edition, to gain Negro representation on the school board here was successful this week as Mayor Swartz appointed the Rev. J. Claude Allen to succeed the Rev. Newton P. Fowler, of Tolleston, retired.

Rev. Allen is executive secretary of the department of mission and church extension of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

He will take over his new duties when the board convenes March 10.

Rev. Allen, first Negro ever to serve on Gary's school board since the town's founding 42 years ago, was appointed following a long vacancy on the board, during which time the Defender's Gary edition urged editorially that the Mayor fill the post from among the 35 thousand Negro citizens who now compose nearly one quarter of the Steel City's population.

in North Carolina.

The attorney has lived in Raleigh since he graduated from Howard University in Washington, D. C., in 1926.

He is a native of Thomasville, Ga.

Raleigh, N. C. Names Negro Lawyer To Serve 6 Years on School Board

RALEIGH, N. C.—The capital of North Carolina moved one rung up the ladder toward the realization of the Great American Dream here last week when F. J. Carnage was unanimously chosen by the City Council to serve a six-year term on the School Board.

The 49-year-old attorney is the first Negro in the history of the city, and possibly the State, to hold such a position. He was appointed by Mayor P. D. Snipes to succeed Mrs. W. B. Aycock whose term expires March 1.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. Carnage, Mayor Snipes said he felt that there should be a Negro representative on the board. "He has the respect and confidence of both races and is thoroughly capable," the Mayor said. "I believe that he will make a most successful board member."

The Georgia-born lawyer is a native of Thomasville, has lived in Raleigh since his graduation from the Howard University Law School in 1926.

He is active in civic and political affairs. He attracted State-wide attention when he made a stout bid for a seat on the City Council in the election of 1947, reaching the final run-off before being defeated. He is president of the newly activated Negro Affairs Committee.

He is married to Mrs. Mary E. Carnage, a former instructor at St. Augustine College, and the father of a 9-year-old daughter, Lillian Elizabeth.

Upon hearing of his appointment, Carnage said, "I am highly honored." He promised to do his best to serve the people of Raleigh.

school board. He is the second colored person to receive an appointive municipal office.

The first was P. R. Jervey, a newspaperman, chosen to serve as a member of the city Recreation commission in 1947. Jervey was succeeded by another Negro, Dean Nelson Harris, July 1, 1946.

Carnage is married and the father of a nine-year old daughter, Lillian Elizabeth.

Kansas Town Elects Negro to School Board

WICHITA, Kan. (By ANP)—By running sixth in a field of sixteen candidates, Dr. Hugh M. Sims, a local dentist, was recently elected to the Wichita School Board. This makes Dr. Sims the first Negro ever elected to the city board.

Dr. Sims polled 10,954 votes to win his post.

Candidate In Arkansas

TEXARKANA, Ark. (ANP)—For the first time in district history, a Negro has qualified as a candidate for the board of the North Heights Consolidated School District, it was announced here last week.

The candidate is J. N. Dansby, 44, of Mandeville, Ark. He was nominated by a petition signed by fifty-two persons.

appointments or failure to reappoint.

He did say that Mr. Hayes had not applied for reappointment, and this brought from Mr. Hayes the statement that he did not know such an application was necessary.

CITES OPINION

Dr. Johnson said that although he is opposed to racial segregation, he believe that its elimination here cannot be attained until the people are further educated in race relations.

Dr. Johnson, 49, is a veteran of both World Wars. He is a graduatte of the Dunbar High School, where he was a lieutenant in the cadet corps, and received a bachelor of science degree and a medical degree at Howard University.

Serving as an officer during World War II he was a consultant in orthopedics and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

RALEIGH APPOINTS FIRST NEGRO TO SCHOOL BOARD

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of Raleigh, the city council appointed a Negro to the city school board last week.

The Negro member is F. J. Carnage, 49 a local attorney. He will serve a term of six years.

Upon being notified of his appointment, Carnage said, "I am highly honored. I shall certainly do my best to live up to the honor and serve the people of Raleigh."

Mayor P. D. Snipes recommended Carnage for the post. The mayor, an ex officio member of the board, said of Carnage, "He has the respect and confidence of both races and is thoroughly capable. I believe that he will make a most successful board member."

CLIMAXES DRIVE

His appointment climaxed a drive by several local Negro groups that have fought for a colored member on the board. He succeeds Mrs. W. B. Aycock whose term ends March 1.

Carnage is a 1926 graduate of the law school of Howard university. A native of Thomasville, Ga., he has lived in Raleigh ever since his graduation. He started his law practice 16 years ago.

In 1947 he ran for the city council and lost out in the final run-off vote.

Carnage is believed to be the first Negro in the state of North Carolina to be appointed a member of a

Wins Dixie School Post

(Defender Southeastern Bureau)

RALEIGH, N. C. — History was made here last week when a Negro was elected by the Raleigh city council for a 6-year term as a member of the city school board.

F. J. Carnage, a [illegible] torney, was the first Negro in Raleigh's history to be elected to such a position. State officials said they believed Mr. Carnage was the first member of his race to serve on a school board anywhere

Dr. Johnson On District Board Of Education

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Dr. Phillip T. Johnson, was sworn in last Friday for a three-year term as a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. He is one of three members of the nine-member group.

Judges of the District Court appointed Dr. Johnson, an orthopedic surgeon to succeed George E. H. Hayes, an attorney, who served one three-year term.

Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws would give no reason for the court not reappointing Mr. Hayes. He said it is not customary to give reasons for

Teacher-Endorsed Candidate Enters State School Race

By LOIS SAGER
News Staff Writer

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Joseph M. Perkins of Eastland, only woman member of the appointed State Board of Education, Tuesday was one of thirteen new candidates in the hot race for the new elected board.

Dr. T. E. Womack, Austin, Negro educator-preacher, was another newcomer to the race.

The new candidates in the Nov. 8 election brought a sharpening of lines between supporters of the Gilmer-Aikin school program and backers of State Supt. L. A. Woods.

Woods has said he would like the appointive post of Commissioner of Education. It will abolish the elective job he has held for seventeen straight years.

TWO UNOPPOSED

Strong backers of Dr. Woods held the field in at least two districts without opposition. Known supporters of the Gilmer-Aikin program had opposition in six districts. Some of these opposing candidates were called "open minded" Gilmer-Aikin backers.

Meanwhile Vernon Singleton of Dallas, present member of the appointed state school board, was reported a certain candidate. Veteran educator Justin F. Kimball already is in the race from the Fifth Congressional District.

"I have not decided whether or not I will run," Singleton said in Dallas. "But I do think that the new board should not be made up entirely of school people—that is teachers and superintendents. It should have some laymen—taxpayers and businessmen—on it. If I were to run it would not be as an opponent of Dr. Kimball, but only as a candidate committed to the principle that the board should have some others besides school people among its members."

Backers of Dr. Woods threw their support behind George E. Adams of Bryan, the only candidate so far in the Sixth Congressional District.

Bob McCrady of Waxahachie, candidate backed by Gilmer-Aikin supporters in the same district, withdrew from the race to take a school job as student counselor.

E. H. Boulter of Lubbock, former deputy to Superintendent Woods, had no opposition in the Nineteenth district. He has strong support of school people.

TWO WOMEN TO RUN

Mrs. Perkins is one of two women who are expected to run for the state school board. The other is Mrs. Joe A. Wessendorf of Richmand, former president of the Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers. She has announced but not filed.

Mrs. Perkins is strongly endorsed by school teachers in the Seventeenth Congressional District. The Texas Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs commended her candidacy.

Since her appointment to the board in 1945, Mrs. Perkins has had an office in "The Little Red Schoolhouse," a replica of the small red building at Wayside Inn, Mass., where Mary took her lamb to school. Mrs. Perkins was born in Gleasondale, Mass. Her maiden name was Mary S. Gleason.

Entrance of Dr. Womack in the Tenth District race meant at least two opponents for Paul Bolton of Austin, news commentator and school board member. He has openly favored the Gilmer-Aiken program. Eugene Clyde Weafer, 36, of Caldwell, has also filed in this district.

Dr. Womack, 38, is a trustee for Paul Quinn College of Waco. He was once considered for the post of president of the Texas State University for Negroes. He is an African Methodist Episcopal minister and is helping rural pastorates now at Ferris.

A contest developed also in the First Congressional District. Leon Coker of Naples, 46, entered the race with the support of Supt. Kermit Womack.

Former Atty. Gen. Grover Sellers has said he will be a candidate in this district if his friends want him to run. They have submitted a petition.

SEVENTH DISTRICT RACE

Emerson Stone, 55, of Jacksonville, strongly supported by public school Gilmer-Aiken backers, entered the race in the Seventh District.

Hulon N. Anderson of Conroe is already a candidate in the same district. Anderson has said he is "a friend" of Dr. Woods but that he would not let his friendship influence his choice for commissioner.

In the Eleventh District, home district of Dr. Woods, two candidates filed. Leslie Huff of Waco, 40, is a strong backer of the school changes. The other candidate is Tom V. Freeman, public accountant of Gatesville.

The application of Bronson Morgan, Jasper businessman and member of the Texas prison board was reported on its way. This will mean a contest in the Second District. W. W. Bennett of Beaumont has filed in the same district. Morgan has strong support of school people.

Also due was the application of Roy J. Beard, Houston engraving man. Already Virgil Arnold of Houston has filed. Beard has approval of Gilmer-Aiken supporters.

The Sixth District, where adams, backed by Woods supporters, is now the only candidate, Gilmer-Aiken supporters say they will have another candidate in the field.

This is the home district of two legislators who pushed the Gilmer-Aiken program to final passage, former Sen. James Taylor of Kerens and Rep. Rae Files Still of Waxachie. Mrs. Still said school people plan to have a candidate to take the place of McCrady.

OTHER CANDIDATES

Other candidates who had filed through Tuesday were Paul Mathews, Greenville, Fourth District; Thomas B. Ramey, Tyler, Third District; Thomas Marshall of Corpus Christi, Fourteenth District; John H. Harnly of Miami, Eighteenth District; A. H. Dennison, Odessa, Sixteenth District.

Mathews and Ramey have strong school support. Petitions of both men were submitted by the school superintendents of their towns, Supt. —J. A. Anderson of Greenville and Supt. Mortimer Brown of Tyler.

Supt. Brown has been considered a possiblity for the post of Commissioner.

Application of Faires P. Wade of Corpus Christi was not accepted because he has not lived in the Fourteenth District the required five years.

The new candidates left only Ninth, Twelfth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Congressional Districts without candidates. They may file through Sept. 19.

Must Equalize Schooling Or Face Court, South Told

The South must either make rapid strides toward providing equal schools for Negroes or "face the prospect of yielding ungracefully to a series of court rulings," the Southern Regional Council declares in its publication, New South.

The Council said that two things were urgently needed — "more money for education and a plan for spending the money according to need, rather than according to race."

According to the Council, new construction since 1946 has improved facilities for both races, but has done little to raise Negro schools up to par with white schools.

"If the Negro schools are to catch up," the report declares, "they must receive more than a proportional share of school funds until existing differences are eliminated."

All 11 Southern States included in the report had invested in school property considerably more per white pupil than per Negro, the Council charges. In Georgia, the amount was $159 more, and in Alabama, it was $115 more.

The most promising solution to the problem, according to the Council, is a co-operative system of local, State and Federal financing on a non-discriminatory basis. The group urged that State and local officials lay the facts before the people, so that there might be "widespread public understanding and acceptance."

Drive To Upset South's Dual Education Plan Reported By Teacher

JACKSON, Miss., March 19 (AP) —A Mississippi classroom teacher says Negroes are making a well-planned drive to upset the Southland's system of "dual education."

Miss Margaret Hutchison, former president of the state's classroom teachers' group, told the annual session of her organization Friday that "in some states they are suing for equal facilities and buildings."

"In others," she added, "they are asking for equal pay. It is all part of a well-planned, concerted drive, which we are told is sponsored by the National Assocaition for the Advancement of Colored People."

She said a suit by a Negro teacher pending in Federal Court here demanding equal pay with whites is a part of the campaign.

Miss Hutchison is a member of a special committee named by Gov. Fielding Wright and the Mississippi

Negro Schools Must Improve, South Warned

Education Council Says Equal Facilities Sure To Come

ATLANTA, Jan. 25. — (AP) — Some day a bill for $545,000,000 or more is going to be handed the South for Negro education, the Southern Regional Council calculated today.

That day the council said, may come sooner than you think. It pointed to the case of King George County, Va.

Last April a Federal judge ruled that the county would have to equalized educational facilities for whites and Negroes—or else.

The council said the South could begin making down payments now or wait to be "goaded by court decisions."

50 Suits In Virginia

To point up the fact that the day of reckoning is coming, the council said that already in Virginia 50 suits have been started to obtain equal educational opportunities for Negroes.

To solve its particular problem the county first tried minor improvements in the Negro school and then, when the Negroes still objected, it dropped certain courses from the white school.

The result of this latter action, said the council, brought a howl of protest from the parents of the white students. In the end the county had to float a $250,000 bond issue for the construction of a Negro school, plus equipment.

Then the council turned to the job of estimating the cost to the South, but first it pointed out carefully that its figures by no means represent the total bill—only the cost of equalizing book values of elementary school plants in 11 Southern states.

Salaries Not Included

The figures make no provision for equalization of salaries for Negro teachers or for school transportation, nor do they include estimates for Tennessee and Oklahoma because the information was unavailable.

In any case the council found "the value of school property of each Negro pupil enrolled was $63 as compared with $221 for each white pupil.

The council asked and answered the question of whether recent construction hadn't helped reduce inequality.

"The answer seems to be no," said the council. "New schools have been built . . . but in most cases where funds have been allocated a proportionate amount has been spent on white as well as Negro schools.

Still No Equality

"This," the council concluded, "has had the welcome effect of improving facilities for both racial groups but has done little to equalize them . . ."

The council estimates the amount needed in 1946 to equalize elementary school plants in Alabama would have been $25,944,000; Florida, $25,657,884; Georgia, $41,198,000; Mississippi, $60,121,000.

The council is composed of white and Negro church women, business men, educators and newspapermen devoted to attainment of equal opportunity for all people in the South.

Negro, White Schools in the South Held $545,000,000 Apart in Value

Inter-Racial Group Reports That Figure Is Needed to Put Buildings on Par—Outlays as to Need, Not Race, Urged

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 25 —Merely to raise the book value of Negro school plants to a par with the white schools, the South would have to spend about $545,000,000, the Southern Regional Council declared today in a survey report.

This figure, it was pointed out, applied only to the cost of school buildings, and did not include the amount necessary to equalize teachers' salaries, for school transportation and other educational needs.

The council, made up Southerners of both races from every state in the region, said that the two most urgent needs were "more money for education and a plan for spending the money according to need, rather than according to race."

The report declared that if the Negro schools were to catch up "they must receive more than a proportionate share of school funds until such time as existing differences are eliminated."

"The white South," the report warned, "must either recognize this fact and act accordingly, or else face the prospect of yielding ungracefully to a series of court rulings."

The dilemma could best be met by a cooperative system of local, state and Federal financing, the report stated.: It cited as a guiding pattern the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, under which the Federal Government offered aid on a two-to-one matching basis for the construction of needed projects on condition that the funds be spent on an equal basis for all segments of the population.

Of extreme importance, the report declared, was the need for a broad program of information that would lay the facts before the Southern people so that there might be "widespread public understanding and acceptance."

"The South is faced with a tremendous job which can no longer be postponed," the report said. "There has never been a better opportunity than now for an official policy of confidence in the Southern people."

On the basis of figures compiled for 1945-46, the group estimated that the value of school property for each Negro pupil enrolled was $63, as compared with $221 for each white pupil.

To make the two amounts the same would have required in 1948 an expenditure of $158 per Negro pupil, or an average of some $31,000,000 for each state.

To bridge the gap, the report said, would now cost upward of $40,000,000 as a result of increased construction costs, resulting in the $545,000,000 total estimate for eleven states.

The council's board members included Alfred Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times; Bishop Arthur J. Moore of Atlanta; the Msgr. T. James McNamara of Savannah, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Methodist churchwoman and member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights; Dr. Charles Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Charles Gillman, Georgia state director of the CIO.

NEGROES ASK SOUTH FOR 'EQUAL' SCHOOLS

Atlanta Petition Discloses They Seek Equivalent Separate Facilities for Children

By GEORGE STEATOR

Negro leaders in the South who

Petitioners Cite Comparison

The petition, which was said to be representative of Negro sentiment in Atlanta, bore the signatures of Mrs. E. L. Dixon, Dr. B. E. Mays and A. T. Walden, who "are Negroes and are parents of public school facilities will follow board was "under a duty not to discriminate a course of demanding "equal although separate" buildings and school child," without regard to

Miss Ira Jarrell, children of school age now attending the public schools of Atlanta."

The petition, which was said to have begun a campaign to equalize the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution

of the board, the amount of money to purchase equipment, a petition by a citizens' group to the Atlanta Board of Education disclosed yesterday.

The petition, drawn up by the Metropolitan Atlanta Parents Council and the Citizens Committee for Educational Opportunity and released here, said that under cational facilities and

Mrs. Dixon was described as a edu-housewife, Dr. Mays is president of Morehouse College. Mr. Walden

spent per child to p

is an attorney and a leader of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The request that the Board of Education "establish and maintain educational facilities and services for Negroes equal in all respects to those offered to all other children from public funds" did not propose the admission of Negroes to allegedly superior white schools but that school authorities "grant your petitions such other and additional relief as this petition justifies." It said that "a comparison" of facilities offered the two races revealed a "persistent and increasing inequality of educational opportunity between what is provided Negro children and what is provided other children."

Friends of the petitioners said the strategy to be followed in Atlanta would be patterned on steps taken in Virginia, where Federal courts have ruled some Negro schools inadequate and that such inadequacy was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Virginia complaints were directed against city and county boards of education, which were held responsible for a fair distribution of school funds.

The Atlanta petition charged that a report of the Board of Education for a five-year period, 1944-48, revealed that board expenditures per Negro child were less than half the amount for each white child. In 1947-48 the record cited was said to have disclosed an average per-pupil expenditure for while children of $178.67 against $75.13 for each Negro child.

Since these estimates were based upon regular day-school expenditures, the petitioners said that the handicap was increased by the fact that 85 per cent of all Negro elementary school children "were offered only half a day in school during 1947-48." The petition added:

"Of the 13,000 Negro elementary school children enrolled in Atlanta in 1948-49, more than 11,650, or approximately 90 per cent, attend school only two or three hours each day because of double or triple sessions."

The petition said that only two Negro elementary schools had enough teachers to come within the state-approved teacher-pupil ratio of 1-to-35 but that all but one white elementary schools in Atlanta had sufficient teachers under this ratio.

The NAACP admitted having backed "different" courses to attain equal facilities and salaries for both races in the South.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, said that Negroes did not believe that the Southern states had the money and the personnel to set up first-class graduate schools to accommodate Negro applicants and for that reason the association has sought to open state-financed professional and graduate institutions to Negroes by court order.

He called the public school situation "different only in the time it takes to clear up the situation," and added that "a practical step" required that pressure be brought to improve present facilities.

ONE FOR, ONE AGAINST

Some indication of what may be in store for proponents of inequality in education in the South was given last week when Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson slapped fines totaling $1,000 on four white Gloucester County (Va.) school officials.

The unprecedented action came in the wake of a contempt ruling handed down last January when it was determined that the school officials had failed to abide by an anti-discrimination injunction handed down last summer.

In defense of their failure to equalize colored schools, the officials testified that they sought passage of a $300,000 bond issue for schools which the voters defeated at the polls.

They told of subsequent attempts to obtain two $50,000 loans from the State library fund to be used in constructing a new colored high school.

What they did not say, however, was that they had at no time suggested to the electorate the possibility that colored pupils might have to be admitted to the existing white high school if the bond issue was voted down.

Faced with such an alternative, we believe that the voters, even though reluctantly, would have put the bond issue over. This required a "selling" job which school officials failed to do; consequently they must pay $250 each, within 30 days, for their sins of omission.

In addition, Judge Hutcheson made it clear that he is continuing his injunction order and that further violations will be "dealt with should they arise." This is the kind of talk for which we've been long waiting.

Another Federal jurist, U.S. District Judge A. D. Barksdale, ruled last week that he was dismissing a complaint filed by colored citizens of Pulaski County (Va.) charging unequal schools because he was "unable to find" discrimination.

Ironically, he observed that conditions in many of the white schools were shocking and that "many of the colored schools compared favorably with them; they were equally shocking."

Judge Barksdale, however, facetious as he might have meant to be, was not comparing like things. The poor conditions found in SOME of the white schools are to be found in practically ALL of the colored schools, while the best of the colored schools is definitely inferior to the best of the white schools.

It looks like Judge Barksdale will have to talk a bit to Judge Hutcheson in order to get the proper perspective for viewing the unequal school situation in the Old Dominion.

In time, we believe that he and all other Federal jurists will arrive at a uniformity in their interpretation of the facts before them, at least where schools are concerned.

The score for the week, then, is one decision for and one against. At least, we didn't lose any ground.

White Students Donate $1,000

SEWANEE, Tenn. — (AMP) — Students of the all-white University of the South contributed $1,000 toward the completion of a school for Negro children, which money represented the accumulated collections of past months and was contributed through a vote by the student vestry of the university chapel.

The proposed John Kennerly Memorial School, will stand as a monument to the lifelong work of a Negro man who decided in his teens to teach the colored children of Sewanee.

School properties are built in Sewanee by the community without tax funds from the county. The university owns tax-free lands under a State charter. However, the county school board contributes to the annual upkeep of Negro and white schools and pays the teachers' salaries.

Plan New School For West Memphis Negroes

If present plans of the Hulbert West, Arkansas, Memphis School Board materialize Negroes of this thriving community will have a more adequate building in which to attend school by fall and a fine new building by 1950.

Announcement of the plans for the new structures was made by William H. Hundhausenm, school board chairman, who also stated that the board had been trying for many months to figure a way to finance the building of the Negro school.

A 10-acre site adjacent to the Negro park on 17th Street has been selected and arrangements made for a private loan of $40,000 which the board believes will pay for the gymnasium. This will be built this summer for occupancy this fall school term and will be partitioned so it can be used as a school building whle the new building is been constructed after the contemplated bond issue is floated in the fall.

According to the law, until the last issue of the Legislature, districts could issue school bonds only to the extent of 10 percent of the assessed valuation. The white school plans were revised several times to make them meet this restriction before it could be built with available money and this left no money at all for the Negro building. Citizens of the town voluntarily permitted an increase in valuations hoping that this would permit issuance of enough Bonds to build a school this Spring. However these Bonds can not be issued until after the school election in September the board arranged a private loans as the only possible means of having some decent structure in which the Negro population can hold school sessions when school reconvenes in the fall.

There has been no real school house for West Memphis Negroes since the school burned down two years ago and last year students attended school sessions in a church and a make shift building.

Attention was focused on the deplorable condition by a Life Magazine which devoted several pages to the plight of the West Memphis Negro children who were studying under the most make shift conditions. LIFE MAGAZINE was inspired to cover the story with graphic pictures as result of the courageous campaign conducted by the Coughlin brothers of the WEST MEMPHIS (Ark) NEWS.

Surry Corrects Negro Schools, Report Says

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Surry County has corrected or is correcting every inequality cited by lawyers for Negro plaintiffs in a school equalization suit, the county's school officials have advised the Federal District Court.

In a 10-page report, signed by Commonwealth's Attorney Ernest G. Goodrich, the Surry officials answered point by point 13 exceptions made by the plaintiffs to the Surry School Board's first report of equalization progress filed last September 15.

At a conference of counsel with Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson last month counsel for the plaintiffs indicated they would ask for a contempt citation against the school officials if the second report failed to satisfy them. Yesterday was the deadline for filing of the report.

Changes Listed

In it the school officials reported these measures to comply with a Federal Court order to equalize Surry's Negro schools with those for white pupils:

1. The Negro High School at Dendron has not been fully certified by the State Board of Education; has fulfilled all accreditation requirements, but can't be put on the board's accredited list until the requirements have been in effect one year.

2. Library facilities, laboratory equipment, janitorial service, transportation and courses of study in Negro schools now are equal to or better than those in schools for whites.

3. Teachers' salaries are being equalized in accordance with instructions by Judge Sterling Hutcheson except that no steps have been taken to equalize the salary of the principal of the Surry County Training School (Negro) with that of the principal of the Surry high school for whies.

Heating, Sanitation Improved

4. Sanitary lavatories and adequate heating facilities have been provided in all schools. All Negro schools except three unconsolidated elementary buildings have electricity.

5. Equipment for vocational agriculture instruction at the white high school is "better" than that for the Negro school, but "shops in both schools are adequate in every respect for instruction in the courses offered."

6. The school board has received preliminary plans and a cost estimate for a new combination high school and elementary school for Negroes that "will not only equalize facilities but will provide Negro children with facilities far superior to those provided for the white children.

Va. School Officials Pay Fines For Failure To Equalize Schools

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 6-8-49

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—Four Gloucester county school officials paid fines on June 3 totaling $1,000 for contempt of court in connection with their failure to obey an anti-discrimination injunction issued by the Federal District court.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson on May 4 levied fines of $250 each on J. Walter Kenney Division superintendent, Stanley T. Gray, school board chairman, Wallace Fletcher and Otis Hogge, board members.

June 3 was the deadline for paying the fines. The money for the fines was turned over to the clerk's office here in the form of a school board check for $1,000 signed by P. W. Smith Jr., county treasurer.

CONVICTED JAN. 13

Federal Judge Hutcheson found the school officials guilty of contempt on Jan. 13 for their failure to equalize the schools for Gloucester county Negro children with those provided for white children.

The jurist delayed imposition of sentence until May 4 and permitted the school board time to show what had been done to equalize the schools during that period.

Not before in the history of the public school system of Virginia have school officials been fined for failure to equalize educational facilities between the races. The federal court's action set a precedent which may have far-reaching effect.

The equalization case became an issue after Richmond attorneys entered suit against the county officials to compel the county to equalize educational facilities for Negroes with those for whites. They acted for Negro citizens who instigated the move.

Will Virginians Heed The Warning?

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. 5-14-49

ONE REACTION to the Federal District Court's fining of Gloucester (Va.) county school officials for contempt as a result of failing to equalize school facilities as earlier ordered to do, is that the amount of the fine—especially if they are to be paid out of county funds, as it appears they will be—will perhaps be an invitation to other political agencies similarly short-changing their Negro school children to risk the fines as a markedly cheaper procedure than doing something about the notoriously poor school conditions.

That might be the future attitude of some of the cities and counties of the state. But they should remember something that JUDGE STERLING HUTCHESON of the Federal District Court has plainly indicated. It is that failure to comply with any injunction of his is a continuing offense, and presumably he will impose additional and more severe fines or other penalties for continuing failure to abide by the court's decree. Sat. 5-14-49

Another problem is that in technical fact in Gloucester county, the officials sought unsuccessfully to have a bond issue — first set by them at $750,000 and then reduced by the time of the bond election to $300,000 — approved by the county's voters. What will the courts do if officials make at least "official" even though half-hearted efforts to have bond issues approved for improving schools, but the voters continue to vote adversely? That is a problem that the skilled attorneys representing the disadvantaged pupils and the courts will doubtless resolve in due time. 5-14-49

Meanwhile, what eventually is to be done—at least with the least degree of ill feeling and contentions — will be done as a result of increasingly enlightened public opinion. The state's press will contribute immeasurably to this by the character of its editorial comment concerning the problem.

Happily, most of the influential members of the Virginia white press are demonstrating an awareness of the injustices existing in the school situation and are calling for remedial action by initiative of the citizens of the political subdivisions affected. Sat. 5-14-49

For instance, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* last Friday observed:

"The Negro population is entitled to equal school facilities, not only in law but in morals. Furthermore, the federal courts have shown that they intend to see that such facilities are provided as speedily as practicable. . . .The sooner the political subdivisions of the state realize this, and act accordingly, the better."

The *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* remarked: "The process of compliance will require not only the will of the people in relatively poor counties like Gloucester, but state and federal aid, too."

And the *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch* opined: "Long decades of discriminating against black children have piled up the practical building and financial problems for today's citizens. In some measure they are bearing the sins of those who were indifferent, careless, or perhaps in some instances deliberately unfair. But that is not as the law directs or as the American constitutional system supposes or as simple justice requires. The Gloucester case is a warning. It can also be a lesson."

It will be important for the controlling majority to ponder these calm words. Educational inequalities are doomed. That can be accepted as gospel truth or as a verity that can be ignored further. The just, sporting, and gracious course is open to Virginians. They can take it to their lasting credit. But whether they do or not will hardly alter the inevitable course of events.

ize the schools. Just how can you rightly persecute four men for the shortcomings of thousands of citizens? ALVIN KNOP, Washington.

Gloucester Schools

In answer to Mr. Houston's letter of May 16 on Gloucester County (Virginia) schools, I would like to point out that it takes money to equalize schools and that the people of the South will not appropriate the money to educate Negroes as long as the majority of the taxpayers refuse to do so.

Mr. Houston seems to forget that you cannot legislate morals or habits. And as long as the Southern whites refuse to mix with Negroes no law on earth can force the white people to go to school with many Negroes. The sadistic judge who fined the four school officials failed to take into consideration the fact that the taxpayers refused to appropriate the money to equalize the schools. 5-14-49

Virginia County Votes Negro School Bonds

New Kent Courthouse, Va., March 22 (AP).—Citizens of New Kent County today overwhelmingly indorsed a proposed $120,000 bond issue for the construction of a new Negro school near Quinton. Citizens from six precincts voted 272 in favor of the bond issue and 48 against it.

Plans call for the construction of an 8-room school with additional and modern sanitation facilities on the site of the present school, on Route 33, about 8 miles west of here.

Myopic Gloucester

Nobody can derive much satisfaction from the myopic action of a majority of the voters in Gloucester County, Va. In a referendum last week they defeated a bond issue designed to equalize school facilities between the races. Yet a short time ago they had approved the construction of a consolidated high school to improve the facilities for white children. Inasmuch as school officials are under a Federal Court order to equalize the schools, the defeat of the bond issue leaves them squarely on the spot. Unless they can contrive some other way to improve drastically the conditions at the Negro Gloucester County Training School they face the sad choice of debasing the facilities for white students or violating the court order.

The predicament into which the voters have cast the school board demonstrates what is perhaps a flaw in the theory that discrimination can be ended by legislation and court action alone. Certainly the residents of Gloucester County need to be shown how their unwillingness to provide equal facilities injures their own interests and drags down their county's reputation. The situation raises grave doubts as to whether there ever can be equality in education under Virginia's constitutional requirement for segregation. As long as that requirement stands, at least it is imperative that there be some drastically augmented form of State aid to enable impoverished counties to live up to the terms of the present law.

Gloucester Asks Tuck Aid On Schools

Gloucester, Va., April 7 (AP).—Gloucester County school officials who have been cited for contempt for failing to equalize Negro and white school facilities, today appealed to Governor Tuck for help.

The officials went into a conference with the Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction G. Tyler Miller t try to work out some solution.

Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson is scheduled to pass sentence some time this month against the school officials. They lost their chance for local help when Gloucester County voters last week rejected a $300,000 bond issue to build a new Negro school.

Walter Kenny, superintendent of Gloucester schools, said the school board had no plan to present Judge Hutcheson, who gave the officials a "grace period" in which to try to solve the equalization problem.

Sitting in on today's conference with the Governor were Kenny and Stanley Gray, chairman of the Gloucester School Board.

One plan reported under consideration would have Gloucester apply for a literary fund loan to finance the Negro school. Although the literary fund has been exhausted, it was believed the State Board of Education would approve the loan at its next meeting.

Officials Face Court Sentence

Gloucester Asks for $50,000 To Improve Its Negro School

By Richard Morris
Post Reporter

Gloucester, Va., April 15.—The Gloucester County Board of Supervisors, in what appeared to be a last-ditch defense of school officials facing sentence for contempt of court, tonight asked the state for $50,000 to improve its Negro high schools.

The supervisors also authorized Commonwealth's Attorney John T. Du Val to confer with Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond on the possibility of borrowing money from outside sources. Du Val said he had an appointment with the attorney general on Tuesday.

The request for $50,000, which the school board disclosed it had approved on Wednesday, will be sent to the State Board of Education. The money would be taken from the state literary fund, which has been used over the years for school construction.

Officials have been informed, however, that the Literary Fund has been completely exhausted and that some seven million dollars worth of construction requests are ahead of the Gloucester bid.

School Board Chairman Stanley T. Gray, who said the school has approved an outside loan if the request from the Literary Fund is not forthcoming, described the $50,000 figure as "the absolute minimum" which would be required to repair and improve the county's Negro high school to place it on a par with the white high schools.

Federal Judge Sterling Hutchinson, Richmond, who has found the superintendent of schools and the school board in contempt of court for failure to equalize white and Negro facilities, announced today he would pronounce sentence on May 4.

Will Consider Efforts

The jurist has said he would take into account efforts by school officials to comply with his order since the contempt ruling. The sentence is a matter of his own discretion.

A proposal to float a $300,000 bond issue for Negro school improvements was voted down on March 31, six weeks after the court's findings, by 591 to 368 in a special referendum.

Chairman Gray told the board of supervisors that a committee from the Gloucester Teachers Association had appeared before the school board on Manday asking that all teachers' salaries be increased 15 per cent begining next September.

The supervisors declined to act because they said the budget for next year already has been prepared and is now being advertised. Gray said there was only $10,500 available for that purpose from county funds when $25,000 would be needed to meet the request.

In Gloucester County, Va.

4 Officials Face Sentence Soon If Schools Are Not Equalized

By Richard Morris
Post Reporter

Gloucester, Va., April 14.—The four ranking [illegible] officials of this historic county are engaged in an eleventh-hour effort to build a buffer against an imminent sentence for contempt of court.

The superintendent of schools and the three members of the school board face sentence this month for failure to heed sufficiently a Federal court order to bring Negro school facilities in Gloucester County to the level of white facilities.

The four officials, School Supt. J. Walter Kenney, Board Chairman Stanley T. Gray and board members Wallace Fletcher and Otis Hogge, are scheduled to meet with the county board of supervisors Friday night. They are to consider new suggestions for avoiding a sentence to be imposed this month by Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond, who found the superintendent and board members in contempt last January.

School officials, startled by failure of a special referendum March 31 to provide a $300,000 bond issue for Negro school improvement, are still reflecting on the jurist's remark:

"The parties will be notified and I shall expect the respondents to be present and, if they so desire, I shall at that time afford them an opportunity to show what has been done toward effecting equalization during the interval."

"The board may still have an ace up its sleeve," Chairman Gray told a reporter, without explanation. His feeling that "we had better do something right away" was reflected in the attitude of Superintendent Kenney, who readily acknowledged his anxiety.

Such a move, officials believe, would serve to persuade the court they are still conscientious by seeking funds for equalizing facilities. Other courses are apt to be considered by the school board are:

1. A straight bank loan, which Kenney says could not exceed anticipated county tax revenue and could not run for more than a year before renewal.

2. A request, when the defendants are called before Judge Hutcheson, for an extension of time before sentence is pronounced, so that additional efforts can be made to satisfy his original order.

This latter course, some officials feel, would permit the bond issue proposal to make it more palatable to the voters by including funds for the white schools. After a public hearing, the board decided to concentrate on the lesser amount for Negro school improvement only. The election was called by the Circuit Court after circulation of a petition.

"I felt certain the bond issue would be passed by the voters," Gray said. "Everyone was amazed that it didn't."

The proposal lost by a vote of 591 to 368. Abingdon district, one of three in the county, cast 493 votes, with only 91 favoring the bond issue. Abingdon is in the

White School Needs Money

"I argued that the voters would sooner support Negro school improvements if there were money included for improving white schools," he said. "The white high school at Achilles needs as much improvement as the Negro Training (High) School."

Gray said he favored the smaller figure because it would not require a tax increase and would immediately satisfy the court's order.

"lower" end of the county, along the York River where many Richmonders have spacious summer estates in the area known as Gloucester Banks. Its year-round inhabitants are mostly fishermen and oystermen. Abingdon district is the home of Achilles High School, which Kenney says is in such bad need of repairs. The other white high school, Botetourt, is near the courthouse in the village of Gloucester.

Would Be Combination School

If money were available, the new Negro school would replace the present training school at Roanes. It would be a combination high and elementary school.

Gloucester's 223 square miles of rich soil, formed from York County in 1651, are devoted chiefly to truck farming. Its assessed personal property in 1947 was $2,181,270. Real estate taxes totalled $66,435 for white landowners and $12,355 for Negroes.

Besides its tidewater fishing industry and modest farming, Gloucester is perhaps most famous for its narcissi, which bloom in 300 varieties every spring. The population in 1940 was 9600, one third Negro. Only 1290 persons voted in the November elections and 959 persons voted in the special election last month.

What percentage of them were Negroes is difficult to determine. Records indicate only about 416 Negroes have registered since 1902. Of this number, many have died and many have moved away. Unofficial estimates of the number of qualified Negro voters now vary from 200 to 275. The registrar's list shows about 2300 registered white voters, while the capitation tax list shows about 2600.

Segregation Issue Avoided

Although the question of racial segregation has been carefully avoided in the Gloucester school case, some observers feel that refusal to provide funds for separate schools with equal facilities will ultimately speed the end of segregation in the schools.

Whether further efforts to get money in Gloucester will be successful also remains to be seen, and what weight they will carry with the Federal District Court is uppermost in the minds of school officials.

It is known that George P. Dehardit, one of two attorneys representing the school board and the superintendent, has conferred this week with Judge Hutcheson and with officials in government and education in Richmond. He returned to Gloucester this morning and the board is expected to hear his recommendations at its meeting Friday.

Judge Hutcheson refrained from making on-the-record comment in an interview with a reporter in Richmond today. He did not deny, however, that the day for calling Gloucester's school officials back to court for a hearing and sentencing is almost here.

Schoolmen Fined In Discrimination

RICHMOND, Va.—(UP)—Four Gloucester County school officials were fined $250 each yesterday for contempt of a Federal Court order to end racial discrimination in the County school system.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson said his court order against discrimination will continue in effect. He issued the injunction in April, 1948, after a suit sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The suit charged that Negro pupils in the County were not given educational opportunities equal with white children. The school officials were cited for contempt in January.

February 17 Deadline For Compliance

RICHMOND, Va., (ANP) — Contempt proceedings against Surry county school board and superintendent were delayed 30 days here last week, pending a report on a steps taken to end discrimination in school facilities on or before Feb. 17, in keeping with the injunctive order of Judge Sterling Hutcheson. The agreement was entered into by attorneys for the Negro plaintiffs and those representing school officials at a closed conference in the judge's chambers.

The two sides met to review two exceptions taken by plaintiffs to a school equalization report filed last October in federal district court.

Representing the plaintiffs are Attys. A. W. E. Bassette Jr., Hampton, Va., and W. Hale Thompson, Newport News. They replaced the Richmond attorneys, Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood W. Robinson III, who are no longer connected with the case.

Thompson contended that the board had not included in its progress report a statement as to when it expected to begin construction of school buildings sufficient to equalize facilities between Negro and white students in the country. In addition, he pointed out that the board mentioned that a school construction bond issue had been initiated, but did not say how far it has gone.

CONTEMPT IN VIEW.

If the expected report is not satisfactory to the plaintiffs; Judge Hutcheson will be asked to cite the school board for contempt of court in failing to wipe out existing inequalities in schools for Negroes and whites.

Said Thompson, "We have done all the leaning-over-backwards business we're going to do. We have gone to the board's lawyers and tried to cooperate with them, but have gotten nowhere.

"We have reached the end of our patience. Either they file an adequate report or we will ask that they be held in contempt."

Ernest W. Goodrich, commonwealth's attorney for Surry county, representing the board at the conference, said the report would be made

Complaints in the case were that the Surry County Training school for Negro children was not accredited; library facilities were not equalized; laboratory equipment was inferior to that in white schools and teachers' salaries were not equal. In addition, the suit asked transportation and janitor services, addition of science courses and definite action on the construction of a new high school for Negroes.

Gloucester School Loan Up Tuesday

Richmond, Va., April 20 (AP). The State board of education will act next week on a request by the hard-pressed Gloucester County school board for a $50,000 loan from the State literary fund.

Formal application for the loan was made today and will come before the board next Tuesday on the final day of its two-day meeting here.

But whether the loan would be approved, and if so where the money would come from, was not so definite. The literary fund already is virtually exhausted and other loans totaling some eight million dollars already have been approved. The board of education doesn't even know where the money for these loans is coming from.

The formal request for the loan came while the superintendent of Gloucester schools and three members of the school board awaited sentencing May 4 by a Federal judge for not complying with an order to equalize school facilities in the county for whites and Negroes.

The request became necessary when Gloucester voters, on March 31, defeated a $300,000 bond issue to finance construction of a new school for Negroes. The new school had been proposed by the school board as a means of complying with the antidiscrimination order of Judge Sterling Hutcheson.

Richmond Newspapers, Inc.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEY (CENTER) & GLOUCESTER SCHOOL BOARD*. *Between horns.*

For Non-Performance

The school boards of King George and Gloucester Counties in eastern Virginia were caught on the horns of two constitutions. Virginia's constitution requires that white and Negro schools be separate; the U.S. Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, requires them at least to be equal in facilities, courses of instruction and quality of teachers. But in King George and Gloucester Counties, as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People pointed out, the counties' separate schools were as different as black & white.

King George County's high school for [illegible] children had a gymnasium, central [illegible] showers, a good cafeteria and a fair-sized library. King George's Training School for Negroes got its heat out of old oil drums converted into makeshift stoves. It had rickety outside privies and so little classroom equipment that not even the most elementary science courses could be given. When the N.A.A.C.P. found that conditions in Gloucester followed much the same pattern, it decided to go to court. Result: last summer, a federal judge in Richmond ordered the Gloucester and King George school boards to "equalize" facilities.

Microscopic Success. Both school boards set to work. King George bought a microscope for the Negro Training School, installed a new pump. It collected some 2,000 secondhand books for the library, bought some typewriters and added a stenography course.

But the N.A.A.C.P. lawyers decided that the secondhand books (sample items: ten volumes of the *Bell Telephone Quarterly*, the *Rollo Code of Morals*) were "worse than useless," and that, considering everything, King George had not even made a respectable beginning. As for Gloucester's Negro schools, the exposed and battered stovepipes were still there, and the toilet facilities were still inadequate. The N.A.A.C.P. took the two counties back to court.

With the King George case postponed until next fall, the Gloucester County case was decided first. U.S. District Judge Sterling Hutcheson last winter found Superintendent J. Walter Kenney and the three-man school board guilty of contempt for failing to carry out the equalization order. But the judge delayed sentence to give the defendants a little longer to try.

$300,000 Failure. Last week the grace period expired. The Gloucester school board had tried to float a $300,000 bond issue to build a brand-new Negro high school, but Gloucester County had voted it down. In the court's view, the defendants had failed; Superintendent Kenney and Gloucester County's school-board members were fined $250 apiece.

It was the first time a Southern school board had ever been fined for discrimination. One N.A.A.C.P. victory: King George County has voted to

Gloucester case began, the N.A.A.C.P. has filed similar charges against four other Virginia counties. Since the

Refuses To Equalize Education

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 1-22-49

RICHMOND, Va. — The School Board of Gloucester County and its division superintendent have been found in contempt of a Federal District Court for failure to equalize educational facilities for Negroes and whites.

The defendants were given one more chance to remedy the glaring differences by Judge Sterling Hutcheson, who issued the citation. He put off fixing punishment until April, and said he would take into account, any steps made to equalize the situation before then. He can fix any punishment he chooses.

Sat-1-22-49

In an 18 page opinion, Judge Hutcheson said the board had not tried hard enough to purge itself of the contempt proceedings brought by lawyers for the Negro school children of Gloucester county and their parents.

Judge Hutcheson said the defendants "lacked diligence" and that its members seemed to "consider themselves clothed in immunity because they do not have the money to erect a new building" for Negro students. "They then rely upon the Virginia law providing for segregated schools," he declared.

Judge Hutcheson's original order, following the precedent of the U. S. Supreme Court, was that the Gloucester County board immediately furnish equal education opportunities to all children of the county.

Upon the complaint of the Negro students' lawyers, Judge Hutcheson entered an order in September for the board to show cause why it should not be held in contempt. He noted in his opinion that in December when a hearing was held, the board could not say how many signatures had been obtained on a petition for a bond issue to build a new Negro school.

Two Year Delay

Besides, Judge Hutcheso declared, the board had not used a more simple method for raising funds than is provided for by Virginia law. He also noted that the board has been conferring with architects for two years, but no plans have been drawn.

Until the "show cause" order was issued, the Negro school had no librarian, and less than half the equipment now being used there. At one time, no higher mathematics or physical science courses were offered in the Negro school.

Earlier, Judge Hutcheson had ruled that there was apparent discrimination based on race alone in teachers' salaries and school facilities in King George, Chesterfield, and Glouctester counties.

Figures showed that for every dollar spent on white students in King George County, only 64 cents was spent on Negroes.

Five days before the ruling, the NAACP announced that it will investigate the school situation in 20 additional counties and seven cities, with an eye to suing for equal conditions.

School Ruled In Contempt on Race Charge

Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Failure to Abide By Injunction in Gloucester Cited

Fri-1-14-49

Richmond, Va., Jan. 13 (AP). Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson today found the Gloucester County School Board and its division superintendent in contempt of an order he had issued against discrimination in Gloucester's white and Negro schools.

He deferred imposition of penalties until April and said he would take into consideration any further steps toward equalization made in the interval.

A Federal judge's power to sentence a person for contempt is limited only by his own discretion.

Judge Hutcheson, in an 18-page opinion which he read before attorneys in his court here, made it plain he thought the board had tried to comply with his order.

School Officials Named

However, he ruled it had not tried hard enough to purge it of the contempt charge brought by Negro attorneys who represented Negro school children in the case against the board.

Standing liable for punishment now are J. Walter Kenney, division superintendent of Gloucester schools, and the school board members—Stanley T. Gray, chairman, and Wallace Fletcher and Otis Howge.

The judge said the board had "lacked in diligence" and that its members appeared to "consider themselves clothed with immunity because they do not have the money with which to erect a new building" for the Negro students.

The judge said:

"It would seem the defendants may not fully realize the position in which they find themselves. They point to a lack of funds, the fact that they have no power to levy taxes, and insist that they have been unable to erect new buildings. They then rely upon the Virginia law providing for segregated schools."

Lacked In Diligence

"Then, having set in motion preliminary plans to erect a new building, they await developments, ignoring their liability under the injunction order.

"They have called no public meeting to enlist the interests of the people of the county in the bond issue which they suggested. They have lacked in diligence in undertaking to obtain signatures to the petitions provided for such bond issue."

"They have not followed a more direct and expeditious method for raising funds provided by the Virginia statute." (This statement was not amplified.)

The judge further said in the opinion:

"The school board has taken no formal action concerning the site of any colored school building, although the superintendent expressed his views it should be on the site of the training school.

"It was not until after the entry of an order to show cause (why the board should not be found in contempt) that a substantial portion of the equipment now being used was provided for the training school (the Negro school)."

Separate Buildings Set Up

"The defendants charge that the purpose of the plantiffs is to eliminate segregation of the races and then offer to inject into the case at this time an issue as to whether the colored buildings are adequate."

Fri-1-14-49

"The fact remains that the defendants have provided separate buildings, one group of which is decidedly superior to the other.

"Having adopted a policy of segregated schools, those entrusted with the responsibility of providing education must see to it that such provision is without discrimination."

The judge said the board had been enjoined from discrimination in the matter of courses taught and school facilities provided. He said the board and the superintendent had fulfilled the order on the first point and had failed on the second.

Charles E. Ford, an attorney for the board, said he did not know whether an appeal was open to the defendants. He said, however, that they would appeal if it proved possible.

Oliver W. Hill, one of the attorneys for the Negro school children, called the decision "a very able opinion."

Negroes Refused Fall Registration

The contempt issue came to a head in King George and Gloucester counties in September when 10 Negro children were refused permission to register for white high schools.

Attorneys for Negro groups immediately filed contempt proceedings against the school boards, charging that Judge Hutcheson's April equalization order was being ignored.

Fri-1-14-49

Attorneys for the school boards countercharged that admission of Negroes to white schools would violate Virginia's segregation law.

In November, however, voters of King George County approved a $150,000 bond issue to build a new Negro high cshool in a special referendum following Judge Hutcheson's order. Two days after the referendum the King George school board voted to buy a plot of land containing 4½ acres on which to build the school.

As a result of these actions, Negro attorneys agreed to hold in abeyance their efforts to have the King George County school board held in contempt of court.

Judge Rejects Pulaski Negro School Charges

Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Roanoke, Va., May 2 (AP).—U. S. District Court Judge A. D. Barksdale today dismissed a complaint by a group of Pulaska County Negroes that because of their race they were being discriminated against in school facilities and in school bus transportation.

(Gloucester County school officials are to appear before Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson in Richmond Wednesday for sentencing on a contempt conviction for failing to equalize Negro-white school facilities.—Editor's note).

Tues 5-3-49

In dismissing the suit Judge Barksdale's opinion contained an indictment of education facilities for both white and Negro children in Pulaski as well as many other Virginia counties.

4 Complaints by Negroes

Four specific complaints were made by the plaintiffs: (1) That Pulaski County failed to provide facilities for elementary education of Negro children equal to facilities afforded white children, (2) that school bus transportation was not equal to that provided for white children, (2) that county authorities failed to enforce the compulsory school attendance law as far as Negroes are concerned, and (4) that the high school facilities for Negroes were inferior to that provided for white children.

Four of the 26 elementary schools in Pulaski County are Negro schools, the Federal court jurist said. The Calfee Training School for Negroes in Pulaski was termed modern and adequate. Judge Barksdale also pointed out that it was the newest school in the county.

Tues 5-3-49

Assails White School Inadequacy

While the three other Negro elementary schools are not comparable with the Calfee Training School or with the largest white elementary schools, they do compare favorable with the smaller elementary schools for white children in the county, he said.

"The inadequacy of many of the elementary schools for white children is shocking," Judge Barksdale declared. "Very few have modern plumbing: Some do not even have their own water supply. In some instances, white children are temporarily being taught in basements of churches and temporary tar-paper buildings.

"I find no evidence of discrimination against Negro children on account of their race, in the matter of elementary education in Pulaski County," the jurist concluded.

4 Gloucester School Heads Fined $1000

Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Officials Must Pay $250 Each for Not Equalizing White, Negro Facilities

Tues 5-3-49

By Richard Morris
Post Reporter

Richmond, Va., May 4.—Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson today fined four Gloucester County school officials $1000 for failure to obey his order to equalize Negro and white school facilities in the county.

To Be Paid In 30 Days

Judge Hutcheson imposed a $250 fine each on Division Superintendent J. Walter Kenney, and the three members of the Gloucester School Board, Stanley T. Gray, Wallace Fletcher and Otis Hogge. The fines are to be paid in 30 days, the defendants to comply with his order before they appeared for judge ordered.

His action was based on a $250 fine each on Division Superintendent J. Walter Kenney, and the three members of the Gloucester School Board, Stanley T. Gray, Wallace Fletcher and Otis Hogge. The forts subsequently made by the defendants to comply with his order before they appeared for

The court decreed that its "injunction order will continue in effect and that further violations will be dealt with as the court deems proper."

He pronounced sentence at 4 p. m. EST after an all-day hearing in Federal District Court here.

was believed to be sentencing today.

Claim Action Accomplished

The main effort of defense attorneys, therefore, was an attempt to prove that "remedial action requested by the court" had been accomplished.

Charles E. Ford of Newport News, one of three attorneys representing the school officials, con-

tended in his closing argument said he believed the evidence "will that the defendants, through "consecrted activities" had brought about "the result that you honor thought desirable and necessary under the law."

He emphasized the testimony of G. Tyler Miller, State superintendent of public instruction, that a $60,000 loan to the Gloucester school board has been given top priority over requests to the State Literary Fund totaling more than seven million dollars.

Miller, one of about two dozen witnesses in court for the defense, said a request for an additional $50,000 had reached him from Gloucester yesterday. He said "it is reasonable to assume" that the State Board of Education will approve the second request at its next meeting May 23.

About Two Million Annually

Miller explained that the money can be made available to the now-depleted fund through anticipated income of about two million dollars annually.

He said more than one third of this total will come from repayment of previous loans made against the fund. The remainder will come from "fines, escheats and forfeitures" to which the fund is entitled.

Martin A. Martin, who presented the closing argument for petitioners, asked that the court impose "a substantial fine" on the defendants and that "the greater proportion" be suspended.

He said his purpose was twofold: "To assure the court that the defendants will carry out the objects of this suit, and to vindicate the processes of this court, which have been so flagrantly violated."

Much of today's hearing was devoted to activities of school officials since Judge Hutcheson found them in contempt.

One defense witness, Judge J. Douglas Mitchell of the 13th Judicial Circuit, said he personally opposed a $750,000 bond issue that was recently considered by the school board.

Instead, Judge Mitchell said, he recommended that the board circulate petitions for a $300,000 bond issue for a larger amount would have provided for a new consolidated white high school to replace Botetourt and Achilles high schools. It also would have provided for a new high and elementary school.

The amount, which was approved by the board but rejected in the special election in March, would [illegible] made available to the Negro schools only.

Martin, in his [illegible] said he believed the evidence "will show or tend to show that if Mr. Kenney and Mr. Hogge had used diligence, the bond issue would have passed."

The court interposed a question on the relevancy of such a contention, saying "in the final analysis they have only one vote."

The bond issue was defeated by 591 to 368 votes, largely because of the heavy vote against the proposal in Abingdon district.

It was favored in the other two districts of the county, represented on the school board by Gray and Fletcher. Kenney is a resident of Abingdon district, and Hogge is its representative on the school board.

Bond Issue To Equalize Schools Defeated In Gloucester County

GLOUCESTER — "Surprise" at the voting down of a bond issue to equalize schools in Gloucester county was expressed Friday by the county's school officials.

Stanley T. Gray, chairman of the school board, said he had "no idea" what the officials would do next. They are apparently in something of a dilemma, having been ordered by a federal judge to equalize the schools and found in contempt for not complying with the order earlier.

VOTING COUNT

A bond issue of $300,000 to provide funds to equalize schools in the county was rejected by voters Thursday.

With 959 citizens voting, only 368 ballots were cast in favor of the bonds. A total of 13 precincts voted. On district, Abingdon, was watched with more interest than others because it had previously supported a plan for construction of a new consolidated high school for white students at White Marsh.

JUDGE'S RULING

On the bond issue, however, Abingdon district, the county's most heavily populated section, voted adversely—404 against and 91 for.

The referendum on the measure was ordered by Circuit Judge J. Douglas Mitchell following the circulation of petitions demanding a vote.

The matter was the outgrowth of Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson's order that the schools in Gloucester county be equalized. Judge Hutcheson, following issuance of this order, held the school officials of Gloucester in contempt for not complying with it.

The school officials at first requested $750,000 to build a new white consolidated elementary school at Hayes Store and a colored high school at Roanes, where the county training school for Negro pupils is located.

Money For Public Schools — II

THE VIRGINIA State Department of Education has estimated that $396,000,000 is needed over a ten-year period to bring the state's public school buildings up to a fair standard.

Many heavy taxpayers, through their spokesmen, have expressed doubt that such an amount is required, or should be spent.

If the schools get what they need new taxes will have to be levied. There are commissions studying the needs, and also what forms of taxation could be imposed to meet the needs.

There are four candidates (Democratic) in the field at present, seeking the nomination for governor in the August primary. There are Messrs. BATTLE, MILLER, EDWARDS and ARNOLD. It appears that Messrs. BATTLE and EDWARDS lean toward a sales tax. Mr. MILLER has not expressed himself in favor of a sales tax. He believes a sales tax is unnecessary. Mr. ARNOLD awaits reports from the study commission before stating his position.

New money will have to be raised if the schools are improved on a large scale, and the sales tax seems to be pretty well assured of adoption, although the form it will take is uncertain. If adopted, a sales tax will put much of the burden of paying for the needed improvements on those least able to bear it.

Virginia is a very wealthy state. At least it has great potential wealth. Poor schools in the past have retarded the development of this wealth.

Since the question has been raised that there is not as great a need for improvements as the State Department of Education has indicated, it may be timely to quote the following from an editorial in the Journal and Guide, September 25, 1948:

The following statement is basic to an interpretation of the recommendations on buildings and equipment.

The Annual Report of the State Superintendent of public Instruction (Sept. 1943) lists a total of 1,596 public schools for Negroes in Virginia. Of these schools 863 or 54.7 per cent are one-teacher schools. A study by Dr. Alexander shows that in rural areas the majority of Negro school buildings have been in use for 20 or more years. Ninety percent of these schools are obsolete according to modern standards. For the most these schools are frame structures, inadequately equipped with the materials and equipment necessary for teaching purposes. Ninety-five percent of the schools have insufficient playground space and in most cases the space available is unsafe and unsuited.

This study shows that of 3,069 class rooms there were 333 without blackboards; 1,112 without maps and globes; 2,679 without filing cabinets; 1,566 without bookcases; 913 without wall pictures. Of the 98 counties with Negro children, 94 did not furnish free text books; yet one-half of the Negro pupils in the county schools do not have sufficient text books as required by law. Of 1,039 county schools reporting, 599 subscribed to no magazines at all.

Those schools that subscribed for magazines averaged about two magazines per school. Of 1,431 Negro schools reporting on the number and size of libraries, 208 reported no libraries at all. One thousand six hundred and ninety-two schools reported no water supply; 71.1 percent of the schools reporting had water supply not tested and approved as required by law; 59 percent of these schools ha[illegible] water supply on the school grounds.

William Cooper Reports On Adult Education Conference

Journal Guide 7-16-49 Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va. — Adult education for underprivileged people in the less developed areas of the world" must be given priority over all other types of adult education, according to a report coming out of the recent World Conference on Adult Education—a report of which William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute educator, was a co-author.

Mr. Cooper, interviewed after an address before a Hampton Institute Summer assembly in which he outlined results of the UNESCO-sponsored conference in Elsinor, Denmark, last month, said the report was a product of the Committee on Content, one of four main committees of the conference. The report was adopted by the conference as a whole, as a statement for the guidance of UNESCO.

The conference, explained Mr. Cooper, also went on record as declaring "that the world's underprivileged areas and peoples need the same kind of adult education everyone else needs" and " that we must start where these people

WILLIAM COOPER

are and go in the direction they want to go, rather than forcing preconceived plans of our own upon them."

7-23-49

OBJECTIVE ACCOMPLISHED

One of five American delegates, Mr. Cooper, who is director of the division of adult education and Summer study at Hampton Institute, said the conference had accomplished its objectives.

"First," he asserted, "It gave adult education leaders from 27 nations a tremendous amount of new information on what has been hoappening in other countries since the war. It enabled UNESCO to get a consensus of opinion from adult education leaders. It also allowed these leaders to experience working together.

"Finally, it evoked a very enthusiastic demonstration of good will, and laid a solid foundation for continued international cooperation in the field."

Denmark, according to the Hampton administrator, is "one of the most heartening places I have seen—a place where democracy is practiced as well as preached, and where people enjoy life despite rather limited incomes."

Condemn Educational Segregation

The National Student division of the Young Progressives of America holding their first annual meeting in Detroit at the Hartford Ave. Baptist church this week, went on record as opposing (1) federal aid to education, where segregation is practiced, (2) opposing military conscription, and (3) opposition to the quota system as practiced by many Northern, Eastern and Mid-Western schools.

"We are not against federal aid to schools where segregation is not practiced. We don't oppose it, when schools and colleges of the country admit students regardless of race, creed, color or religion," a release from the Young Progressives stated this week.

The Young Progressives let it be known that they are definitely opposed to the "Southern Regional Compact," entered into by several southern states last year, as a means of circumventing the Lloyd Gaines case, and recent Supreme Court rulings.

RACIAL ISSUE STIRS TEACHERS' REVOLT

N. E. A. Choice of St. Louis for 1950 Meeting Called Blow to Negro Members

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, July 7—A sharp fight broke out on the floor of the National Eduation Association meeting today on the issue of holding conferences in cities that practice discrimination because of race, creed or color.

It became known that the board of directors of the N. E. A. had selected St. Louis as the site for its 1950 assembly. Many indignant delegates charged that the selection of that city violated the principles of the N. E. A., as Negro teachers could not get adequate restaurant or hotel facilities there.

Photo by J. W. Wilson.

KENTUCKY CONGRESS of Colored Parents and Teachers concluded its annual meeting yesterday at Rosenwald High School, Madisonville. Shown discussing business of the convention are seated, from left, Mrs. O. K. Glass, Henderson, past president; Mrs. C. J. Blue, Louisville, chairman of bylaws; Mrs. M. J. Hitch, Frankfort, president; Mrs. E. R. Smiley, Louisville, membership cochairman, and standing, J. B. Cooper, principal, S. C. Taylor School, Louisville.

A near-revolt had broken out against N. E. A. leadership, with undercurrents of unrest and criticism filling the corridors.

This issue, one of several significant ones that arose today, came into the open at the business session of the N. E. A.5s delegate assembly. Five thousand leading educators, 3,000 of whom are delegates, are attending the sessions here this week. The teachers heard Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, praise yesterday's action of the assembly in banning communists from the teaching profession.

Further steps to show how they feel about communism have been taken by the teachers, who represent every state in the union. A resolution has been drawn up, to come before the delegates for a vote tomorrow, that bars Communist teachers from membership in the N. E. A. Approval by an overwhelming vote is almost certain.

Truman Pledges Federal Aid

The issue of Federal aid to education came to the front this morning, when the Assembly received a message from President Truman, renewing his pledge for support of a Federal aid bill. Mr. Truman predicted that such a measure would pass at this session of Congress.

"I have repeatedly pledged my support to Federal aid to the states in the amount of $300,000,000 annually for the purpose of more nearly equalizing educational opportunities and improving the salaries of our teachers," the President wrote. "As you know, such an appropriation was provided for in the budget for this year and a bill has been passed by the Senate.

"I fully expect the House committee and the House itself to take early and favorable action on this subject. I hope to have the pleasure of signing a satisfactory Federal aid bill before the close of the present session of Congress."

The fight against the selection of St. Louis as the convention site was led by Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, president of the New York City Kindergarten-6B Teachers Association. Calling upon the N.E.A. officials to reconsider the choice of St. Louis, Mrs. Lindlof declared that unless this was done the N.E.A. would be giving nothing but lip service to the ideals of democracy that it has endorsed.

4,000 Hotel Rooms Required

Officials of the N.E.A. explained that they had chosen St. Louis because no other city had made its facilities available. Four thousand hotel rooms, as well as other accommodations, are necessary for a convention. At this point a delegate from Pennsylvania arose and read a telegram she had received from Philadelphia, inviting the delegates to meet there next summer.

"We are strongly opposed to meeting in a city where any delegate would be subjected to discrimination of any sort," declared Dr. Robert Wayne Clark of Philadelphia, a junior high school principal. "We have some very fine colored teachers in our delegation and we wouldn't want them embarrassed in any way."

Dr. Clark reminded the delegates that at the Indianapolis convention in 1943 a resolution had been passed against holding future meetings in cities where discrimination existed. In keeping with the spirit of that resolution, he urged the board of directors to reconsider the decision on St. Louis.

"Unless that is done," he predicted, "we'll have a near-rebellion on our hands. Many of the delegates are fighting mad. I have a feeling that a large number will boycott the convention if it is held in St. Louis."

New York State is unanimously opposed to St. Louis, said Dr. James A. Cullen, state director of the N. E. A. Recognizing the difficulties that the N. E. A. directors faced in selecting a meeting place, Dr. Cullen held that none the less it was necessary for the association to reconsider its action.

Explaining the N.E.A. position, Dr. Kary H. Berns, acting executive director, said that the selection of St. Louis was made in good faith and in keeping with the democratic principles of the N.E.A. A year ago, when arrangements were under way, no other suitable site was available, he pointed out, adding that the association had received assurances that discrimination would not be practiced against the delegates.

"I'm sure the board of directors will insist that adequate facilities must be made available to all who attend," he added.

A resolution introduced by the Pennsylvania delegation asked the board of dirctors to reconsider the convention site. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming voice vote.

DRIVER EDUCATION INSTITUTE SLATED

(The Associated Press)

Baton Rouge, La., June 15 — Representatives from Negro colleges in seven Southern states have been invited to attend an institute on driver education July 18-22 at Southern university.

The conference was announced by the university Wednesday. It is designed to prepare teachers with safety education material to be passed on to students who are prospective teachers.

The project is sponsored by the university and the state department of education's safety education division. Directors are Forrest Gaines, safety education director for the department, and Dr. E. C. Harrison, head of Southern's division of industrial education.

THE 35TH ANNUAL SESSION of the Alabama branch of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will convene in Huntsville Thursday. Day sessions will be held in the West Clinton Street Junior High School, and the evening session at the Council High School.

Dr. Deborrah C. Partridge, president, will preside over the business sessions and give her annual address on Thursday evening. Later the same evening the past presidents of the state organization and local presidents will be honored at a banquet.

Friday afternoon, Dr. Elsie Wallace, of Alabama A. and M. College Normal, will speak.

Friday evening's session will be highlighted by an address by Margaret V. Nelson, head of the department of history of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga. An evaluation of the conference will be given by C. W. Orr, professor of education, Alabama A. and M. College.

"Cooperative Planning for Better Living," is the general theme.

Miss Mattie B. Jordan, Jeanes supervisor of Madison County, is general chairman of the arrangements.

Morris Brown Host To Three-Day Annual Convention

Delegates from twenty-eight states are expected to converge on the Gate City today for the twenty-third annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, which will be held at Morris Brown College. The three-day session opens with an assembly in the Morris Brown Chapel at 2:30 p. m., today and will continue through Tuesday.

"Defending the Rights of Children and Youth" is the convention theme.

Ushering in the convention today will be a pilgrimage to the shrine of Alice McLellan Birney, founder of the Parent-Teacher organization, at Marietta, followed by a sightseeing tour at Altoona Dam and a dinner meeting at Cartersville. Dr. Stella Brewer Brookes, of the Department of English, Clark College will speak on the subject: "Respecting the Rights of Children and Youth." Mrs. B. E. Morgan, national vice president of Cartersville, will preside.

WELCOME BY MAYOR

His Honor William B. Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta will officially welcome the delegates to the city at the Welcome Program, Monday morning. Mrs. Wm. W. M. Henry, national president, of Dover, Del., will preside over the general session and Mrs. E. W. Kight, president of the Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will preside over the welcome program.

The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Harry V. Richardson president of Gammon Theological Seminary. Also participating on the program wil be L. M. Lester, director, Division of Teacher Education and Certification, State Department of Education; Mrs. Maenelle Dempsey, consultant for Georgia Negro Elementary Schools; Mrs. Blanche S. Hobbs, president, Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers; R. J. Martin, president, Georgia Teachers and Education Association and Rev. E. Webster McMillian pastor, Warern Memorial Methodist Church.

Speakers during the afternoon sessions will include: Dr. W. A. Mason, director, Health Education for Negroes; Miss Grace Alice Hale, Planned Parenthood Federation of America; Mrs. Fred Knight, past president, Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. Ira D. Hall Committee on Mental Health, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Charles D. Center of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Monday night, Dr. C. V. Troup, president, Fort Valley State College will speak on the subject: "The Obligations of Parents and Teachers to the Youth of Our Land. Dr. Deborah Partridge, director, Department of Education, Graduate School, Tuskegee Institute, will preside.

Music will be furnished by the Booker T. Washington High School Band and David T. Howard High School.

Among the local officers are Mrs. Mary Jordan, president of the Atlanta District PTA and Mrs. O. G. Walker, president of the Atlanta Council.

NEGRO P.-T. A.S CITED—Charles A. Fell, managing editor of The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, presents a community service award check to Mrs. Rosemary Johnston, president of Parker High P.-T. A. Mrs. Adline Stantian (extreme left), president of Wenonah High P.-T. A., also received an award in recognition of the work done by her group. Watching the ceremony (extreme right) is J. M. Ward, representing the County Board of Education.

Lee, Crestline Heights P.-T. A.s Win Awards

BY MIRIAM GANN HILL
News Staff Writer

Robert E. Lee and Crestline Heights Parent-Teacher Associations are winners of The News-Age-Herald's 1949 community service awards.

Lee P.-T. A. won the $100 cash award offered in the city competition, and Crestline Heights P.-T. A. copped the same award in the county competition.

Charles A. Fell, managing editor of The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, presented awards at a program yesterday afternoon at the Tutwiler Hotel. P.-T. A. members of the county crowded into the Peacock Ballroom for the occasion.

* * *

AT A SIMILAR program for Negro P.-T. A.s earlier in the afternoon at Smithfield Court, Mr. Fell presented $50 awards to Parker High and Wenonah High P.-T. A.s.

Speaker at both programs was Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Labor Department.

Miss Miller pointed out young people are spending much longer training for their life's work than did previous generations. It is the school's responsibility, then, she stressed, to offer a curriculum to meet needs of every child; to supply teachers who will recognize each child's individual potentialities and guide them in the proper direction.

Miss Miller said it is just as important for schools to give children an understanding of the world thy five in as it is to give them vocational training.

"If school years are to pay off—if a child is to be well-equipped for this highly-competitive world," Miss Miller said, "it is extremely important that he not have to be a wage earner. More and more, states are coming to realize that children must not work, regardless. If they work they do so at the cost of their later development. Communities must find some other way to provide for families who depend upon wage-earning children."

MISS MILLER TOLD parents they have a double responsibility to their daughters. "Girls," she said "must be trained to be good home makers as well as wage earners." She added 85 out of every 100 working women in the nation today work because of economic need.

Runners-up in the city community service contest for white P.-T. A.s are Woodrow Wilson, Glen Iris, Barrett, Inglenook, Hemphill and North Birmingham. County runners-up are Lipscomb, Pinson, Edgewood and Bessemer High P.-T. A.s.

Mrs. G. C. O'Kelley, elementary supervisor for county schools, announced winners for the city board of judges. Raymond D. Hurlbert, principal of Hemphill and Jackson Schools, announced county award winners.

Lee and Crestline Heights P.-T. A.s were cited for the unusual scope of services during the past year. Both groups excelled in the following programs: Health, recreation, character-building agencies, parent education, pre-school and safety. They carried on intensive campaigns to promote closer relationship between home and school. Both the winning associations listed numerous school improvements.

Wenonah High P.-T. A., winner in the county division for Negroes, reported a remarkable record of achievements during the year. This P.-T. A, organized less than a year ago, serves several communities—Wenonah, Cairo, Powderly, Riley, Travellick, Grasscelli Heights, Ishkooda, Paul Hill, Woodward, Tarpley City, Simmon Hill, Roosevelt, New Hill, Brown Station, Hillman, Brewerfield, Lipscomb, Muscoda and Shades Valley. By appointing leaders in every community, the P.-T. A was able to coordinate all its school and community improve-

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PARKER HIGH P.-T. A. winner in the city division for Negroes, Highlands Elementary P.-T. A. also reported a long list of school This was the and community improvements. Its News-Age-Herald health work was outstanding. Dur- sented cash a ing the past two years, it has set aside $200 for a medical scholar- ship fund for some deserving pu- pil. Runners-up in the city division for Negroes are Councill and Pat- ment projects.

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A BIG MOMENT—Shown at the P.-T. A. community service award program are (left to right) Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Labor Department, who was guest speaker; Mrs. James W. Dobbs, president of Robert E. Lee P.-T. A., which won the city award; Mrs. Nelson M. Snow, Jr., president of Forestine Heights P.-T. A., which won the county award, and Mrs. G. C. O'Kelley and Raymond Hulbert, contest judges.

14b 1949

Annual Conference of Superintendents (Miss.)

School Superintendent Flays Mississippi Education System

The Defender sat. 1-8-49

JACKSON, Miss. — Taking the Negro education bull by the horns, E. P. Ransom, white assistant supervisor of Negro schools for the Mississippi department of education, told county school superintendents recently to "stop pretending about Negro education."

In a blast at an antiquated educational set-up that he indicated is deliberately trying to keep the Negro's learning at a level far below whites, he charged that Negro education is being held up because "too many people are afraid of a change that is bound to come."

The Defender

Sixty of Mississippi's 82 superintendents attending their annual conference heard Ransom assert that "the general practice has been that if there was any money left in the county school budgets the Negroes would get it." He said often there was little or no money left.

Sat. 1-9-49

Dr. P. H. Easom, supervisor of Negro education, blamed a lack of school buildings for much of the present problem affecting Negro public education in the state.

He said, "I don't believe the Negro simply won't stay in school. He will stay when there is a good building and trained teachers."

Another speaker, Dr. C. E. Elkama of Mississippi Southern college, said untrained teachers and limited courses were responsible for the fact that "70 per cent of our children quit school between the ninth grade and graduation."

He cited statistics to show that 40 per cent of Mississippi white teachers do not have bachelor's degrees and that 87 per cent of the Negro teachers in the state have not completed college.

With rumblings of an all-out legal attack on the Mississippi dual educational system being studied by the NAACP, Negro education was the principal subject of the county school superintendents' meeting.

Chicago,

They voted to ask additional funds for Negro school construction from the 1950 legislature on a "no strings attached" basis. Present law provides that all school funds supplied by the state are administered at the discretion of the county superintendent in his county.

College Business Administrators In Annual Meet

The Journal & Guide
14-b
Norfolk, Va.
Lot 6-4-49

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes held its tenth annual meeting here May 12, 13 and 14 as guests of Morehouse, Clark, Morris Brown College and Atlanta University.

The program included informative addresses by: Dr. R. O. Johnson, professor of education, Morris Brown College; C. H. Williams, Williams, director of athletics, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean, Tuskegee Institute.

DINNER MEETING

Friday evening, May 13, an informal dinner meeting was held at Clark College. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, addressed the group and college administrators as did Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr., president of Morris Brown College; Dr. B. E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; Dean A. A. McPheeters, representing Dr. J. A. Brawley, president, Clark College; Herbert L. White, secretary-business manager, Oklalona College, read an address prepared by Dr. Harry B. Richardson, president, of Gammon Theological Seminary.

Officers elected for the year 1949-50 were: A. I. Terrell, president; W. A. Hamilton, vice-president; L. H. Foster, secretary; M. G. Birchette, treasurer;

Members of the local host committee were: G. S. Alexander, P. G. King, A. A. Reid, C. E. Prothro Jr.

Some of the business officers were: P. D. Davis Jr., comptroller, Georgia State College; Herbert L. White, secretary, business manager, Okalona, Miss; W. C. Erwin, business manager, Payne College, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Beasley, comptrolled, Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.; Samuel T. Washington, accountant, Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa.; S. F. L[illegible]neum, business manager, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.; A. I. Terrell, business, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.; L. H. Foster, treasurer, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee; M. G. Birchette, business manager, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; Don A. Davis, comptroller, Hampton Institute; G. L. Netterville, business manager, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; J. D. Clark, treasurer, Howard University; Glenwood Jones, business manager, Shaw University.

J. A. Welch, business manager, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.; W. D. Hawkns, cashier, Fisk University; O. H. Elliott, business manager, Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas; W. A. Hamilton, business manager, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. B. Cephas, treasurer, Virginia State College.

Social Science Teachers to Meet

Afro-American

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—The 14th annual conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers will be held at Johnson C. Smith University, here April 29-30. The theme will be "Toward Better Social Science Teaching." Delegates from 30 colleges are expected to attend. Addresses will be delivered by the following:

Prof. Hillery Hill, Johnson C. Smith; Dr. Lorenzo Green, Lincoln University, (Mo.); Prof. Akihi Nyabongo, A. and T. College, and Dr. Joseph Rhinehart, North Carolina College.

Prof. T. L. Spraggins, St. Augustine College; Prof. John T. Blue, Howard University; Dr. G. Errol Miller, Lincoln University, and Dr. Raymond G. Lloyd, A. and T. College.

Highlights will be the president's annual address by Dr. William H. Boyd of Atlanta University and the public meeting with an address by Judge John J. Parker, Senior U.S. Circuit Judge of the Fourth District.

Officers of the association are Dr. Boyd, president; Dr. R. Clyde Minor, first vice-president; Dr. Samuel E. Warren, Texas State University, second vice-president; Prof. Merl R. Eppse, Tennessee State College, secretary-treasurer; Prof. John W. Riley, Virginia Union University, assistant secretary-treasurer.

"THE NEGRO, EDUCATION" and "INDUSTRY" WILL BE DISCUSSION TOPICS AT HAMPTON CONFAB

HAMPTON, Va. Oct. 29—Hampton Institute, which for 81 years has been training Negro youths for trades and teaching, has been the selection for a convention, Oct. 27-29, which will bring together leaders of industry, labor, and education to discuss: "The College, the Negro and industry."

The conference will mark the inauguration of Alonzo B. Moron, Ph. B., M. A., former welfare commissioner of his native Virgin Islands, as the eighth president of Hampton, and the first alumnus and Negro to head the college which has produced such outstanding educators as Booker T. Washington, and Robert R. Moton.

The conference will be built around four themes—"Equality of Opportunity Is Good Business," "Organized Labor's Approach to the Froblem of Integration," "Legal Profession for Employment Rights of Minority Employees," and "The Role of the College in Training for Integration."

Speakers will include Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the board of Sperry Corporation. Ivan L. Willis, vice-president of International Harvester Co.; Sara E. Southall, former assistant personnel manager of Interntional Harvester and a trustee of Hampton; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director, department of education and research, C. I. O.; Nicholas Di Pietro of International Typographical Union; Dean George H. Johnson of Howard University Law School; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Hampton board of trustees.

At Hampton, these leaders and thousands of visitors will see in action, a program of training Negroes for integration in industry and for teachng, that had its origin in 1863, when Samuel Chapman, a 27-year-old Union brevet brigadier general, came to the Virginia lower Peninsula as a representative of the lreedman's Bureau and founded a school "to train selected Negro youths, .and lead their people, first by example, . . . and in this way, to build up an industrial system, for the sake, not only of self support and intelligent labor, but also for the sake of character."

Colleges Must Re-Study Goals, 100 Deans Told

Speakers at 23rd Session Emphasize Need for New Appraisals to Meet Challenges

By JOE MAXWELL

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—The 23rd annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars was held at Johnson C. Smith University here, March 30 to April 1.

One hundred and two delegates from 77 institutions in 18 States attended. The theme was, "Needed Emphasis in Higher Education for Colored People." Alabama State College will be the next host.

Speakers Stress Values

Dr. Fred J. Kelly of Washington, D.C., a specialist for Land-Grant Colleges and universities, delivered the keynote address on "Evaluating College Training."

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of the faculty at Hampton (Va.) Institute, said American colleges must re-evaluate their objectives to produce a leadership possessed with political intelligence, social consciousness, and knowledge of parental responsibility.

Dr. G. H. Jones of Wilberforce State College, Ohio, spoke on "Needed Emphasis on Ethical and Moral Values" at the annual banquet. Dean B. W. Doyle of Louisville (Ky.) Municipal College presided; and President Hardy L. Liston of the host college, greeted the delegates.

Staff Chosen

Officers elected were: Registrar J. T. Brooks, Alabama State College, president; Dean John B. Cade, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., first vice-president; Dr. G. H. Jones, Wilberforce (Ohio) State College, second vice-president; Registrar E. N. Wilson, Morgan State College, Baltimore, secretary;

Registrar Charlie S. Henderson, Arkansas State College, assistant secretary; Registrar C. D. Batchlor, Langston University, Okla.; treasurer; and Administrative Assistant H. Manning Efferson, Florida A. and M. College, editor of the Journal.

Executive committee members are: Dean R. A. Carter, Alabama A. and M. Normal; Registrar Frances Eagleson, North Carolina College, Durham; Dean B. W. Doyle, Louisville, (Ky.) Municipal College; and Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University.

Registrars And Deans Hold Meet

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—College deans and registrars in session here last week sought to achieve two vitally important goals in the field of education: To eliminate failures among students by more effective teaching and to set up objectives that will produce a higher type of leadership.

The 102 officials who meet at Johnson S. Smith University represented 77 institutions, located in 18 different states. It was the 23rd annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro schools.

B. W. Boyle, dean of the Louisville, Kentucky, Municipal College and association president, presided. The theme of the meeting was: "Needed Emphasis In Higher Education for Negroes."

Effective Teaching

Dr. Fred J. Kelly of Washington, D. C., a specialist for land-grant colleges and universities, delivered the keynote address Thursday at the first general session. His subject was, "Evaluating College Teaching."

Dr. Kelly said that the effectiveness of teaching may be evaluated by initiative, ability to concentrate, judicial mindedness, self-control, sociability, intellectual honesty, unselfishness, and public spiritedness.

Dr. Kelly's address was followed by a symposium on "Fields and Areas of Needed Emphasis." Those participating were Dr. N. P. Tillman, Atlanta University; C. L. Clark, dean, Bethune-Cookman College; R. L. Jeffreys, dean, Albany State Collegee.

At noon on Wednesday, a convocation for students, faculty and conference delegates was held in the Johnson C. Smith University auditorium.

Officers Elected

Dr. Kelly asserted that the American colleges must reevaluate their objectives so as to produce a leadership that is possessed with political intelligence, social consciousness, knowledge of parental responsibility, proper cultural training, and personal equipment for an educated person.

The association closed its 1949 meeting with a business session on Friday afternoon at which time the following officers were elected. J. T. Brooks, registrar, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., president; John B. Cade, dean, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., first vice-president; Dr. G. H. Jones, College of Education and Industrial Arts, Wilberforce, O., second vice-president.

E. N. Wilson, registrar, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., secretary; Charlie S. Henderson, registrar, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark., assistant secretary; C. D. Batchlor registrar, Langston University, Langston, Okla., treasurer; and H. Manning Efferson, administrative assistant, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., editor of the journal.

Executive Committee

Members of the executive committee are R. A. Carter, dean, Alabama A. & M., Normal, Ala.; Frances Eagles, registrar, North Carolina State, Durham, N C.; B. W. Doyle, dean, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky; and T. E. McKinney, dean, Johnson C. Smith University.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.

Brooks Heads Collegiate Registrars

23rd Conference Held At Johnson C. Smith Univ.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The 23rd annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools held its 1949 sessions at Johnson C. Smith University, March 30-April 1. The conference was attended by 102 deans and registrars representing 77 institutions of higher learning located in 18 different states. Dean B. W. Doyle of the Louisville (Ky.) Municipal College, Association president, presided. The 1949 theme was "Needed Emphases in Higher Education for Negroes."

Dr. Fred J. Kelly of Washington, D. C., a specialist for land-grant colleges and universities, delivered the key-note address on Thursday at the first general session. He used as subject "Evaluating College Teaching." Dr. Kelly said that the effectiveness of teaching may be evaluated by initiative, ability to concentrate, judicial mindedness, self-control, sociability, intellectual honesty, unselfishness, and public spiritedness.

Dr. Kelly's address was followed by a symposium on "Fields and Areas of Needed Emphasis." Those participating were Dr. N. P. Tillman, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dean C. L. Clark, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Dean R. L. Jeffreys, Albany State College, Albany, Ga.

At the annual banquet, held in the University refectory at 8 p.m., Dr. G. H. Jones of the College of Education and Industrial Arts, Wilberforce, Ohio, spoke on "Needed Emphasis in Ethical and Moral Values."

The Friday morning session was high-lighted with a seminar on "Needed Emphasis in Personnel and Guidance Practice."

The Association closed its 1949 meeting with a business session on Friday afternoon at which time the following officers were elected: Registrar J. T. Brooks, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.; president; Dean John B. Cade, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., first vice-president; Dr. G. H. Jones, College of Education and Industrial Arts, Wilberforce, Ohio, second vice-president; Registrar E. N. Wilson, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., secretary; Registrar Charlie S. Henderson, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark., assistant secretary; Registrar C. D Batchlor, Langston University, Langston, Okla., treasurer; and Administrative Assistant H. Manning Efferson, Florida A. and M. College Tallahassee, Fla., editor of the journal.

Members of the executive committee are Dean R. A. Carter, Alabama A. and M., Normal, Ala.; Registrar Frances Eagleson, N. Carolina State, Durham, N. C.; Dean B. W. Doyle, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky.; and Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama.

Deans and Registrars Plan for Conference

Afro-American
Pub. 11-19-49

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The executive committee of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars met on Nov. 5 at LeMoyne College in Memphis where plans were made for the 20th annual session scheduled for the Alabama State College on April 22nd.

Founded by Dean T. E. McKinney, of Johnson C. Smith University, in 1926, the organization has now grown to the extent that more than 85 colleges and universities hold membership. J. T. Brooks Registrar of Alabama State College is currently serving as president. Others on the executive committee include:

Dean J. B. Cade, Southern University, vice president; Dean Gilbert H. Jones, Wilberforce College of Education and Industrial Arts, vice president; Edward N. Wilson, registrar of Morgan State College, secretary; Mrs. Charlie S. Henderson, registrar, Arkansas State AM and N College, secretary;

Registrar O. D. Batchlor, Langston University, treasurer; H. Manning Efferson, acting president of Florida A and M College, ediotr; Dean Bertram W. Doyle, Louisville Municipal College; Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University; Dean R. A. Carter, Alabama State A and M College; and Mrs. Frances M. Eagleson, registrar at North Carolina College.

National Committee for the Mid-century Conference on Children and Youth

President Points To Necessity For Having Good Teachers In U.S.

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON—Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, head of the department of home economics, Howard University, Washington; and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, were among the fifty-odd educators, labor leaders, physicians, clergymen, economists, and civic leaders invited by President Truman to participate in the National Committee for the Mid-century Conference on Children and Youth, which met at the White House recently.

The purpose of this initial meeting was to consider plans and objectives and set the date for the conference, according to Oscar R. Ewing, chairman of the committee.

In opening the meeting, President Truman pointed out the necessity of having good teachers to train the future citizens of America. "If a child has a good mother, and most of them do have, and the first three grade teachers are good teachers, who understand the moral outlook as we see it," the President said, "there is no danger of that child being anything but a good citizen, no matter what happens after that first eight or ten years."

Mr. Truman reminded the group of the shortage of teachers today, and the shortage of places for children to go to school. In referring to the 3700 children in the District of Columbia who have been ordered to go to school on part-time schedule this year, he added that "this is true in every city of the nation."

SHORTAGES DEPLORED

Speaking of the shortage of space in the nation's class rooms, the President said he thought this was disgraceful in the richest nation in the world, with all the resources which we have.

This was the fifth White House conference on children held under the auspices of a President of the United States. The first was called by Theodore Roosevelt in 1909. Each of the four proceeding conferences has produced important results in pointing the way for improved conditions for children, declared Ewing.

"I see in this 1950 White House Conference," continued the chairman, "an opportunity for the people of this country, including these in the professions dealing with children, to come together, to work, to plan and to act in behalf of the Nation's children. The contributions of the conference, I would expect, will have significance not only to children of the United States, but to children throughout the world."

National Education Association

EDUCATING THE EDUCATED

Cleveland Call

In less than a fortnight, two of the nation's top ranking educational bodies have had clashes in their annual convention sessions—brought on by that ever unwelcomed guest—"race discrimination."

This ancient, decrepit, hydra-headed monster made his presence felt just ten days ago at the AAUW meet held in Seattle, Wash. And to be sure he lives up to the adage that an "idle brain is the devil's workshop," he traveled on to Boston, last week, and there, planted himself in that august body of men and women who make up the National Education Association

Cleveland Ohio.

At Seattle, he injected his venom into the heart of the Washington, D. C., chapter of the AAUW organization so completely, that the Washington chapter seceded when the conventioners voted overwhelmingly to open wide its doors to membership of Negro women college graduates.

But in Boston, last week, members of the National Education Association were a little more alert to the wiles of Demon "Race Discrimination." They discovered him moving subtlely in their midst, and pounced upon him as soon as the organization's board of directors announced that their 1950 convention would be held in St. Louis, Mo. The body wouldn't hear of it—Because, as they explained—"St. Louis is a 'Jim Crow' city, and some of our Negro delegates might suffer embarassment as a result." Not all, the organization forthwith put through a motion that carried, to reconsider the meeting city for 1950, and as a result, a new board of directors was also in the offing to deal with the new selection.

Sat. 2-16-49

On Friday, a new board of directors was elected, but out of consideration for a message read, from President Truman, just prior to the delegates "revolt" against going to the Missiouri city, and his promise to sign the bill—which calls for everything the teachers are askng—the new board had no alternative but to re-affirm the original city, selected by the old board—considering too, the fact it was the only city available at the eime a choice was made.

EDUCATORS MEET — Nineteen educators gathered at Tennessee A. and I. State College last week to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Conference of Industrial Educators conducted under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Education. Greetings on behalf of the college were extended to the visitors by President W. S. Davis.

J. W. McCloud, Louisana; Thomas L. Holland, Texas;

Maxwell Thomas, Florida A. & M. College; H. G. Barnett, Arkansas State College; D. E. Williams, Oklahoma; Alex Carney, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Fred Jordan, Memphis, Tenn.; W. A. Seely, Tennessee; and G. E. Freeman, Tennessee.

Southern Trade Supervisors Meet

NASHVILLE, Tenn,—The third Southern Regional Conference for Trade and Industrial Supervisors has been set for April 4-7 at Tennessee A. & I. State College.

It is being sponsored by the United States Department of Industrial Education and is designed to improve supervisory and instructional methods in that field among Southern schools.

The current meeting is being called by N. B. Giles and H. Dignowitty, special agents of the U. S. Department of Education. Sessions will be characterized by informal discussions and workshop techniques.

Industrial educators from 10 Southern States are expected to participate. Among these are:

F. W. Woodard, Tennessee; George Davis, Virginia Sate College; Edgar Westmoreland, Washington; S. C. Smith, North Caroline; Harold W. Crawford, South Carolina State College; Melvin Adams, South Carolina;

W. Cooper to Attend Educational Confab

HAMPTON—William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute's director of Summer Study and Adult Education, will take part in the leadership of a Special Cultural Groups Conference at Columbia University, which will be held under the auspices of Columbia Teachers College, in cooperation with the Institute of Education of the University of London, Aug. 18-Sept. 7.

Mr. Cooper has been appointed as consultant for the Group on Adult and Literacy Education which meets Aug. 27 to Sept. 7.

While in New York Mr. Cooper also will be a consultant in the eighth state-wide Conference on Public Affairs and Citizenship at Hamilton College, in Clinton Sept. 3-5.

FOCUS ON SPECIAL GROUP

The Columbia Conference will focus on the educational problems of special cultural groups, especially on Negro and non-European education, and particularly in rural situations, in the United States, Africa and the West Indies. It will bring together leading educators from the United States, especially the South; Great Britain, the Sudan, the West Indies, Basutoland, West Africa, East and Central Africa and the Union of South Africa.

The conference, directed by Dr. Karl Bigelow, professor of higher education at Columbia Teachers College, will study basic biological, psychological and social facts; stress current major developments in the field; help in the exchange of findings, and "help participants to see their own individual and national problems in a world setting."

Among the twelve lecturers will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Allison Davis of Chicago University, E. A. R. Ali Taha of Khartown, in the Sudan; E. G. Malherbe of the University of Natal, South Africa; Gordon Allport of Harvard, Margaret Read of the University of London, and Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution.

MARY McLEOD **Bethune**

Cites Figures To Disprove Basic Assumption Of Barden School Bill

THE Barden Federal Aid-to-Education Bill is an excellent example of the type of legislation for which we must be constantly on guard—legislation that serves the letter of the law, while doing violence to its spirit.

Unfortunately, the bill introduced by Representative Graham A. Barden (D., N. C.), and at this writing, still in subcommittee, very definitely fails to meet the spirit of impartial federal aid to education for all Americans.

The words of the bill protect the rights of the several states to handle their own affairs, with the laudable objective of keeping the base of democracy widely spread among the people of this greatest of democracies. But the words of the bill assume that democratic practice at state and local levels will safeguard the interests of the individual citizen without distinction as to race, creed or color.

We Americans who belong to a generally identifiable racial minority, wish that we could freely subscribe to such an assumption, in the light of documented experience. How we wish that it were possible to consider, without grave apprehension, the provision, in the Barden Bill, that money paid under it shall "become funds of the State to which it is paid," without precautionary controls of any kind.

But here, in my adopted State of Florida, in 1946, for instance, 61 dollars was spent for the education of each Negro child, but more than twice that—134 dollars — was spent for each white child. In Alabama, 37 dollars spent by the State for a Negro child, compared with 85 dollars spent by that State for each white child. Mississippi thought that a Negro child could acquire the same education for 14 dollars that a white child could obtain only by the expenditure of 75 dollars. In Georgia, educational appropriations in 1946 were 31 dollars for each Negro child and 82 dollars for his white playmate.

In South Carolina, where I was born, and where I trudged, barefooted, for miles, to reach an inferior rural school, each Negro child was assigned 39 dollars for education, in 1946, while 100 dollars was so earmarked for each white child. In my native State, also, a Negro teacher was expected to be 64 percent brighter than a white teacher, since he or she, in 1946, was required to do, for 834 dollars, the same work that a white teacher did for 1,365 dollars. In Georgia the racial-based disproportion in teachers' pay was 96 percent, and in Mississippi, 173 percent.

Now, the conclusion is inescapable, either that the authorities who distribute state funds believe that the Negro child is incapable of acquiring and using the same skills in which the white child—his fellow-American—is trained; or it is thought that he is two or three or four times as smart as his white brother, and therefore can accomplish the same things with one-fourth as much training; or, it is intended that inferior training shall eliminate coming generations of Negro youth as upper-bracket job competitors in a tightening economy; or else these authorities are deciding for us of the racial minorities, where we are going to live, what we are going to pay for rent, or for purchase of a house; how often we are going to have the services of doctor or dentist, and what kind of food we are going to eat—since all of these things take money and are predicated, primarily, on income.

I cannot accept this arbitrary control of my personal affairs, through the device of denying to me and mine, the education, through tax-supported schools, that will increase our economic security—that would enable us to pay, in the market, for the commodities or personal standard of living for all Americans.

We must have federal "tests and measurements." Somewhere there must be an enforceable yardstick. Both the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the President's Commission on Higher Education have called for such measures in their reports. Let us weigh these matters carefully.

INSTITUTIONS
SHARE GRANT
OF 2 MILLION

Federal Funds for
Health to go to
Two schools, one
hospital

Washington, D.C. Three
Colored institutions
will share ingrants
totalling $2,554,556
made for training personnel
in psychiatry, neurology,
clinical psychology,
psychiatric nursing
and psychiatric social
work.
The grants including
others totalling
$489,589 to continue
the financing of thirty-
five research projects
on mental and nervous
disorders, were announced
last Thursday by Federal
Security Administrator
Oscar R. Ewing. They were
approved by Surgeon Gen-
eral Leonard A. Scheele
of the Public Health
Service upon the recom-
mendation of the National
Advisory Mental Health
Council.
Out of the 1950 funds,
Atlanta University was
awarded $5,0;Homer G.
Phillips Hospital, St.
Louis, $19,440, and Howard
University, $23,362.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 8-6-49
Norfolk, Va.

Behind The Headlines

Senator Lister M. Hill, Democrat, Of Alabama, Comes Through In A Big Way

By ALBERT L. HINTON

SENATOR LISTER M. HILL, Democrat, of Alabama who in moments of extreme recklessness has permitted himself to be referred to as a liberal, made the news again last week by being a co-sponsor of the bi-partisan federal aid to education bill which was dumped into the Senate hopper on Thursday.

The gentleman from Alabama was only one of thirteen of his colleagues who were listed as patrons of the measure which was actually introduced by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, but he rates special mention simply because he has been a staunch advocate of such legislation for fully a quarter of a century.

MR. HINTON

The bill is identical with one which passed the Senate last year but was killed by a Republican coup d 'etat in the House. It is designed to provide for every child in the United States a minimum expenditure of $50 a year for education. The overall expenditure yearly would amount to approximately $500,000,000 with the Government supplying $300,000,000 of this amount, the objective being to help the poorer states equalize educational opportunity by setting up a minimum foundation school program.

Under the terms of the Senate resolution, allocation of the funds to the various states would be on the basis of the number of school children of school age and in inverse proportion to the wealth of the state. And in states where separate schools are maintained on the basis of race, the division of the funds within the state would be on an "equitable" basis in proportion to the ratio of the colored to the white population of the state.

* * * *

BUT ALL IS NOT GOLD that glitters, it has been very wisely said. And the joker in this legislative deck of cards—its bi-partisan sponsorship to the contrary notwithstanding—is, of course, the provisions by which the existing separate and unequal educational systems in the South can be maintained. Hence the **modus operandi** by which this objective would be accomplished:

1. A provision permitting states where the per capita expenditure on colored pupils is less than the per capita expenditure on white children to continue such practices, and,

2. Another provision in the bill which would give absolute control of educational policies to the states and their localities, and specifically prohibit federal control or direction.

Sponsors of the measure, in addition to Senator Thomas, and Senator Hill, include: Senators Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, Allen J. Ellender, and Russell B. Long of Louisiana; Claude Pepper of Florida; Matthew M. Neeley of West Virginia, all Democrats; and George D. Aiken of Vermont; Irving M. Ives, of New York; H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey; Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, Republicans.

* * * *

BUT TO GET BACK to Senator Lister M. Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, who told a newsman that the schools in his state alone would get no less than $19,500,000 of this windfall in the event the measure becomes the law of the land. His sponsorship of such legislation is not at all surprising under the circumstances. The Senator's record reveals that away back in the Fall of 1945 he was very much disturbed about the immediate and future prospects of the South, so much so in fact, that he was even then determined to seek federal aid in an effort to correct some of its major ills.

He was quoted as saying at that time that the South was faced by serious problems which could only be solved with the financial assistance of Uncle Sam. "The South today receives only eight per cent of the national income, but must educate 32 per cent of the nation's children," the gentleman from Alabama declared.

"Hard figures make it clear that without federal aid there cannot be equal educational opportunity and there cannot be opportunity for adequate medical care and public health. The southern states have fewer doctors and hospital beds than any other section of the United States."

* * * *

AND ALTHOUGH THE SENATOR'S address bore a slight political tinge, he declared that he would continue to seek the passage of bills providing for general and vocational education, expanded maternal and child health care, construction of hospitals and health centers, and expansion of rural electric and telephone systems.

And so it came to pass that only last week Senator Hill announced that among the bills he is preparing for introduction in the Senate is one providing for a public health service which would supply aid to the states on the basis of need, to expand local public health activities and provide additional doctors, nurses and technicians for local health departments.

Whether such a measure can be passed by both the Senate and House is a moot question, the game of politics being what it is. But there is no gain saying the fact that here is indeed a political phenomenon a successful aspirant for high public office who actually fulfills his campaign promises!

Education-Aid-Bill Rider On Segregation Is Beaten

Washington, May 3 (UP)—The Senate today defeated a proposal by Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) to deny federal education aid to States which segregate Negroes and whites in their public schools.

The rider was voted down, 65 to 16, after leaders of both parties had warned that it would touch off a Southern filibuster that would kill the $300,000,000 bill to help States meet the rising costs of education.

Lodge argued that the bill as it now stands, "actually sanctions, if not encourages, segregation." He accused the Senate of "defeatism," and shouted:

"I say, let the filibuster come —and let us breal it has come."

Similar Clause 1

But Chairman ... (D., Utah) of the Senate Labor Committee replied that the amendment would not promote non-segregation "one jot or one tittle."

He noted that a similar clause was written into a federal-aid-to-education bill several years ago and that the bill then was defeated. The net result, he said, was that Southern Negroes were "cheated out of three or four years of decent education."

Under the terms of the legislation, poorer States, mainly in the South, would receive up to $29 a schol child per year, while wealthier States would receive correspondingly less, down to a minimum of $5 a child.

RACE MOVE IS BEATEN

Amendment Sought To Block Federal School Aid To Segregation States

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 3. — The Senate Tuesday snowed under an attempt to write an anti-segregation amendment into a $300,000,000 school aid bill.

By a vote of 65 to 16, it rejected a proposal by Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) to bar distribution of any of the Federal funds to states whose public elementary and secondary schools are not open to pupils "without regard to race, color, creed or national origin."

Fifteen Republicans voted with Lodge for his amendment. It was opposed by 49 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

Opponents of the amendment said it was an effort to kill the bill; that Southern senators would be united against any measure that would make the price of aid the abolishment of the South's separate school system for white and negro children.

Southerners Keep Silent

Lodge denied he was trying to kill the bill. He said that "Federal aid to education must not mean Federal aid to segregation, and that is what will happen if we use the Federal dollar as this bill contemplates."

Northern Democrats and Republicans led the fight against Lodge's amendment while the Southerners, for the most part, kept out of the argument.

Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.), one of the foremost advocates of President Truman's "Civil Rights" program, opposed the amendment.

"As much as I detest segregation, I love education more," he said, adding that he thought the Federal Government ought to spend at least $1,000,000,000 a year on the schools.

It was the second defeat in two days for Lodge. By a vote of 68 to 11, the Senate Monday turned down his proposal to revise the aid formula so as to give the states a flat $10 a year for each school age child.

Under the formula proposed in the bill, the payments would range from $5 to slightly over $29 per pupil, with the biggest per capita payments going to the states with the lowest income. The theory of the bill is to more nearly equalize educational opportunities.

After turning down the anti-segregation amendment, the Senate took up a proposal of Senator Tydings (D., Md.) to knock out aid to all states except those in which per pupil expenditures for education are below the average.

Would Help Only 25

The effect of his amendment would be to provide school funds for the 25 states which Tydings said need help, and to eliminate any aid for the other 23 states and the District of Columbia.

He said the amendment would save nearly $100,000,000 annually in the cost of the program.

Senator Ives (R., N. Y.) spoke against the amendment. Ives said, "The State of New York and every other state can find use" for the proposed Federal aid.

The Senate quit overnight with the amendment still pending.

WRIGHT STATES TERMS ON TAKING FEDERAL AID

Would Accept If Segregation Is Not Disturbed

HAD BEEN QUOTED WRONG

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., May 9.—Mississippi will accept Federal aid to education provided it does not disturb the present racial segregation system, Governor Wright said Monday.

"If, however, there is any danger of its acceptance contributing to breaking down of our segregated (dual) system, I will not accept the funds," he said in a statement correcting reports that he would not accept the funds on any basis.

Action on the part of the state is one of the necessary steps in the program, the Governor disclosed at a press conference held in his room at Baptist Hospital where he is recuperating from penicillin rash.

Two steps necessary by the state to "put its house in order," have to do with a statute to place teacher salaries on a parity on the basis of qualifications and state funds for educational facilities for negroes.

Steps Outlined

I will not accept Federal aid until the state has better educational facilities and opportunities for both races," he said. "If Federal aid will better our educational system on a segregated basis, I will accept it."

The Legislature, however, will be called on to approve a plan for grading teachers through some sort of an examination process, and allocation of funds to pay bonds to improve educational facilities for be issued by counties to bring the

Governor Wright said he has with a group of edu- legislators in an effort necessary legislation of the state.

facilities near parity. Disbursement of the funds would be through a state agency, possibly the state Building Commission.

Committee To Report

In connection with contemplated Federal aid, Mississippi would receive around $17,000,000 the first year. Educators have estimated the first $4,500,000 would be needed to adjust teacher salaries between the races. Without Federal aid, the state would be required to up its present school appropriation that amount if it is forced to place salaries on a par on the present scale.

With reference to a published statement that he would not accept Federal aid on any basis, the Governor said:

"I have never said I would or would not accept Federal aid to education because the bill has not been passed and no one knows what terms will be in it if it finally passes."

The Governor disclosed he is to receive a report soon from the Educator - Legislator Committee, which is to outline the program necessary on the part of the state to adjust the educational picture.

Governor Wright indicated that if the two steps under study are carried out, "we won't ever have to worry about Federal control or be concerned with 'strings' that might be attached to the allocations."

In The Nation's Capital

By LOUIS LAUTIER For the NNPA

THE PURPOSE of the federal aid-to-education bill which the Senate has passed, and of the bills on the same subject which the House Education and Labor subcommittee, headed by Representative Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina, has under consideration, is the equalization of educational opportunity. For this purpose the Federal government would make an annual appropriation of $300,000,000, which would be alloted to the states under a formula which would leave no discretion in any federal agency or official. The basic allotment to a state would be determined by taking the number of children in a state between the ages of 5 and 17 years of age and multiplying that number by $50, and then subtract 1 per cent of a 5-year average of annual income for the State. An alternative formula is $5 per child, if the amount would be greater than the sum obtained by the first method.

MR. LAUTIER

* * * *

THIS FORMULA is intended to give every child a minimum of $55 worth of education a year. Thus, under it, the poorer states would get the larger share of the federal appropriation, while the richer states would get $5 for each child of school age.

New Jersey is estimated to have 768,000 children in the 5-17 years age group. Its total annual income payments for the period of 1943-47 average $6,231,00,00. Its total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary education in the year 1946-47 was $125,-736,000, or 2.02 per cent of its average income payments. Under the proposed formula, New Jersey would get $5 per child from federal funds, or $3,840,000.

Mississippi is estimated to have 582,000 children of school age. Its total annual income payments for the period 1943-47 average $1,212,000,000. Its total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary education in the year 1946-47 was $24,878,000 or 2.05 per cent of its average income payments. Under the proposed formula, Mississippi would get the excess of $50 per child over 1 per cent of income payments, amounting to $16,980,000 from federal funds.

* * * *

WHILE NEW JERSEY would get only $5 per child from federal funds, Mississippi would get $29.18 per child.

Aside from the disparities between educational opportunities for white and colored children in states which maintain sparate school systems, there are also great inequalities in educational opportunities afforded in school districts within a state.

For example, in Mississippi, there are 6, 630 classroom units with an average daily attendance of 151,117 white children on which the expenditure per classroom unit ranges from $700 to more than $2,300. The highest expenditure per classroom unit for colored children was $699.

The expenditure per classrom unit on nearly one-half of the classrooms for colored children in Mississippi was from $100 to $199, and there are 1,363 classroom units for colored children on which the expenditure was less than $100 per unit.

* * * *

THE DEFICIENCY in educational opportunity can readily be seen when the $100 classroom unit in Mississippi is compared with the minimum of $1,500 which the National Education Association says is necessary to give a child a decent edution.

If the purpose of federal aid-to-education legislation is really to equalize educational opportunity ,it appears that Congress should write into legislation which the Barden subcommittee is considering a provision requiring the states to take steps to equalize educational opportunities between white and colored schools and among school districts within a state in order to qualify for federal aid, or federal assistance should be given to those schools where the need is greatest.

Federal Aid Would Equalize Education

Equal Opportunity Goal of Senate, House Bills

Mississippi Would Get $29.18 per Child; Jersey Only $5 Under Allotment Formula

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Equalization of educational opportunity is the purpose of the Federal aid-to-education bill passed by the Senate.

This is true also of similar bills which the House Education and Labor subcommittee, headed by Rep. Graham A. Barden (Dem., N. C.), has under consideration.

The Senate bill devises a formula by which the poorer States would get the larger shares of the Federal appropriation, while the richer States would get $5 for each child of school age.

Formulas Proposed

To insure educational equality, the Federal Government would make an annual appropriation of $300,000,000, for allotment to the States under a formula which would leave no discretion in any Federal agency or official.

The basic allotment would be determined by taking the number of children in a State, between 5 and 17, and multiplying that number by $50, then subtract 1% of a 5-year average of annual income for the State.

An alternative formula is $5 per child, if that amount would be greater than the sum obtained by the first method.

Example Cited

This formula is intended to give every child a minimum of $55 worth of education a year.

For example: New Jersey, with 768,000 school children, and average annual income payments for 1943-47 of $6,231,000, would get only $5 per child. Mississippi, with 582,000 school children, and average annual income payments for 1943-47 of $1,212,000, would get $29.18 per child.

Mr. Hoover's Proposal For Aid to Schools

FORMER President HERBERT HOOVER proposes to take politics out of the Federal Aid to Education bill. Briefly, he would deny money to those "richer" states which already have a high level of education, and give federal help only to those states which cannot meet the national level of educational facilities. He would require states accepting federal aid to meet certain educational requirements, and to make sure that there is no discrimination as to race or religion in the spending of federal grants.

His proposal conflicts squarely with the bill passed by the senate and the one now under consideration by the house. Both of these measures would grant every state $5 for every school child, with additional aid going to poorer states on a basis of need. The only reason for including the provision giving each state $5 per school child was, of course, to gain the votes of representatives of the "richer" states which do not need federal aid. This flat grant of money to states which do not need it ignores the central idea of federal aid to education which is to equalize the educational opportunities of all Americans, regardless of where they happen to attend school. A true equalization system would, for instance, enable Mississippi, which allots 22.99 cents of its tax dollar to education but can give only $38.65 per pupil, to meet the standards of New York, which spends only 18.88 cents of its tax dollar on schools and yet has enough money to allot $200 for each pupil.

Mr. HOOVER'S proposal is certain to run afoul of prejudice and self-interest, just as it is sure to conflict with congressional politics. It is no credit to the members of congress that the Federal Aid to Education bill has become the battleground of racial and religious partisans. These people have demanded that federal aid be denied states which practice segregation; they have attempted to prevent use of federal funds by states to aid parochial schools. Mr. HOOVER would wisely avoid all such controversy, by outlawing discrimination in dispensing federal aid, thus leaving the spending of the money to the states. Those states which had previously aided parochial schools could continue; states not ordinarily granting aid to religious or private schools would not be required to do so.

It is hard to see how any group in congress could openly oppose the plan suggested by Mr. HOOVER, fatally enmeshed in racial and religious bitterness. Certainly some plan similar to the one he proposes must be accepted if the education bill is not to become

Federal Education Plan Criticized By Gen. Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP) —Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned the nation today against letting the Federal government get too strong.

He spoke not as a military leader but as president of Columbia University. He said he opposes legislation which would make Federal money available to help public schools in all states.

Such a plan, he explained in a letter to Rep. Gwinn (R), New York, would stimulate a competition among states and localities for greater shares of government money.

"In short," he said, "unless we are careful, even the great and necessary educational processes in our country will become yet another vehicle by which the believers in paternalism, if not outright socialism, will gain still additional power for the central government."

Eisenhower added the believers "the army of persons" who urge greater centralization of government authority "are really more dangerous to our form of government than any external threat that can possibly be arrayed against us."

Spellman Denounces Author Of School Aid Bill as 'Bigot'

Cardinal Spellman, addressing 15,000 Catholics on the Fordham University campus yesterday, used sharp language in attacking Representative Graham A. Barden, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Education, whose bill for Federal aid to education would limit use of tax money to public schools.

Calling Representative Barden a "new apostle of bigotry" and those members of Congress who support his measure "disciples of discrimination," the Cardinal accused them of venting "venom upon children" in "a sin shocking as it is incomprehensible."

Cardinal Spellman pressed the demand of the parochial schools for a share in the $300,000,000 of Federal tax money, which the bill would provide annually for schools and educational services, by asserting that schools under religious control existed "by right and not by privilege or toleration."

"The Catholic school is an American school," the Cardinal said, "equal in right with the public school because our theory of democratic government protects the inalienable rights of the human person to freedom of religion and freedom of education."

Representative Barden is a Democrat from North Carolina. He could not be reached for comment on Cardinal Spellman's address, made at a Eucharistic rally sponsored by the Bronx Nocturnal Adoration Society and participated in by the Knights of Columbus, Catholic War Veterans, the Holy Name Society and a score of other Catholic organizations.

The assemblage knelt on the grass as Cardinal Spellman gave successive benedictions from altars set in three corners of the campus. A procession of 400 laymen, clergymen, honor guards, altar boys, choristers and flower girls made the tour from altar to altar in the afternoon sunshine.

The Cardinal made his attack upon Representative Barden before giving the third benediction. He began by asking the assemblage to pray for "one who, because of his sponsorship of un-American, anti-Catholic legislation, deserves in my opinion to be linked in uninformed and misinformed, Government officials, clergy, professional and business men professing to be loyal Americans and appearing among us as angels of light and liberty are in truth undermining, abusing and maliciously or ignorantly attacking our fundamental freedoms."

"Craven Crusade" Charged

The Cardinal charged that advocates of the bill to spend Federal tax money only for public schools were "conducting a craven crusade of religious prejudice against Catholic children and their inalienable rights."

Asserting that the Barden bill would include Catholic children in a count of pupils to determine how much Federal aid a state would receive for education but exclude them from sharing in the benefits if they attend parochial schools, the Cardinal said:

"The bill would direct that under no circumstances would non-public school pupils receive the health benefits and transportation services provided for their companions attending public schools. This discrimination is not only unjust to Catholic children, it is a menace to American democracy itself!"

The Cardinal said he believed in Federal aid for needy states and needy children, including children whose parents preferred to send them to parochial schools. He said Catholics saved "others of the nation's taxpayers half a billion dollars yearly" through their support of parochial schools.

"We Americans must not stand idly by and watch our Government spend $300,000,000," he said, "according to legislation that would be unjust and discriminatory against millions of our nation's children. We must oppose unequivocally any bill that fails to guarantee at least non-religious textbooks, bus rides and health services for all the children of all Americans."

The Cardinal made reference to an "irrational, un-American, discriminatory thesis that the public school is the only truly American school." He said it was "a frightening fact" that "educators, both

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

Chances for Federal Aid to Education Improved By Favorable Mood of House Committee

By BENJAMIN FINE

WASHINGTON, June 4—For nearly thirty years leading school organizations, educators, civic-minded laymen and nonprofessional groups have advocated Federal aid to education. Each year Congress has heard arguments for and against bills to provide it, but has taken no final action.

During this period many prominent educators and Congressmen who had opposed educational aid have reversed their views. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio is an outstanding example in the upper house of Congress. He recently took an active part in helping to get the Senate to approve S. 246, a bill which would provide up to $300,000,000 annually for the nation's schools.

The bipartisan Senate bill, sponsored by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, was passed by a resounding vote earlier in the session. It set a floor of $55 for each child of school age—which means that every child in the country would get an education that would cost at least $55 a year.

How Formula Works

The figure was arrived at by a complicated formula aimed at allotting the bulk of the Federal aid to the so-called "poorer" states. The formula, using "base" figures, involves these steps:

(1) The total annual income of the people of a state, averaged over five years, is computed. One per cent of this total is used as the first base figure. (For example, if the state's total average income is $100,000,000, the base figure would be $1,000,000.)

(2) The number of children of school age in the state (those between the ages of 5 and 17) is multiplied by $50 to establish the second base figure. (If the state has 25,000 school children this figure would be $1,250,000.)

(3) The smaller of the two base figures is subtracted from the larger to compute the amount of money the state would receive. (Using the two figures established above, the state would receive $250,000. However, if the state had 18,000 children and the same income, it would not be eligible for aid because 18,000 multiplied by $50 equals $900,000, or less than the $1,000,000, which is one per cent of the income.)

Finally, there is a provision of the Federal-aid bill that will permit every state, regardless of need, to get a minimum of $5 for each child of school age. Thus, in the first of the two examples cited the state with 25,000 school children would get $250,000 plus $125,000, or $375,000. In the second example the state would get only the result of the multiplication of 18,000 by $5, or $90,000.

This week in the House, before a subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee, a long step was taken toward final action on a Federal-aid-to-education bill. Once again, the outstanding spokesman for Federal aid—the man who has suddenly loomed as the most important champion for this measure—was earlier in his Congressional career an opponent of Federal aid to education.

As chairman of the education subcommittee, Representative Graham A. Barden, Democrat, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill which impartial educators and laymen agree is one of the best measures in the long history of the battle for Federal aid.

Differences in the Bills

The Barden bill, known as H. R. 4643, differs in several important details from S. 246. Although the same formula for computing the amount of money going to each state is used, the states would get more money. Under the Senate bill, although a total of $300,000,000 a year is provided, the states would actually get only about $260,000,000. The Barden bill states specifically that all of the $300,000,000 is to be used, plus another $14,500,000 for outlying territories. In effect this means that after the formula is applied, about $40,000,000 would remain. This money would be divided proportionately among all the states, the "rich" as well as the "poor." Actually, each state would receive a minimum of $5.41 per each census child. Thus, Alabama, under the Senate formula, would receive $14,433,795, while under H. R. 4643 it would get $18,821,764. And New York's share would increase from $11,925,000 to $12,905,332.

Prospects Considered Good

A big question is when the full committee will act. A year ago the Education Committee bottled up the Federal-aid bill, even though the subcommittee voted to recommend its passage. However, the situation is markedly changed today. Now the Democrats have control of the Education Committee by a fairly comfortable margin, will approve the bill.

The full committee never permitted it to come to a vote on the floor of the House, despite vigorous attempts on the part of its sponsors.

In practice, under both bills, the bulk of the money would go to the seven-bulk states, the "rich" as well as the "poor." Actually, each state would receive a minimum of $5.41 per each census child. Thus, Alabama, under the Senate formula, would receive $14,433,795. In an interview here this week, Representative Barden outlined the expectation that under H. R. 4643 it would get $18,821,764. And New York's share would increase from $11,925,000 to $12,905,332.

lous occasions pledged his support to Federal aid to education. According to Mr. Barden, the prospects are bright that the full committee will act favorably on his report within the next two or three weeks. Once that bottleneck is removed, the consensus is that the bill will pass with little difficulty.

Spokesmen for the National Education Association emphasized the importance to education of the Federal-aid bill. At present the nation's states and local communities are spending about $3.5 billion annually for public school education. Hence the $300,000,000 would be just about 8 per cent of this total. This sum does not seem large in the total picture, but it is expected to have tremendous effects in the improvement of the nation's schools. 6-5-49

According to Dr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association, the educational opportunities of two-thirds of all the nation's children, or about 20,000,000, will improved if the bill is passed. The Federal funds, he says, will be in many instances just enough to make the difference between a substandard school program and an adequate one.

However, the educators here recognized that the struggle for Federal aid has not yet been won. Representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other groups have appeared before the subcommittee, arguing vigorously against the Federal-aid bill. Sen. 6-15-49

Their arguments, in brief, fall into this general pattern:

Federal aid will almost certainly mean Federal control, and with control will come governmental interference and supervision, endangering the free independent schools. Federal assistance means more money, and the tax burden is already too great. Moreover, the states can afford to make a greater effort than they have made thus far.

Arguments for the Measure

On the other hand, an impressive array of arguments have been advanced in favor of Federal aid. They go something like this:

Only through Federal aid can this country give all children equal educational opportunities. Many of the poorer states spend more of their per capita income for education than do the more favored ones, yet they are unable to provide adequate school systems. Wealth is concentrated in certain states; therefore those states should be taxed to support schools in the poorer communities. 6-5-49

Data presented at the subcommittee hearings have indicated that the so-called poorer states are making, on the whole, a greater effort than the more favored ones. Thirteen Southern states spent an average of 1.73 per cent of their income for their public elementary and secondary schools during the seven-year period from 1937-38 to 1946-47. At the same time, thirteen states with the highest per capita income spent an average of 1.50 per cent. During this period the United States as a whole spent 1.59 per cent.

Judging from the optimistic point of view among responsible educators and others with whom this writer has spoken here, the long fight to enact a Federal-aid-to-education bill appears almost won. Passage of the Barden bill, they agree, would be extremely helpful in developing a sound system of public elementary and high schools. The $300,000,000 could well prove to be the stimulus to help communities and states throughout the country strengthen and improve their public school systems. Nothing could be more important in this critical era. 6-5-49

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Federal Aid to Education

In The Nation's Capital

Control of Funds Issue In Education

By LOUIS LAUTIER For the NNPA News Service

THE BASIC issue in the controversy over federal aid to education, from the point of view of colored people, is the question of state and local control. The Barden bill as well as the Thomas bill would leave no control in any federal agency that the funds be expended for elementary and secondary school purposes. Experience has shown that colored people in the South cannot rely upon state and local officials for fair administration of a dual school system. Everywhere there are separate schools, including the District of Columbia, there are gross inequalities between the educational opportunities afforded white children and those afforded colored children. If that were not true, the 236,142 colored children in average daily attendance in Mississippi would not be in schools where the current expenditure per classroom unit ranged from zero to $700—to pay the teacher, to pay the janitor, to pay for supervision, books, fuel, and to buy other things that are expected in a modern school.

MR. LAUTIER

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IN 1948-49, THE highest current expenditure per classroom unit in Mississippi was $6,212, and the median, $1,233, while the lowest was $280 per classroom unit. School terms for colored children are short, teachers are relatively unprepared, and there is a lack of books and other instructional supplies.

Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, a member of the House Education and Labor Committee,, before which federal aid to education legislation is pending, has proposed an amendment which he believes "will take care of the parochial and also the Negro situation."

Mr. Powell proposes that the federal funds which would make up the floor of $60 per child, provided for in the Barden bill, be allocated to each school.

This amendment probably would make the Barden bill more palatable to colored people, but it would in no wise reach the parochial situation nor would it tend to equalize educational opportunities between colored and white children in states where Jim Crow schools are maintaind, or equalize educational opportunities between the poorer and richer school districts within a state.

* * * *

UNDER THE formula of the Barden bill, federal funds would be apportioned to the states of $50 a child over 1 per cent of annual income for the state; or a flat amount of $5 a child, whichever is greater. Thus, both colored children and children attending private and parochial schools would be counted for the purpose of determining the basis allotment to a state.

After the amount to which a state woulud be entitled is ascertained, and Congress appropriates the funds, the Secretary of the Treasury would pay to each state the amount certified to be due it by the Commissioner of Education. "Amounts so paid shall, upon payment, become funds of the state to which paid, "so reads the Barden bill.

From any viewpoint, the Barden bill is a bad measure. Its defects cannot be remedied by amendment. The best disposition the House Education and Labor Committee can make of it is to toss it into the wastepaper basket.

* * * *

AS FOR THE Thomas bill, which already has passed the Senate and which some members of the House Education and Labor Committee favor reporting, it would write into federal law a sanction of race segregation. The only antidote to this is the Lodge amendment, which was defeated in the Senate.

The Lodge amendment, offered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican, of New York, would require a state, in order to qualify for federal aid to education, to provide through its legislature that its public schools will admit all qualified pupils without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin.

As President Truman's Civil Rights Committee stated "Federal funds, supplied by taxpayers all over the nation must not be used to support or perpetuate the pattern of segregation in education, public housing, public health services, or other public servics and facilities generally. We recognize that these services are indispensable to individuals in modern society and to further social progress. It would be regrettable if federal aid, conditioned on non-segregated services, should be rejected by sections most in need of such aid."

Aid to Education Bill Hit as Unfair to Minorities

Cong. McCormack Raps Proposal on Religious, Racial Grounds

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Rep. John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, the House Majority Leader, declared last Wednesday that he is opposed to the Barden Federal aid to education bill.

One of the reasons he gave for his opposition was that the bill fails to assure a fair share of Federal funds being allocated in Southern States for the education of colored children.

He predicted that the bill will not be reported out of the House Education and Labor Committee.

All Would Not Share

The chief objection of Mr. McCormack was that under the terms of the bill all children in a State between the ages of 5 and 17 years would be counted to determine the amount to which a State would be entitled but children not attending public schools would be prohibited from sharing in the benefits of Federal appropriations.

The bill contains no formula providing for an equitable distribution of Federal funds between white and colored children in States maintaining dual school systems.

While colored children would be counted for determining the allotment of a State, there also is no provision in it which would prohibit racial discrimination in the expenditure of those funds in States having separate schools for white and colored pupils.

Would Grant $300,000,000

The bill would authorize a Federal appropriation of $300,000,000 yearly for aid to public elementary and secondary schools in the continental United States beginning with the current fiscal year. $50,000 for Alaska, $250,000 for Hawaii, $14,000,000 for Puerto Rico, and $200,000 for the Virgin Islands.

The bill is sponsored by Rep. Graham A. Barden, D., of N.C., who is the chairman of the House Education and Labor subcommittee which has been holding hearings on Federal aid to education legislation.

FOR ALL OR NONE, HE SAYS.

Powell Blocks Action on Unfair School Bills

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.,) last Wednesday killed the last hope for Federal aid to education legislation at this session of Congress by remaining away from a special meeting of the House Committee on Education and Labor. He stayed away, he explained later, in protest against consideration of only jim-crow measures.

Acting over the protest of its chairman, a majority of the committee had scheduled the meeting to vote out a Federal-aid-to-education bill. Mr. Powell was one of 13 members of the 25-member committee who had signed the petition to hold the session.

The committee met at 10 o'clock the session.

In an interview in his office at the Capitol following adjournment of the committee, Mr. Powell said he had tried to get that committee members favorable action on the Thomas bill because certain promises ell indicated that they would bring up the Thomas bill in return for his signature to the petition demanding the meeting.

Wanted Equal Distribution

He said he had been tipped off last Tuesday that members favoring Federal-aid-to-education were going to bring up the Thomas bill, an undesirable measure passed by the Senate.

Mr. Powell said he was opposed to the Thomas bill because it would permit Catholic schools to use Federal funds for auxiliary services, such as health, transportation and textbooks, which already have been agreed to in a conference with Rep. Graham A. Barden of North Carolina; Tom Steed of Oklahoma, Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky, Cleveland M. Bailey of West Virginia, and Hugo Sims of South Carolina.

He added that he was opposed to the Thomas bill because he regards it as a Federal sanction of racial segregation.

Mr. Powell also said he was opposed to the Thomas bill because it would permit Catholic schools to use Federal funds for auxiliary services, such as health, transportation and textbooks, which already have been agreed to in a con-

sponsored by Rep. Burke, (Dem., Ohio)

He added that he was opposed to the Thomas bill because he regards it as a Federal sanction of racial segregation.

Mr. Powell also said he was opposed to the Thomas bill because it would permit Catholic schools to use Federal funds for auxiliary services, such as health, transportation and textbooks, which already have been agreed to in a con-

South In Saddle As Senate Passes School Aid Bill Without Bias Bar

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 6-14-49

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — Knocking out two anti-segregation amendments, the Senate passed a bi-partisan $300,000,000 federal aid to education bill which would provide a yearly minimum educational expenditure of $55 for each pupil to be apportioned "equitably" to minority races in states where separate public schools are maintained. The vote was 58 to 15.

An amendment proposed by Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) to deny any of these funds to states which segregate Negroes and whites in their public schools was rejected, 65 to 16.

Similarly defeated, by voice vote, was an amendment offered by Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) which provided that any Federal funds used by states for bus facilities "shall be available to all school children on a just and equitable basis, without regard to race, creed, or color, or nationality, or the location or character of the school which the child attends."

The measure now goes to the House, where its chances of passage seem favorable, despite the fact that similar legislation has died there in the past.

Enactment of the measure would reduce sharply the inequalities in educational opportunities for Negro school children particularly in the South. However, failure of the Senate to tackle head-on the issue of segregation which is the heart of such inequalities, is seen as adding to the tax burden of the nation in maintaining racially separate facilities in the low-income states of the South.

While the bill provides that appropriations to the various states would be distributed under a formula which would give these low-income states the greatest assistance, it also is true that many of the educational hardships suffered in these states is due primarily to the maintenance of dual educational institutions.

Allotments would range from $5 for each school-age child in the 30 wealthier than average states to $29 per pupil for poverty-stricken states like Mississippi. Most southern states would receive $20 or more per child.

The battle against the Lodge anti-segregation amendments was led by some of the Senate's most outspoken supporters of civil rights.

Senator Humphreys (D., Minn.) argued that adoption of such an amendment would "destroy the bill's chances for passage. Much as I detest segregation, I love education more," he said.

Senator Thomas (D., Utah) waded into deep water in his opposition to the Lodge amendment when he insisted that certain "values that are worth preserving" outweight the principle of non-segregation. He named as these "values," the educational system of the United States, the public school system, the relationship between the states and the nation, and the Federal system itself.

Senator Lodge on the other hand, strongly contended that "it would be very seriously wrong to have the Federal dollar used to perpetuate or to sanction segregation in education."

Senator Morse (R., Oregon) argued against the Lodge amendment on grounds that the Congress of the United States is exceeding its authority in trying to prescribe terms and conditions under which the various states shall operate their school systems.

Senator Long (D., La.) said if the anti-segregation amendment were added to the school aid bill, "there is not one southern state that would take one cent of the money."

Urges Own School-Aid Measure

Fogarty Declares Barden Bill Biased as 'Jim Crow' Trolley

Wash. D.C. Wash. Post

Representative John E. Fogarty (D., R. I.) last night said the Barden Federal aid-to-education bill is as discriminatory as "Jim Crow streetcars" and "Gentile-only beaches."

Mar. 7-18-49

Fogarty voiced his criticism of the bill sponsored by Representative Graham A. Barden (D., N. C.) in a radio interview on Ed Hart's "Is Congress Doing Its Job?" program on WWDC. Barden appeared on the same program a week ago.

Fogarty said his own education bill, HR 1570, is fairer and more inclusive than the Barden bill, which has been attacked by high Catholic officials as "un-American, anti-Catholic legislation."

"The Barden bill provides Federal funds for the public school system exclusively," Fogarty said. "My bill helps the States to improve their public school systems, extends aid to public school children and helps in a moderate way non-public school pupils."

Fogarty said that many children attend religious schools and should be counted when it comes to deciding how much Federal money would go to each State under the proposed legislation.

"The discrimination sets in when we forbid the States to use any of this money even to furnish services for these boys and girls," he said.

7-15-49

Under Fogarty's bill, each State would have the choice of using Federal funds to furnish textbooks bus rides and health aides "for either public school children exclusively or for all the children if a State chooses to spend its Federal funds for public school children exclusively, a portion of its allotment would be withheld by the Federal Government." The District is included in the Fogarty version.

14c

Fogarty said that following Barden's "line of reasoning to its logical conclusion, we would have to eliminate any type of service which might give rise to controversy or discrimination. So the way to solve the discrimnation problem in Washington's playgrounds is to close all the playgrounds. In principle, I am opposed to Jim Crow streetcars, Gentile-only beaches, and public-school-only buses."

7-18-49

Barden, the week before, had said that criticism of his bill comes "from those sources who would whip their flock into a fanaticism that could destroy the first principle of American democracy—the separation of church and state."

Fogarty said "what touched off the explosive religious controversy which is disturbing Mr. Barden was his own bill with its rigid prohibitions against any kind of Federal help for nonpublic school children."

Only Republicans Favored 'No Bias' in School Aid Bill

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The roll-call vote on the Lodge amendment to the Federal aid-to-education bill, which would have required as a condition precedent to Federal aid that there shall be no segregation in public elementary and secondary schools, defeated, 65 to 16, was as follows.

Sat. 6-11-49

FOR THE AMENDMENT—16

Republicans (16)

Baldwin (Conn.)	Kem (Mo.)
Bricker (Ohio)	Langer (N.D.)
Cain (Wash.)	Lodge (Mass.)
Capehart (Ind.)	Martin (Pa.)
Ecton (Mont.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Ferguson (Mich.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Ives (N.Y.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Jenner (Ind.)	Wherry (Neb.)

3-14-49

AGAINST AMENDMENT—65

Republicans (17)

Aiken (Vt.)	Reed (Kan.)
Brewster (Me.)	Millikin (Colo.)
Cordon (Ore.)	Morse (Ore.)
Donnell (Mo.)	Smith (Me.)
Flanders (Vt.)	Thye (Minn.)
Gurney (S.D.)	Vandenberg (Mich.)
Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Williams (Wis.)
Knowland (Calif.)	Young (N.D.)
	Watkins (Utah)

Democrats (48)

Byrd (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Chapman (Ky.)	McFarland (Ariz.)
Connally (Tex.)	McGrath (R.I.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McKellar (Tenn.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McMahon (Conn.)
Ellender (La.)	Maybank (S.C.)
Frear (Del.)	Miller (Idaho)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Murray (Mont.)
George (Ga.)	Myers (Pa.)
Gillette (Ia.)	Neely (W.Va.)
Green (R.I.)	O'Conor (Md.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Hill (Ala.)	Pepper (Fla.)
Hoey (N.C.)	Robertson (Va.)
Holland (Fla.)	Russell (Ga.)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Hunt (Wyo.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Johnson (Colo.)	Taylor (Idaho)
Johnson (Tex.)	Thomas (Okla.)
Johnston (S.C.)	Thomas (Utah)
Kefauver (Tenn.)	Tydings (Md.)
Kerr (Okla.)	Withers (Ky.)
Kilgore (W.Va.)	
Long (La.)	
McCarran (Nev.)	

Paired: Hendrickson, New Jersey, for, with Taft, Ohio, against, both Republicans; Malone, Democrat, Nevada, for, with Smith, Republican, New Jersey, against.

If present and voting, Anderson, New Mexico; Downey, California; Graham, North Carolina, and Wagner, New York, all Democrats, and Wiley, Republican, Wisconsin, would have voted "nay."

3-14-49

The Headmaster

Q. and A. On U.S. Aid To Education

By Fred M. Hechinger

WHILE the Senate approved of Federal aid to education by a bipartisan vote, the issue remains to be resolved. Educationally this column has been successfully answered in the Senate debate. It seems has never doubted the need for, and the advantage of, Federal aid. But there are a number of sincere and a collection of politically belligerent groups in opposition who tend to bring up a number of hostile questions which are most likely to be repeated in the House. Most of these questions have been before, to quote the Senators on questions which are most likely to be repeated in the House. Most of these questions have been successfully answered in the Senate debate. It seems to me, therefore, that there is no longer a Federal problem? Senator Graham is in a position to redress this imbalance between the larger number of children in proportion to the population in rural and Southern areas and the heavier concentration of wealth in the financial and metropolitan areas is the Federal Government, which . . . can tax wealth where it is for the children where they are." Senator Graham is himself a former educator of national reputation.

Senator O'Conor of Maryland added: " . . . I think it is eminently proper that a minimum standard be fixed, as is undertaken in the bill, and for us to aim unitedly at the objective of having all States reach that minimum, because obviously the condition of affairs in a State in any part of the country . . . does unquestionably have an effect upon the citizenry as a whole of the United States of America."

2. Will Federal aid mean Federal control? Said Senator Taft (R., Ohio): "Under the bill the only thing the Federal Government does is to send an auditor, first, to see that the money is used for primary and secondary education; second, to see that every school in the State gets at least $55 per child to conduct that education. That is merely a matter of audit. It involves no discretion in

1. Is education a Federal problem? (D., N. C.) answered: The only ag

the Federal Government in this field . . . I think the amount going to all the States in the Union is not sufficient bribe to cause such control."

3. Will Federal aid decrease State support? Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) explains: " . . . the committee bill has provisions in it which proportionately reduce the amount of Federal aid in the event a State spends less than 2.25 per cent of its annual income for schools . . . other provisions further tend to discourage a substitution of Federal aid for local effort."

4. Should revenue collected in the States by the Federal Government be left in the States rather than go to a central agency for distribution? Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) believes: "The citizens of the country should know that Federal aid to education is costing them money; that somebody has to pay for it; and the way to make them clearly conscious of the fact is to have the appropriations included in appropriation bills which go through the Congress from year to year."

5. Should Federal aid go only to public, tax-supported schools? Senator Taft speaking: "The question relating to parochial schools has always been one of our most difficult problems. Under the Constitution, the Supreme Court has held that public money may not be spent, either by the Federal Government or by the States, for sectarian educational purposes. But the Supreme Court has said that some of the incidents of education, such as school-bus transportation and, in some respects, school books, perhaps, may be paid for by the States for both types of schools . . . What we propose under the pending bill is to say to each school, 'We give you this Federal money, and you may spend it for any purpose for which you spend State money . . .' In other words, we try to leave the system exactly as it is."

6. Should Federal aid be withheld from States which maintain segregated public schools? Here is Senator Graham's reply: " . . . Withholding of Federal aid would deny desperately needed additional funds to the very children who need them most; would cause a setback rather than an advance in the recent increasingly equitable relations of the races in the South; and would give new power to the demagogues against the men and women of good will of both races who work steadfastly, intelligently, prayerfully and progressively at this complex problem of the races in the region of its heaviest concentration anywhere in the world."

This view was seconded by Senator Aiken: " . . . if anti-segregation is approved by the Senate, regardless of the rights of the case, the bill will be killed, the colored race will not only continue to be segregated in schools in certain States, but will be denied even an opportunity for an improved education . . ."

And Senator Humphrey (D., Minn.), one of the impassioned fighters against segregation: " . . . As much as I detest segregation, I love education more. I believe education is the fundamental answer, in the long run, to the problem . . . ignorance breeds intolerance . . . Segregation is not the issue we are now facing. The issue is Federal aid to education or no Federal aid."

NAACP Opposes JC School Bills

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The NAACP last Thursday declared its opposition to Federal aid to education unless jim-crow schools are abolished.

Peslie Perry, administrative assistant in the Washington Bureau of NAACP, told the House Education and Labor Committee at a roundtable discussion of proposed bills relating to Federal aid to education that an anti-segregation amendment should be written into any bill the House may take up for passage.

Participating in the discussion with representatives of various religious, educational and labor groups, Mr. Perry was especially critical of the bill sponsored by Rep. Graham A. Barden (Dem., N.C.).

Barden Bill a "Monstrosity"

"As devoted as we are to Federal aid to education," said Mr. Perry, "we would rather not see any educational bill passed than such a monstrosity as the Barden bill."

Both House Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, and Rep. John Lesinski of Michigan, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, have denounced the Barden bill as anti-Catholic and anti-racial.

"My reading of the Barden bill," said Mr. Perry, convinced him that "it is highly discriminatory on a racial basis."

Differences in State Expenditures

Statistics gathered by the Office of Education showed that the per capita expenditure per pupil suffers greatly according to race. For example:

In Arkansas the per capita expenditure per white pupil in average daily attendance was $74.11, as compared with $34.93 per colored child; in Florida, $134.76 per white child and $61.75 per colored child;

In Georgia, $82.57 per white child and $31.14 per colored child; in Louisiana, $136.12 per white child and $43.81 per colored child in Mississippi, $75.19 per white child and $14.74 per colored child; in South Carolina, $80.30 per white child and $55.74 per colored child.

$60,000 Left To Aid Medical Profession

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 18 —The Edward G. Schlieder Educational Foundation, established through the will of the late Edward G. Schlieder, New Orleans businessman and philanthropist has appropriated to Dillard University for its educational programs in medicine, nursing and allied fields $20,000 annually for a three-year period.

The program which the Schlieder Foundation gift supports includes a summer postgraduate course which has been in operation since 1935. Twenty per cent of all the Negro doctors living in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, have attended during this period. The grant assures the continuance of this postgraduate course for another three years.

Dillard University conducts the only collegiate school of nursing for Negroes in this section of the country and the additions to the health education program made possible by the Schlieder Foundation grant places Dillard in better position to train personnel for work toward raising the level of medical service.

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The States' Obligations

Education

Detroit Free Press

THE United States Senate recently passed and sent to the House a bill appropriating $300,000,000 to aid the states to support their public school systems.

The measure has long been advocated. Similar bills in the past have died in the House. The fate of this one is not known.

The Federal Aid to Education Bill has much to be said in its favor—and much that honestly can be said against it. In one way it is not unlike the Administration's socialized medicine bill, although it does not go nearly so far. Detroit, Mich

The chief basis for comparison is that no no one will seriously object to the ultimate goal the education bill seeks to attain. But there is, legitimately, a wide difference of opinion whether the means to obtain that end are in the best interests of the Nation.

Mon. 5-16-★49

ALREADY the Education Bill has been branded Socialistic. But in answer to this, the measure's proponents—not all of whom are by any means Socialists—point to the dire plight of the Nation's school systems and the urgent need to establish proper educational standards for all children.

The bill allots the money to the States on a formula basis which is the chief bone of contention. But after the money is distributed, the States handle it without further strings attached. To that extent, there is not much soundness to the cry of Socialism.

But the aforementioned formula is something else. The money would be given to the states on the basis of need. The rich states would contribute far more than they will receive back. The poverty-stricken states, mostly in the South, would benefit out of all proportion to what they contribute.

Michigan, for example, will pay about $11,000,000 in taxes toward the $300,000,000 fund, but its share in the distribution will be only an estimated $6,750,000.

T. Mon 5-16★-49

ON THE basis of this formula, it would appear that those states which already are doing the most to maintain educational standards, would be penalized for their sacrifices and efforts.

Not only would the people of Michigan have to continue to support their own schools, but the taxpayers of this State would have to contribute an additional $5,000,000 to help support the public schools of Georgia. The formula would give Georgia $8,358,000 for its contribution of $3,585,000.

The Michigan taxpayer, aware of the constantly growing demand upon him to maintain his own schools, which certainly are not wallowing in wealth, can be expected reasonably to ask why we of this State should send $5,000,000 to Georgia. That amount of money would help to balance our own needs.

★

OF COURSE, this money is Federal money, derived from the income and other taxes which Washington puts on us.

Nevertheless, no matter who draws the taxes, Federal, state or local government, they come out of the pockets of the people.

The question then is, can the states which pay more than their own way continue indefinitely to support their weaker sisters without a deterioration of the services which they render to their own people?

Another question: Are the poorer states really so poor, and are they doing all they can?

The answers must largely determine whether such legislation as the Federal Education bill is really justified.

5-16-49 ★

THERE is another aspect of the matter. That is the trend toward federalization, substantially helped along by this type of bill.

Are the sovereign states to surrender their sovereignty and let the Federal Government do their thinking—and spending—for them?

On the other hand, we all know that times have changed, that state borders mean less than they did once. Illiteracy in Mississippi may have a costly effect upon Michigan. It may be, that under present-day circumstances, the national interest is primarily the interest of the states.

The dilemma is one to trouble the most ardent partisan.

Hoover Urges Education Aid Qualifications

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala

Federal Funds Grants Should Be Given Real Backward States, Says Former President

19 States On List

Legislators Are Warned Against Dictatorship By U. S. Government

WASHINGTON, June 26—(AP)—Former President Hoover proposed today that Congress limit federal aid for education to "the real backward states" and lop off "pork barrel" help for states that don't need it.

He cautioned Congress to avoid a government "dictatorship" over education.

Furthermore, Hoover said, there should be requirements for: Mon. 6-27-49

(A) Specific standards of education.

(B) "Nondiscrimination" as to race or religion, and

(C) Putting education ahead of things like highway improvements.

Methods Attacked

While he was at it, Hoover attacked the methods in general of federal "grants-in-aid," which covers project like hospitals, roads and social security.

The former President gave his views in a letter made public by Rep. McConnell, (R), Pennsylvania. As senior Republican on the House education and labor committee, McConnell had asked Hoover for his ideas on a $300,000,000 a year aid to education bill that passed the Senate last month.

The Senate bill provides for grants to all states under a formula varying aid from $5 to $29 a pupil based on economic calculations.

Hoover said the basis for any such law instead should be establishment of education standards to be attained.

Subcommittee Approval

A subcommittee has approved a bill that carries about the same amount but differs in detail from the Senate measure.

Hoover summed up his thoughts this way:

"What we need in the national interest is to bring the backward states up to the national level of educational care for children and preserve the nation from the evils inherent in the 'grants-in-aid' system."

He said some of the effects of his recommendations would be to cut the cost from $300,000,000 to around $150,000,000, reduce expenses of federal and state government by preventing unnecessary bureaucratic expansion, and "keep the camel's head out of probably 80 per cent of the nation's educational tents."

'Drastic Provisions'

The bill, Hoover said, has "drastic provisions" against federal bureaucratic control but makes requirements of the states which "would almost immediately bring about the beginnings" of such control.

Hoover conceded that the pending bill tries by a complicated formula to direct the major share of aid to backward states.

"But it also has the pork-barrel appendage," he said, "of $5 for every child in the economically strong states as well. It thus tends to spread bureaucratic controls over the school system of the whole nation."

19 States Backward

Apparently 19 states are in the backward category in the bill, he said, although seven of them should be able to care for their own children. He did not list them. Mon. 6-27-49

Aid for education, Hoover said is part of the broader question of governments grants-in-aid.

These, he said, have gone up from $100,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 in 20 years—and the method contains "grave dangers."

In all cases, he said, grants go to strong as well as weak states through a pork-barrel arrangement. He said they require the erection or expansion of both federal and state bureaucracies. They lead, he said, to organization of pressure groups to try to get more grants.

Often, he said, states go in for wasteful spending.

SEGREGATION BAN IN SCHOOLS BEATEN

New York Times

Senate Votes 65-16 Against Lodge Amendment to Aid-to-Education Measure

New York, New York

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 3—Senate Democrats closed ranks today to defeat, 65 to 16, a proposal to withhold Federal funds for education from states having separate schools for Negroes. The vote, in seventeen Republicans joined the unanimous Democrats, was on an amendment to a bill authorizing $300,000,000 annually in grants to states for public education.

The amendment was offered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican, of Massachusetts, who voted against aid to education when a similar bill was before the Senate last year but said today that he favored such assistance "on a proper basis."

"It would be very seriously wrong," he asserted, "to have the Federal dollar used to perpetuate or to sanction segregation in education."

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, who was instrumental last year in forcing inclusion of a strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform.

Senator Lodge rejected argu- that his amendment would the bill but recognized the bility of a filibuster. o me this is defeatism," he ted. "I say: 'Let the filibuster —and let us break the fili- r once it has come.'"

"As much as I detest segregation, I love education more," he asserted. "The issue is Federal aid or no Federal aid."

Instead of helping Negroes, the amendment would deprive them of better educational opportunities, he said, adding:

"It is my personal conviction that the Lodge proposal was that we are playing with the civil

Among those who spoke out leader, failed to obtain an agree- ment for action at 3 P. M. Thurs- day.

Senator Humphrey Against Amendment

its contended that adoption would result in defeat of the bill. In any event, they argued, the main purpose of the measure —to permit low-income states with large Negro populations to raise their educational standards—would consequently be defeated.

The vote came toward the end of the third day of debate on the bill, with a final vote not in sight. Senator Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania, acting majority

Defeat Seen If Clause Won

Opponents of the no-segregation

5-4-49

rights of certain people here."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, principal sponsor of the bill, said it offered an unprecedented boon to the Negro of the South.

Since states which practice segregation would reject aid, adoption of the proposal "will not help one whit or one jot or one tittle the advancement of non-segregation," Mr. Thomas asserted.

Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, said the most ardent supporters of the anti-segregation proposal could be found "among the hard-shelled reactionary element of some of our state chambers of commerce, who are against social progress of any sort in this country."

Rejection of the lodge amendment left intact a part of the bill requiring states with separate Negro schools to spend for them at least the same percentage of its federal grant as the percentage of Negroes in its total population.

New Congressmen Seek Showdown On Education Bill

Washington, Aug. 30 (U.P.)—Four freshmen Democrats on the House Labor Committee today sought to force a showdown on the bitterly disputed $300,000,000 federal aid-to-education bill.

Representatives Steed of Oklahoma, Sims of South Carolina, Perkins of Kentucky, and Jacobs of Indiana, petitioned Chairman Lesinski (D., Mich.) to schedule a final committee hearing on the issue.

Under house rules, unless a chairman calls a meeting in response to a petition, one can be scheduled over his protest on written notice signed by 13 members. It was considered unlikely, however, that the Negroes could get nine more names for their petition.

Board Of Directors Adopts Resolution

NEW YORK - Active and resolute opposition to any bill for federal aid to education which does not specifically prohibit segregation was urged this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A resolution calling for such action was adopted at the regular monthly meeting of NAACP board of directors on May 9, following defeat of an anti-segregation amendment to the bill in the Senate the previous week.

"Any educational bill providing for help by the federal government which does not assure that funds shall be administered only to states, schools or counties which do not segregate or discriminate against Negro students shall be actively opposed by the Association," the board resolution declared.

LETTER TO BRANCHES

Support of this policy was urged by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, in a letter to all branches. "Federal aid to existing segregated systems," Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "would strengthen them in their resistance to the frontal attack upon Jim Crow education. Segregation in higher education has already been cracked in Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Oklahoma.

"Only last week a federal judge fined the members of a Virginia county school board for failure to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes in elementary and secondary schools. We are confident that Jim Crow education is already headed for ultimate destruction if it is not rescued by federal funds."

Although the anti-segregation amendment was defeated in the Senate, "we are working to have it introduced in the House bill," the Wilkins letter said. "All branches should urge their representatives in the House to support this amendment. Write today, "the letter concluded, "urging your representative to vote for the anti-segregation amendment. If the amendment is defeated, then urge him to vote against the bill."

Demand Safeguards Against Bias In U.S. Education Bill

WASHINGTON—Charging that the Federal Aid to Education bill recently approved by a House Education and Labor subcommittee would do nothing more than underwrite with federal money the gross inequalities in the Jim Crow schools of the South," Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, called on the House Majority Leader McCormack and Labor Committee chairman Lesinski to rescue the Senate-passed measure in full committee.

The bill sponsored by Rep. Graham Barden (D., N. C.), chairman of the subcommittee which gave the school aid bill the green light for full committee approval, fails to establish a guaranteed minimum to be expended on each child of school age as is stipulated in the Senate bill.

Conversely, it does little more than make a flat grant of funds to the states to do with as they wish, Henderson claims.

Bill Unsatisfactory

Henderson said that although the Senate bill is far from satisfactory in that it steers clear of any recommendation regarding children who are forced to go to Jim Crow schools, it at least requires state officials to distribute the Federal monies with a semblance of equality.

Citing the inequalities which Negro schools have suffered where Federal funds have been appropriated for vocational education without sufficient safeguards to insure that they are equally distributed between white and Negro schools. Henderson said that under the Barden education bill it is possible that all of the funds could go to white schools, and not one thin dime to the colored schools.

In his testimony before the Barden subcommittee during hearings on the House educational aid bill, Henderson urged that the principle of equalization underlying the Senate-passed bill be extended to equalizing school facilities, expenditures and opportunities between the races, and that a provision be incorporated in the bill making it mandatory that state and local school funds be distributed equitably before a state would be eligible for monies under the Federal Aid bill. He also urged that the U. S. Commission of Education be prohibited from certifying a state as eligible unless these conditions are met.

Repercussions Of A Letter

More than a week has passed since Cardinal Spellman wrote his letter to Mrs. Roosevelt and made it public. There has been time for consideration by the people of America and by the politicians who expected to feel its repercussions. Most of the commentators have had their say. There is widespread opinion that Cardinal Spellman made a great mistake.

Last Friday the cardinal and Mrs. Roosevelt issued further clarifying statements. Neither backed down on the positions already taken, but both agreed that each has a right to the expression of his own opinion.

The Catholic Church, largest of all Christian denominations, is yet in a minority. There are fewer Catholics in America than there are Protestants, and events have proved that not all Catholics are in accord with the cardinal. At least one Catholic congressman has quietly stated that he disagrees. It is believed that even some of the Catholic hierarchy, while they may agree in principle, feel that Spellman showed extremely bad judgment. The letter has, in reality, solidified some anti-Catholic feeling among our people, an unfortunate thing in a land that is trying to raise itself above the field of prejudice against minority races and creeds. In giving ammunition to those who can be vocally offensive to both Catholics and Protestants of good will, the cardinal did a disservice to his cause.

* * *

The repercussions in practical political affairs were expected to be evident first in New York state. Former Gov. Lehman, a Jew, was about to announce for the Senate seat left vacant by the resignation of Wagner. He did not hesitate to speak out for Mrs. Roosevelt, thus endangering his position; the Catholic vote in New York City is large. Mr. Lehman, who has served his state as governor longer than any other man, has not yet made his plans clear, but Doris Fleeson reports that she has it on good authority he can still have the nomination on the tender of Bronx Boss Ed Flynn and State Chairman Paul Fitzpatrick, both Catholics.

In the Congress the controversy has succeeded in making the chances of passage of a federal-aid-to-education bill very slim indeed in this session. Until the cardinal spoke there was more than a chance that a compromise bill might go through, even though the pressure to have federal funds applied to parochial schools was pretty strong. Now it is less likely, and the resentment against a religious leader who, by speaking out of turn, denied the Southern states the educational funds they so badly need and had so confidently counted on may be strong. The South is predominantly Protestant. It is not nearly so openly anti-Catholic as it was in 1928. Even the resurgence of the Klan as a political issue has been generally on other than religious grounds.

* * *

The chief result of Spellman's letter was the splendid reply from Mrs. Roosevelt. It is a ringing statement of tolerance and a rebuff, all the more effective because of its restraint, to an over-zealous churchman. Without backing down an inch, Mrs. Roosevelt succeeded in answering in a kindly way. She sketched very quickly, but also very adequately, the history of religious freedom in its relation to the schools. "I believe," she said, "that there should be freedom for every child to be educated in his own religion. In public schools it should be taught that the spiritual side of life is most important. . . . Basically by and large throughout the country, I think there is still a feeling that the public school is the school which is open to all the people . . . and that anything that is done for the public schools should be done for them alone.

"As I grow older it seems to me important that there be no great stress laid on our divisions, but that we stress as much as possible our agreements. . . .

"Anyone who knows history, particularly the history of Europe, will, I think, recognize that the domination of education or of government by any one particular religious faith, is never a happy arrangement for the people. . . .

"I can assure you that I have no prejudice. I understand the beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church very well. I happen to be a Protestant and I prefer my own church, but that does not make me feel that any one has any less right to believe as his own convictions guide him.

Federal Funds

1949-50 Funds Top Previous Year by Five Million Dollars

Courier
8-13-49

WASHINGTON—Allocation of funds to the states and territories for operation of the 1949-'50 national school lunch program was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. Of the $83,500,000 appropriated by Congress for this year's program, $64,625,000 was earmarked for the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia.

The territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Virgin Islands were also included. This is five and three-quarter million more than was allocated last year when appropriations totaled $75,000,000.

Funds allocated to the states are used to reimburse participating schools for a part of local purchases of food for school lunches. These purchases, in addition to providing nutritious lunches for local school children, serve to enlarge the market for locally produced foods.

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FUNDS PRO-RATED

The funds are apportioned on the basis of a formula which takes into account the number of children of school age and the per capita income of each state. The law requires that Federal funds accepted must be matched equally by funds from sources within the states, except where the state's per capita income is lower than the average for the United States.

The portion of the appropriation not allocated to states and territories, aside from funds needed for administrative expenses, is available to the Department of Agriculture for the purchase and distribution of specific foods to schools participating in the program.

These foods contribute to the diet essential nutrients often lacking in average meals. For 1949-50, $17,250,000 has been earmarked for purchases of this type. Foods of special nutritive value purchased by the department and distributed to schools in 1948-49 included nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, cheese, tomato products and peanut butter.

BILLION MEALS SERVED

The National School Lunch Program seeks to improve the dietary standards of the nation's school children through serving nutritionally balanced noon-hour meals in schools, and to provide an enlarged market for farm products. The program is administered by the state educational agencies.

More than 1,100,000,000 school meals were served last year to approximately one-fourth of the nation's school children.

Apportionment by states and territories of funds for the 1949-50 program are:

ALLOCATIONS BY STATES

Alabama	$2,290,495
Arizona	350,947
Arkansas	1,785,838
California	2,603,791
Colorado	424,360
Connecticut	511,428
Delaware	86,278
District of Columbia	181,136
Florida	1,086,485
Georgia	2,315,262
Idaho	245,728
Illinois	2,339,160
Indiana	1,507,348
Iowa	1,163,726
Kansas	725,089
Kentucky	2,100,314
Louisiana	1,745,553
Maine	424,895
Maryland	695,856
Massachusetts	1,440,327
Michigan	2,220,678
Minnesota	1,239,294
Mississippi	2,239,594
Missouri	1,605,852
Montana	180,806
Nebraska	534,630
Nevada	34,414
New Hampshire	223,104
New Jersey	1,263,018
New Mexico	373,279
New York	3,395,902
North Carolina	2,760,998
North Dakota	217,619
Ohio	2,576,365
Oklahoma	1,461,547
Oregon	570,728
Pennsylvania	3,741,015
Rhode Island	215,078
South Carolina	1,776,427
South Dakota	269,017
Tennesse	2,070,789
Texas	3,612,744
Utah	337,983
Vermont	167,202
Virginia	1,613,536
Washington	818,033
West Virginia	1,215,067
Wisconsin	1,261,309
Wyoming	99,920
Alaska	11,684
Hawaii	89,972
Puerto Rico	2,358,953
Virgin Islands	44,391

— READ IT FIRST IN THE COURIER —

Southern Rhodesia, in Africa, provided Europe with nearly 70 million pounds of tobacco in 1948.

Teachers Told School-Aid Bill Will Be Passed

Courier-Journal

N.E.A. Head Predicts Approval by Congress

Fri. 12-9-49

Atlantic City, Dec. 8 (AP)— A. D. Holt, president of the National Education Association, said tonight there was "every assurance" Congress would provide federal aid for public education.

The Senate at its last session passed legislation to provide $300,000,000 a year in grants to States for teachers' salaries and other school-operating expenses. The bill bogged down in a religious controversy in the House.

"We have every assurance that Congress when it reconvenes will extend to all phases of our public-school program the federal assistance which has enabled vocational education to make such magnificent progress in years past," Holt said.

Praises Vocational Aid

In an address before the American Vocational Association, Holt added that vocational education is a federal-aid program "which has been in successful operation for 30 years."

He cited Mississippi and Connecticut as examples of opposite extremes in per-capita numbers of school children and finances fo rtheir education and of how federal aid for vocational education makes it possible for both States to maintain relatively high minimum salaries for qualified vocational teachers.

"This aid has enabled Mississippi as well as Connecticut to employ teachers who meet the high standards and qualifications in vocational education," Holt said.

Holt, who is also executive secretary of the Tennessee Education Association at Nashville, said federal aid tended to increase, rather than decrease, State and local efforts in support of education.

He added that in seeking general federal aid the N.E.A. has "no desire to supplant special aid for vocational education."

Education's Advance In The South

Education costs money. Some one has to pay the bills. The ideal way no doubt would be through an equitable system of public taxation which would cover all costs on the basis of the individual's ability to pay, either directly or through the business organization of which he is a part. But such a system has never been worked out, although every state and community uses tax money for educational purposes.

There are four major ways by which a school or college may get funds.

It may obtain all its money in the form of tuition fees, but this way is totally impracticable in a vast majority of cases; almost no school or college can exist on that basis; education is too expensive.

The school may be endowed by generous gifts from wealthy friends. That system has worked better in the past than it is likely to in the future, for there are few men now wealthy enough to give millions of dollars, after paying taxes, to privately supported institutions.

A school may exist wholly on tax income from citizens of the town, state, or nation. Cities and states now tax themselves all they can for education, and still the amount is often not enough to provide educational opportunities of a high sort to all who want them.

The fourth way is to obtain funds from large philanthropic foundations.

Often schools are supported by a combination of all four ways. They charge tuition which is never enough to cover all expenses. They sometimes receive grants from individuals. Many are supported in major part by taxes. Many receive grants of various sorts from the foundations.

* * *

One of those foundations is the General Education Board. One of its members is Birmingham's Ed Norton. It has paid particular attention to Southern education ever since it was founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1902. Through its generosity to Southern institutions it has done much to raise educational levels in this region for both whites and Negroes.

The General Education Board's annual report for 1947-48 was recently released. It speaks optimistically of bright prospects "for a rapid advance in education in the South." The board has been interested especially in Southern education because, as its report begins, it recognizes that "a people who cannot afford education cannot afford to be without it." But it also approves this region for its great struggle to achieve better education. The board's consistent policy has been to help only those who are trying very hard to help themselves. It has found such an attitude in the South.

* * *

The board's policy now is to help improve graduate work in Southern institutions and instruction in fields related to the economic development of the South. Simultaneously it continues to aid in developing strong undergraduate schools and in reinforcing teaching and personnel in the public schools. Most of the grants made in 1948 were for improvement of higher education. They were directed at building library facilities and for strengthening staff, equipment and research in particular departments, notably in the sciences, the humanities, the social sciences, and agriculture. The board is disposed to give increased consideration to training of research centers in economics in the South.

It has also contributed greatly to the support of Negro education. In the past it has given to many state and private institutions for Negroes as a means of preparing more Negroes "for their expanding opportunities and responsibilities." Now the emphasis is in strengthening important departments in some Negro institutions, especially in those fields in which the board feels that a Negro may be of service to his race and in which he may find expanding opportunities.

In the field of public education, the board has a two-fold interest: "to stimulate significant improvements in the quality of teaching, and . . . to encourage methods for attracting more capable students into teaching careers and school administration."

In the 46 years of the board's existence, institutions of higher education have received $233,882,851 or 81 per cent of all contributions. Of that amount $99,000,000 went to the development of medical education. For endowment, buildings and current expenses of colleges, the board gave $56,000,000 and for teachers' salaries it gave $44,000,000. It gave in addition $26,000,000 to schools of education, $14,000,000 to public education, and $52,085,250 to Negro education. Almost half of these appropriations were made in the South.

Results now are emphasizing how much the South owes to the board.

General Education Board

Record Made By Colleges Wins Praise

Report Of General Education Board Cites South's Needs

NEW YORK—The General Education Board's [illegible] concern in Negro education [illegible] the South in its report released here on June [illegible] the main program of support for Negro educational institutions has been complete, the report said, "other forms of assistance remain available."

The board finds that "Negro institutions, both public and private, in spite of inadequate facilities and limited funds, are performing a vital service in training unprecedented numbers of Negro students."

The report added: "The strengthening of important departments in some of these institution will receive consideration under the Board's general program for higher education without discrimination as to race. Fields in which they can render a needed service to his race, and fields in which he finds expanding opportunities will receive special consideration.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

"Medical education has been a subordinate interest of the General Education Board since 1928, when it was taken over by The Rockefeller Foundation. During recent years only a few contributions, mainly to Negro institutions, have been made in this field. The board has now withdrawn from this activity."

The board's report cites the importance of education in advancing democracy and the South. On this point the report points out:

"The public schools are an instrument of tremendous importance not only in the affairs of this nation as a democracy, but also in the advancement of the South. To the great majority of the people public education represents their only formal schooling and much of their basic preparation for later life. Any raising of the general levels of education must start with the public schools.

PROBLEM CENTERS

"In the South, as in the rest of the country, the problems of public education center around the inadequacies of facilities and curricula, and deficiencies in the supply, competence and compensation of the teaching and supervisory staff. These problems are more critical in the South than in other regions. On their solution depends, in large measure, the economic and social progress of the South and the advance of higher education.

"The Board has a two-fold interest in the field of public education: first, to stimulate significant improvements in the quality of teaching and, second, to encourage methods for attracting more capable students into teaching careers and school administration. To projects of special promise in these fields the Board will continue to give consideration."

BRIGHTER FUTURE SEEN

Despite many difficulties in the South stemming from its undeveloped resources and lack of capital for educational and social welfare projects, the General Education Board sees a brighter future for education in the South."

The report contains forewords bf Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the board from 1936 to 1948, and by Chester I. Barnard, who succeeded Mr. Fosdick on July 1, 1948. Robert D. Calkins, vice-president and director of the board, reviews the work of the organization from its establishment in 1902.

"Since then, it has appropriated approximately $290,000,000. In early years the Board's activities were confined chiefly to the southern states. It shortly expanded to national scope, but since 1940 has been concentrating once again on endeavors to help improve education in 15 southern states, principally through grants to selected educational institutions and agencies. The Board's program was modified in April 1948. For the time being it will give priority to bettering the quality of education, since this is from many points of view the next logical step in the South."

14c 1949

Jeanes Teacher(Miss Virginia Randolph)

First Jeanes Teacher, Miss Randolph, Resigns After Teaching 57 Years

The World
14c
Atlanta, Ga, Sat. 3-12-49

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)—Miss Virginia Randolph, who began her teaching in a one-room school and now has a modern high school for colored pupils named after her, has submitted her resignation to the Henrico County School Board. Sat. 3-12-49

Miss Randolph, who served the schools for fifty-seven years has asked to resign as supervisor of Negro education there. The board will consider the resignation of the 75-year-old supervisor at its monthly meeting March 17.

Born and educated in Richmond, Miss Randolph began her teaching at a little school on a red clay bank, known as the Mountain Road School for Negroes. From her modest salary, she purchased gravel to cover the muddy road.

In 1908, Miss Randolph became first Jeanes supervisor of Negro education, a position made possible by funds given by Miss Anna T. Jeannes.

Later she taught at a four-room Henrico County School which had a dormitory built by the funds donated by Miss Randolph and other teachers. In 1929, the wooden building burned.

Daily World

Her late school was a modern high school of brick, built on fifty acres purchased through gifts, including one from Miss Randolph herself.

Dr. Bunche At Phelps-Stokes Annual Meeting

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The annual meeting of the Phelps-Stokes Fund was held Wednesday in its offices at 101 Park Avenue. Dr. Emory Ross presided in the absence of President I. N. Phelps-Stokes, who is in Europe in pursuance of his duties in the department of state.

Reports on the recent survey of African students in the United States which was made under the sponsorship of the Phelps-Stokes fund, the Negro Rural Ministry program which it also sponsors, Booker Washington institute in Liberia of which the fund is one of the principal supporters, were made. Dr. Channing Tobias, director of the fund, share with his colleagues his varied civic activities and experiences as they related and were interwoven with the fund's interest in racial relationships in America.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Palestine mediator who returned only a few days ago from his remarkable achievement in negotiating peace between Arab nations and Israel, arrived in time for part of the session, one of the first meetings he has attended since his return.

Dr. Bunche, who is a trustee of the fund, submerged still beneath the details of completing his trusteeship assignment, said his principal desire was to get through with his immediate tasks at Lake Success and then take a long, long vacation and rest.

Still another trustee, Dr. J. Liston Pope of Yale, is in South Africa studying labor problems and looking into race relationships as well. Dr. Pope spent some time in Liberia enroute.

PHELPS STOKES FUND HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK-(ANP)- The Phelps-Stokes fund, pioneer organization working in the interest of Negro and minority group education, in service to the people of Africa and in bettering race relationship, held its annual meeting at its offices, 11 Park avenue, Wednesday.

An active year had seen the fund administering grants as well as services of various kinds. Among these were the Program for the training of the Rural Negro Ministry, which the Phelps Stokes fund had administered from its inception; A Study of African Students in North America, supervised by Phelps Stokes through a grant from Carnegie corporation. Dr. Ruth C. Sloan of the Department of State and Ivor Cummings, African official of the British Colonial office, did the field work; the Booker Washington Institute of Kakata, Liberia, whose funds are programmed and administered by a board of trustees closely associated with Phelps-Stokes.

Director Channing H. Tobias reported on his activities in cooperation with other organizations and foundations in planning and administering their educational and interracial services. Among the groups with which he is affiliated either as a trustee or in an advisory capacity are:

AFFILIATED GROUPS

Marshall Field foundation which voted this year $130,000 to interracial projects and which plans a non-discriminatory housing project in New York City; The Jessie Smith Noyes foundation which voted $15,025 for white students this year and $16,980 for Negro students among the latter was Miss Edith Mae Kirby, first of her race to enter a medical school in a white southern state university; The Hillman foundation; United Negro College fund; Hampton institute of which he is chairman of the board of trustees; Howard university; Paine college, and New York State Colonization society. He serves as trustee in all of these as well as the Federal Council of Churches in America.

Dean Liston Pope of Yale University Divinity school and a member of the Phelps-Stokes fund board, reported on his recent visit in South Africa. He urged the continuation and strengthening of work there designed to improve race relationships but presented a rather dismal picture of current trends. Alan Paton, author of the best seller "Lost In The Stars," was a visitor at a meeting of a pre-board committee and discussed conditions in his native South Africa.

Present at the meeting were: Dr. Emory Ross, acting president, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Mrs. John Davis Hatch, Mrs. Dyson Duncan, Edwin K. Merrill, Dr. John H. Reisner, Claude A. Barnett, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Dr. F. D. Patterson and Frederick L. Rowe, secretary.

Phelps Stokes Fund

From the New York Times

For thirty-eight years the Phelp-Stokes Fund has initiated reforms in race relations in this country, and to a degree has aided the education and health of large areas of Africa. Although the Fund was free to work among Indians and white people as well, it saw fit to concentrate in the field of Negro-white relations, and devoted nine-tenths of its income for 1911-46 to work in education, housing and interracial activity. The Fund supported work in white communities when it was felt that the white community through common experiences would be better able to sympathize with Negro aspirations.

The Fund has pointed with understandable pride to many projects that opened the way for larger work by the federal and state governments and many large charitable institutions, including the Peabody Fund, the General Education Board, the Carnegie Corporation and the Harmon Foundation. In Africa the Fund was able to cooperate with the British Foreign Office to improve conditions among the indigenous Africans.

In this country the Fund has promoted better education for the Negro rural ministry, for an exchange with Africa of teachers and students; for the training of teachers for rural areas and the establishing of contact groups for ali tense areas and situations. The Fund has now expended about $3,250,000 toward attaining its objectives, and the dividend of this investment has been a substantial contribution toward the improvement of racial relations.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Virginia
2-19-49

Report Covers 219
Journal & Guide
Pages From 1911 To
Norfolk, Va.
1946
Sat. 2-19-49

Phelps-Stokes Fund Spent $1,344,656 On Race Relations

New York- (NNPA)- Efforts in their own behalf, recognition of their rights by federal and state courts, observation of Christian principles by the church, and growing convictions on the part of intelligent people that Negroes are not biologically inferior to the white race are among major factors in the progress of colored people in the past thirty-five years, the Phelps-Stokes Fund reported last week.

The 219-page document, entitled "Progress in Negro Status and Race Relations 1911-1946," was made public by Dr. Anson Phelps-Stokes, the fund's president emeritus. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the fund who assisted in the report, was among those present when the report was made public.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund was set up in 1911 under a $936,-000 endowment in the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes for the erection and improvement of tenement houses in New York City, the education of Negroes in Africa and the United States, and for deserving white students.

Its financial report showed that grants from income over the 35-year period totaled $1,344,656.25. Of this amount $380,516.75 was spent for the eduacation of Africans and race relations in Africa, and $964,-139.50 in the United States.

A breakdown of expenditures in this country showed that $514,-185.93 had been spent for interracial work and $37,402.88 for better housing in New York City. The remaining income, officials said , has gone for educational services of advice and cooperation rendered by its own officers, to Indian education and gereral educational projects.

Dr. Stokes said the most important gereral factors in Negro progress seem to be "the growing conviction among intelligent people as to the implications of recent studies in anthropology and ethnology regarding races and their potentialities; as well as the implications of American constitutional democracy and of the Christian religion and ethics."

Inferiority Belied

He noted the studies of a Columbia University professor which belied the claim that colored people are biologically inferior to whites. He said, this does not mean that the Negro is generally as advancec as the white man. He is not, he said, due to"various historical, economic and educational factors."

He also gave credit to educational institutions, foundations such as the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the gradual abolishment of segregation by churches, the progress made by colored people in labor unions, and their efforts in their own behalf through such organizations as the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Journal & Guide, Norfolk. Va.

Dr. Stokes found colored newspapers "taking their cue from most American daily papers" with a tendency to be "over sensational" but noted that "many of them have serious editorials and a fairly good news coverage." He added that they have "undoubtedly helped to interest the Negro in his rights and in the solution of his difficulties."

Southern Agencies Sat. 2-19-49

He had a special word for southern agencies and pointed out that southern white people "form an essential element in the solution of the race problem in this country."

He also paid tribute to the "wise and courageous public leadership" which has contributed to the progress of colored people.

14c 1949

Report- Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

RULES OF CONDUCT URGED FOR WORLD

Carnegie Fund Report Calls for a 'Science of Society' to Formulate Them

AGREEMENT SEEN LACKING

First Step in Ending Clash of the West and Russia Is to Define Tenets, It Is Held

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, proposed yesterday the creation of a 'science of society" able to enunciate principles of human conduct as universally acceptable as the scientific doctrines of Newton and Galileo.

Dr. Carmichael said an organized inquiry into the elements of human behavior possibly might lead to the solution of education's greatest weakness—its failure to teach "avlues."

His views were expressed in the foundation's forty-fourth annual report, which also showed the expenditure of $685,000 up to June 30 to revitalize undergraduate instruction in the South through financial grants-in-aid for individual faculty research projects.

Lack of Agreement Noted

Dr. Carmichael observed that it was discouraging to laymen seeking an understanding of the complex problems of human behavior to discover that it was a field in which the social scientists—"the students of our society"—had reached no agreement.

"If a group of qualified social scientists," he said, "could collaborate in an examination of the great body of materials produced by the historian, economist, sociologist, and political scientist with a view to determining the basic assumptions upon which Western civilization rests, it might result in the formulation of a new set of materials and a more realistic approach in the teaching of the social sciences. It should provide a point of departure that would give new meaning to much of the instruction and a basis for the teaching of values that has hitherto been lacking."

The foundation of Western thinking is under challenge, Dr. Carmichael's report noted, but "too little effort has been made to clarify the issues involved in the conflict between Russia and the West."

"The first step," he said, "is to analyze and define the tenets which the Western world is defending. For the purpose of preparing youth to understand and defend these tenets for which World War II was fought, it is extremely important that a realistic effort be made to provide more basic instruction."

Basic Hypotheses Called For

Dr. Carmichael contended that if there were universal laws governing human behavior, they would not be known "until basic hypotheses are formulated and tested for validity."

"With 6,000 years of recorded social history and all the wisdom, wit and philosophy of the sages and seers at one's command, it would appear that it might be possible to begin to lay the foundations of a genuine science of society that would open up a new approach to instruction and research in the science of human relations," he continued.

"The discovery and enunciation of basic principles of human conduct which would be accepted by the great majority might begin for our time a rebirth in the science of social relations similar in kind and in influence to the discoveries of Newton, Galileo and a host of others who laid the foundations of the Renaissance, which flowered into the present scientific age."

The foundation's report showed that $1,836,107 was disbursed in 1949 for 2,061 retirement and pension grants to college professors or their widows. A total of $55,683,236 has been disbursed by the foundation for such benefits since 1906. It has total assets of $14,096,015.

Embree Lauded by 60 Rosenwald Officials

NEW YORK (ANP)—Edwin R. Embree, former president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, now president of the Liberian Foundation, was paid a special tribute for his services as head of the fund, by 60 top executives and trustees at a luncheon here last week marking completion of the fund's work.

Mr. Embree emphasized that the Rosenwald Fund was not "set up as a perpetuity," and that it expended 22 million dollars over a 31-year period from 1917 to 1948, chiefly in helping to equalize opportunities.

The fund's major contributions went toward improving and enlarging schools and health services for colored people, and in providing fellowships for the highest development of approximately 1000 colored persons and 500 white Southerners.

Educators In South Nix Region Plan

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

DURHAM, N. C.—Declaring that only in an unsegregated system of education can the ideals of democracy be taught, directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in session at Atlanta recently, expressed opposition to the Southern Regional Education plan. Sat. 7-9-49

The plan was pointed up as an instrument for continuing segregation and inequality in education.

The board commended states that have made progress toward the integration of Negro students in their educational systems. It deplored the fact that in some instances segregation has been retained in the classrooms and other facilities to which Negro students have been admitted for the first time. The board expressed apprehension lest this vestige of jim crow education become a permanent fixture.

Philanthropic agencies which have made grants to the Southern Regional Education plan were also criticized by the board on the grounds that such grants, they said, helped to circumvent the intention of Federal court decisions that make mandatory the provision of equal facilities within each state.

Officers of Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., with headquarters at New Orleans, La., are: President, Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala.; vice-president, Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, Alva W. Taylor, Nshville, Tenn.; director, James A. Dombrowski.

Directors: Charlotte H. Brown, Sedalia, N. C.; Louis Burnham, New York, N. Y.; Roscoe Dungee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Virginia Durr, Alexandria, Va.; Clark Foreman, Washington, D. C.; E. Franklin Frazier, Washington, D. C.; Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss.; Myles Horton, Monteagle, Tenn.; J. Lewis Henderson, Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Luther P. Jackson, Petersburg, Va.; Lewis W. Jones, Tuskegee, Ala.; Leo Sheinet, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.. John B. Thompson, Chicago, and Charles C. Webber, Richmond, Va.

POLL HITS SEGREGATION

70% of Replies From Educators in South Ask Full Negro Rights

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., announced today that a poll of 15,000 Southern college teachers had resulted in a 70 per cent vote, out of 3,375 replies, in favor of admission of Negroes to existing professional and graduate schools without segregation.

Aubrey Williams, president of the fund, said that 25 per cent of the vote favored regional graduate schools for Negroes, a plan put into effect in September, while 3 per cent favored education in existing schools with segregation and 2 per cent favored establishment of new graduate schools for Negroes.

In only two states did the poll show less than 50 per cent in favor of education in existing schools without segregation, Mr. Williams said. The two, he added, were Mississippi, 39 per cent, and Alabama, 49 per cent.

Eleven state universities, which had been polled earlier, were omitted from the survey. The state university poll had produced almost identical results, however, Mr. Williams stated.

Southern College Teachers Favor Race Integrated Graduate Schools

Journal and Guide Dat. 11-12-49

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Seven out of 10 college teachers in the South favor immediate admission of Negro students to graduate and professional schools without segregation.

Results of a poll of 3375 administrative officials and faculty members were announced last week by Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., at a meeting of the organization's board of directors here.

(Only 25 per cent expressed approval of the regional segregated education plan which went into effect in September.)

The ballot provided voters with four choices, Williams said. They were: A, open existing graduate and professional schools without segregation; B, open existing graduate schools with segregation; C, build new graduate schools for Negroes, and D, establish regional graduate schools on a segregated basis as outlined by the Southern Governors' Conference.

Ballots were mailed to all of the 15,000 staff and faculty members of 181 accredited colleges and universities in 14 southern and border states and the District of Columbia. Omitted from the project were 11 major state universities covered earlier in a separate ballot. This poll, Williams said, produced almost identical results, varying only by 1 per cent.

Plan B, opening existing schools with segregation, received only 3 per cent of the votes, and Plan C gained the remaining 2 per cent.

In only two of the states polled was the vote less than 50 per cent for the immediate end of segregation—Mississippi, 39 per cent and Alabama, 49 per cent.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION FUND DENOUNCES SEGREGATION BAR IN UNIVERSITY CLASSROOMS

Thinks Reaction Will Seek to Make Jim Crow Permanent Feature

EXPRESS OPPOSITION TO REGIONAL COLLEGE PLAN

ATLANTA. — Declaring that only in an unsegregated system of education can the precepts of democracy be taught, the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Funds, Inc., in annual session at Atlanta, Georgia, Sunday, June 26, expressed opposition to the Southern Regional Education plan as an instrument of perpetuating segregation and inequality in education.

The board commended those states which have made some forward steps toward the integregation of Negro students in their educational system, nevertheless it deplored the fact that in some instances segregation has been retained in the classrooms and other facilities to which Negro students have been admitted for the first time. The board expressed apprehension lest this vestige of jim crow education becomes a permanent fixture.

Philanthropic agencies which have made grants to the Southern Regional Education plan were also criticized by the board on the grounds that such grants, in effect, helped to circumvent the intention of Federal court decisions that make mandatory the provision of equal facilities within each state.

Officers and members of the board of Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., with headquarters at 808 Perdido St., New Orleans, La., are as follows:

President: Aubrey Williams; Montgomery, Ala.; vice president: Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary treasurer: Alva W. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.; director, James A. Bombrowski.

Directors: Charlotte H. Brown, Sedalia N. C.; Louis Burnham, New York, N. J.; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Virginia Durr, Alexandria, Va.; Clark Foreman, Washington, D. C.; Franklin Frazier, Washington, D. C.; Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss.; Myles Horton, Monteagle, Tenn.; J. Lewis Henderson, Bay, St. Louis, Miss.; Luther P. Jackson, Petersburg, Va.; Lewis W. Jones, Tuskegee, Ala.; Leo Sheiner, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.; John H. Thompson, Chicago, Ill.; Charles C. Webber, Richmond, Va.

Dixie College Teachers Favor Negro Admission, Poll Shows

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—(AP)—Seven out of ten who replied in a poll of Southern college teachers favor the immediate admission of Nergoes to graduate and professional schools without segregation, Aubrey Williams of the Southern Conference Educational Fund said today.

He added in a statement that 3,375 replies were received in the poll of 15,000 teachers.

He said the survey reached 181 schools in 14 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia.

Williams is president of the fund which conducted the poll. It has offices in New Orleans.

In only two of the states polled, he said, was the vote less than 50 per cent for the immediate end of such segregation—39 per cent in Mississipp' and 49 per cent in Alabama.

Williams said the four choices given voters, and the number of votes cast for each, were as follows:

A—Open existing graduate and professional schools to Negroes without segregation — 2.358 (70 per cent of the votes cast)

B—Open existing graduate schools with segregation—85 (3 per cent).

C—Build new graduate schools for Negroes—79 (2 per cent).

D—Establish regional graduate schools on a segregated basis "as outlined by the Southern Governors' Conference"—853 (25 per cent).

Williams said ballots were mailed to staff and faculty members of accredited colleges and universities. He said 11 major state universities were omitted because they were covered earlier in a separate poll that produced almost identical results.

The results announced by Williams included:

State	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C	Plan D
Ala.	123	10	6	110
Ark.	36	2	1	11
Fla.	278	7	6	108
Ga.	109	4	2	74
Miss.	28	7	6	30
N. C.	315	10	6	101
S. C.	116	6	5	94
Texas	432	24	33	157
Va.	200	3	3	48

Whitney Education Fund To Aid Retarded Races

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—(AP)—millionaire **John Hay Whitney** has announced establishment of fellowships for Americans whose racial or cultural backgrounds have hampered their opportunity for personal advancement.

The fellowships—announced Sunday—will be financed by the John Hay Whitney foundation, which made an appropriation of $100,000 for the first year. Grants will range from $1,000 to $3,000 a year.

The foundation said American Negroes, American Indians and persons of Spanish-speaking ancestry are specifically eligible.

The fellowships, to be awarded by competition, will not be restricted to academic study. They also may be used for gaining experience in industry, labor leadership, the arts or other fields.

Whitney commented:

"In spite of the fact that this country offers more widespread opportunities than any other nation, many Americans of great potential ability are kept from their full development. . . . We hope these fellowships will contribute to the broadening of opportunities to all Americans."

The John Hay Whitney foundation was known formerly as the Greenwood foundation, which sponsored the National Planning Association studies on industrial peace.

Successor to Rosenwald

WITH the passing of the Julius Rosenwald Fund which distributed scholarships and fellowships with lavish hand for so many years, it seemed that those good days were gone forever. All who had seen scores of Negro scholars, writers and artists helped by the Rosenwald Fund deplored its passing and wondered whether anything would take its place.

It is therefore with the greatest of pleasure that we learned last week, of the Opportunity Fellowships, established by the John Hay Whitney Foundation, with Dr. Robert C. Weaver, professor of economics at New York University's School of Education, as director.

The Opportunity Fellowships, we are told, have been established to provide opportunities for those who have been denied chances for improvement for reasons outside personal merits—meaning color, creed or nationality.

Specifically eligible for these fellowships are Negroes, Indians, and Spanish-speaking Americans.

While the economic well-being of colored Americans has vastly improved since the Rosenwald Fellowship days, there is still a great need for some helping hand to the Negro artists and intellectuals.

Dr. Weaver Will Direct Fellowships

NEW YORK — Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been appointed as director of the Opportunity Fellowship, recently established by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

Dr. Weaver, now professor of economics at the school of education of New York University, served for 11 years with the federal government helping to develop the interracial policy of the public housing program and to recruit members of minority groups for civil service and war production.

He was later executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and director of community relations of the American Council on Race Relations.

The fellowships are designed to provide educational opportunities for Americans who are members of minority groups.

Equal School Facilities Suit Filed in Florida

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 17 (AP).—A suit for equal education facilities for Negroes, similar to one that is costing Virginia millions of dollars, has been filed in Federal court here.

Thirteen Negro adults and their 28 children filed the action yesterday against the Hillsborough County school board, County School Superintendent Crockett Farnell and District 1 (Tampa) school trustees.

They ask a permanent injunction against inequalities in school instruction and facilities, a decree declaring that school policy here violates the United States and Florida Constitutions, and $100,000 damages because of alleged unsatisfactory conditions.

Specifically the plaintiffs ask for the same courses provided for white children, equal transportation, equal kindergarten facilities and an end to double sessions.

They charged that Negro children do not have the space or facilities for many courses white children get, do not have the same athletic opportunities, have no kindergarten schools, use dilapidated buses white schools have discarded, have inferior buildings, and many more double sessions.

Double sessions, putting the children on the streets for longer hours, encourage delinquency, the suit stated. The suit followed a warning from Negro civic leaders three months ago.

SUE FOR EQUAL EDUCATION

Florida Negroes Start Action Against Tampa Officials

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 17 (Æ)—A suit for equal education facilities for Negroes, similar to one which is costing Virginia millions of dollars, has been begun in Federal Court here.

Thirteen Negro adults and their twenty-eight children filed the action yesterday against the Hillsborough County School Board, County School Superintendent Crockett Farnell and District [Tampa] School Trustees.

They ask a permanent injunction against inequalities in school instruction and facilities, a decree declaring that school policy here violates the United States and Florida Constitutions, and $100,000 damages because of alleged unsatisfactory conditions.

Specifically the plaintiffs ask for the same courses provided for white children, equal transportation, equal kindergarten facilities and an end to double sessions.

Andrew Lewis Named John Hope Principal

A. J. Lewis, II, veteran member of the Atlanta Public school system, Tuesday was named principal of the newly-constructed John Hope elementary school.

Lewis's nomination was approved yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Education of the Atlanta Public School system, marking the first time, male principals have been designated for Atlanta elementary schools.

According to Lewis, who was present at the meeting, he will assume his new duties the first of the year. The new principal is now a member of the science department of Washington high school, and business manager of the Athletic association of that school.

Lewis delivered a brief address to members of the board and a few citizens who were present. He expressed surprise at the appointment which he had not sought. Said, he: "I was completely surprised by this appointment, as I did not apply for the job. However, I shall do every thing in my power to succeed. I shall expect the full cooperation of the city, as well as the Board of Education.

Lewis was graduated from Morehouse college in 1934. He has served as an instructor at David T. Howard and Washington high schools. In addition to these duties he was formerly an attendance officer for the public school systems.

Members of the board also spoke well of the combined concert by the Howard and Washington high choruses, and accepted this venture as a part of the regular program of the system.

In a ground reorganization of the city system, Miss Ira Jarrell, city school superintendent, asked the board to abolish the present plan of first assistant, second assistant and third assistant superintendent of schools.

These were replaced by an assistant superintendent in charge of personnel, G. Y. Smith was appointed to this position. He will have charge of recruiting new teachers, establishing promotion policies and making salary recommendations.

Other appointments include Haskell Boyter, Miss Leila Sams, Miss Catherine Comfort, Cecil Moon, and L. C. Bell.

Bulloch School Equality Plan Being Pushed

STATESBORO, Ga.—(SNS)—A plan to equalize school facilities in Bulloch county has been launched here with the aid of local Negroes.

Although the county will continue to adhere to the pattern of separate schools for Negroes, it will attempt to provide equal school facilities for the minority group.

A comprehensive self-survey of the present inadequate schools for Negroes and their present and future needs got underway this week. The Bulloch plan is being conducted by Pendleton Mitchell, state director of schoolhouse planning, and Robert Cousins, state directors of Negro education. Negro leaders are giving valuable assistance in making the survey which has three chief aims:

1.) To show immediate steps to be taken to improve Negro facilities.

2) To show improvements that can be made before next September.

3) To show what will be needed to make Negro education equal to white education and work out a long-range plan for meeting that need.

Bulloch officials expect it will take several months to complete the survey and possibly several years before all recommendations of the survey will become a reality.

The Christian Way In Bulloch

White and Negro educators of Bulloch county, Ga., have joined hands in an effort to reach a common sense agreement whereby they can set in motion a program for equalizing facilities for Negro children with those provided for white pupils.

They want to find out what immediate steps should be taken to improve present facilities for Negro children.

They want to devise a program to determine what improvements can be made in the Negro schools before another school term opens in September, 1950.

And they want to determine what will be needed to bring Negro educational opportunities up to the status of those provided for white pupils, and thus work out a long-range plan for meeting that need.

They know that school facilities maintained for white pupils are far superior to those maintained for Negro children.

They know that it is nothing but the sheerest type of folly and insincerity to keep on trying to make-believe, like the proverbial ostrich with their heads buried in prejudice, pretending that there is equality and thus force Negroes to institute an equalization suit, in which the county will be the loser.

And so, like Christian people ought to do, they have undertaken to solve a difficult problem by mutual cooperation and planning.

That is a commendable spirit and should be followed by every other county board of education in Georgia. The Fulton county school board has already made a beginning in that direction and we think it is going to be far more difficult to win an equalization suit in a county where citizens are grappling with these problems in a sincere conscientious manner. There is no refuge to be found in wasting the tax payers money trying to beat a suit after it's filed. The facts of inequality in facilities are so voluminous that even a dullard cannot fail to observe it in operation.

A study of school buildings in Georgia, completed in 1945, by a distinguished and representative Georgian show:

That 40 per cent of the white school buildings are unfit for use, while 95 per cent of the Negro school buildings are unfit for school use.

That of the 22 conditions of school buildings set up by competent authorities as the greatest cause for accidents and as capable of endangering the lives of pupils in case of fire, the average white school was found to have 12, and the average Negro school 17 of the 22.

That 43 per cent of the white schools have inadequate heating equipment, while 65 per cent of the Negro schools have in adequate heating apparatus.

That 44 per cent of the white schools and 82 per cent of the Negro schools are using drinking water that has not been tested for purity.

That 66 per cent of the white schools and 87 per cent of the Negro schools receive less than the required amount of natural light, and that even when supplemented by artificial light, less than the minimum light requirement is provided for 50 per cent of the white children and 85 per cent of the Negro children.

More Ga. Parents Seek Equal Schools

ATLANTA (ANP) — Parents in six counties last week added their names to the growing list of parents fighting for equal schools in the State of Georgia.

Declaring that there is unequal school buildings, and numerous other unequalities, the parents filed petitions against the School Boards of the following counties: Walton, Bulloch, Greene, and Baldwin county systems and the Monroe and Statesboro city systems.

The only action promised by Robert Cousins, director of colored education, State department of education, is the usual survey to "determine how facilities could be improved."

Monroe Superintendent Answers School Petition

School officials in at least one Georgia city have replied in a conciliatory vein to Negro parents who are petitioning for equal school facilities.

Horace P. Odum, superintendent of the Monroe Public School System, has addressed a letter to the Committee for the Petitioners, stating that the petition would be taken up at the next regular meeting of the City Board of Education.

Meanwhile, officials in other Georgia cities and counties have started moves which were seen here as attempts to delay action until some type of strategy could be initiated by the State Board of Education.

Petitions have been filed in Walton, Bulloch, Greene and Baldwin county school systems and in the city systems of Monroe and Statesboro.

According to officials the petitions are a legal necessity before an actual suit can be filed. The filing of equal facilities petitions took on a statewide proportion after the Irwin county suit which is now in Federal court.

In Walton county, the superintendent of schools, Dennie Still has said that it would be impossible to meet the demands of the petitioners unless the county received more money for maintenance and buildings.

FIGURES FROM REPORT

Sill declared that the figures that the Walton county parents used in their petition had been taken from his annual report to the State Deparment of Education.

The petition to which Sill refers was filed by J. S. L. Morrow, chairman; A. H. Jackson, vice chairman; D. W. Young, secretary; Jasper Thompson and T. D. Couch.

This petition (Walton county) alleges that the total white facilities are valued at $406,755, an investment of $133.27 per pupil, while the Negro facilities are valued at $48,364, an investment of $133.27 per pupil.

The petition also charges, among other things, that their are six county high schools for white children, but no county high school for Negro children.

After citing alleged irregularities and instances of discrimination, the petition charges differentials between a county high school soon to be opened by the Southern Association and one also desperately building facilities for negro children, com-

parable to those for Negro students.

Superintendent Odum, in his reply to Monroe citizens, stated:

"I have always been interested in the education of the Negro (sic) youth in Monroe and Walton county. I trust that we can get together and plan and work for a sound education program for the youth of our community regardless of race or color."

Nephew Of Founder Is Key Speaker

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill

CHICAGO, Ill.—

In recognition of the inspiration the late Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender is the youth and adults of his race, the Chicago Board of Education has named a school here in his honor.

It will be dedicated formally, February 11, with John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Defender and nephew of Abbott, giving the principal address. Sat 1-22-49

Local dignataries, Dr. Harold Hunt, general superintendent of schools and other school officials have been invited, and have expressed a desire to attend.

The school without a name before, was called 37th and Wells sts. school.

The 37th and Wells school at one time the Horace Mann school, will be formerly dedicated as the Robert S. Abbott school.

Dedication exercises will start at 1:30 p. m., and will include a tour of the new addition. Refreshments will be served following a program in the assembly hall.

Miss Exie W. Smith is the chairman of the group making the arrangements for the dedication ceremonies.

The new addition, consisiting of 15 class rooms, was opened in 1890, and was built to accommodate 756 pupils. Sat. 1-22-49

The investment in the original building, in 1890, represented $50,000; where-as the new addition represents a further investment in the education of our youth to the extent of approximately $300,000.

Over the years, the curriculum has changed considerably. At one time, German was taught in this elementary school. In later years, the emphasis has shifted and we now have kindergarten as well as other subject material not previously given.

Segregation To End In East St. Louis

Associated Press

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Dec. 21—(AP)—Racial segregation will end in East St. Louis public schools on Jan. 30.

The announcement was made today by Bernice Goedde, president of the city board of education. It means that Negroes will be admitted to public schools for the first time in the 91-year history of the school system here.

Illinois Town Ends School Segregation to Keep State Funds

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. — (NNPA) — Racial segregation in local public schools will end Jan. 30 next, Miss Bernice Goedde, president of the Board of Education, announced on Dec. 21 — marking the first time exclusive white schools will enroll colored pupils.

Faced with the loss of $677,989 a year in State aid under the Jenkins amendment to the State school appropriation law — which denies State funds to school districts practicing segregation — the board adopted a resolution to abolish segregation at a special meeting.

Schools to End Race Segregation in East St. Louis

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—(AP)—Racial segregation will end in East St. Louis public schools Jan. 30. Pupils had been segregated for 85 years. 1-22-49

Schools were faced with the loss of $677,989 in state aid annually unless the rules were changed.

Negro School Suit Dismissal Requested

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—(AP)—U. S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry has before him a request for dismissal of a suit to force Orleans Parish school officials to furnish Negroes school facilities equal to those provided white students.

The parish school board asked dismissal yesterday, contending the suit has been outmoded because many improvements have been made in the past 18 months.

Attorneys for the Negroes filing the suit admitted there had been improvements but said inequalities still exist.

When a board attorney used Booker T. Washington School as an example of improvements Judge Christenberry interrupted to say that was not a fair example.

Truman Visits Children at Shrine Hospital

President Truman is shown chatting with patients Jhue Pearson, 14 (left) and Jerome Schwartz, 9, during a visit to the Shrine Hospital in Minneapolis. Chatting with the chief executive was a thrilling high spot for the children being cared for at the hospital.

An Outsider Looks At Negro-White Education In Mississippi

(Reprint From Jackson Advocate)

One thing that we Mississippians are easy and quick to get "het up" about is when other people point the finger at us and along this line we have made the cry, "outside interference" and "outside influence," in the minds of many people, both in and out the state, a kind of rationalization of a desire to do nothing, or do as little as possible towards correcting the evils that so sorely beset us.

Recently the responsible and authoritative source of such information published some figures that had to do with Negro and White education in the state. These figures were subsequently analyzed by one of the responsible newspapers of the country, outside the state, which voiced our sentiments in an editorial under the caption "THERE IS NO EQUALITY HERE," which says:

The state of Mississippi spent eighteen and a quarter million dollars on instruction for white students last year. During the same period it spent almost five million dollars for instruction of Negro students. In other words it spent 78 per cent of its school funds on whites, 22 per cent on Negro youngsters. The population of the state is 49.5 per cent Negro.

While it was spending those amounts on instruction Mississippi was spending slightly less than tree hundred thousand dollars to get its Negro boys and girls to school. That figures as 93 per cent for whites, 7 per cent for Negroes. Looking at the figures in another way, it is apparent that Mississippi spent almost as much for transportation of white children to school as it spent on instruction of Negro children.

Mississippi hires 8366 white teachers and 6164 Negro teachers. The average salary of the white instructors was $1731.05 and the Negro teachers got an average of $659.49 for their work. Negro teachers with masters' degrees got one thousand dollars a year less than their white counterparts and Negro teachers with bachelors' degrees got about eight hundred per year less than white teachers with similar education.

That ought to do for figures but it is well to stop here and remark that these are official statistics furnished by the state of Mississippi itself and nobody can charge that Negro agitators or northern Dixie-baiters dreamed them up.

It is plain beyond the need for argument that there is no equality in Mississippi's separate school system. Although figures are not at hand at the moment, former inquiries have demonstrated that Mississippi rates very low in the matter of proving educational facilities for its school children. The state is poor and is unable to keep pace with northern, western, and some southern states. It is too poor to finance one adequate school system and so it penalizes both Negroes and whites by insisting on a dual scheme.

Of course, Negroes who are denied the ballot and kept in an economically disadvantaged postion are bound to get less than their share of funds in the operation of that dual system. The dominant group always gets the best of allocation of public funds in any segregation system.

Mississippi's figure lights up the need for a reexamination of the "separate but equal" CONSTRUCTION placed on the Fourteenth Amendment by a reactionary supreme court after the Civil War. Time has demonstrated that the equal protection clause of the Amendment is meaningless as long as the states are permitted to enforce separation in public facilities.

Colored Pupils Rejected at St. Louis Schools

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ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (NNPA)— Principals of two St. Louis elementary schools for white children have refused to permit enrollment of 11 colored children on the ground that the Missouri Constitution r e q u i r es segregated schools, Edward H. Beumer, assistant superintendent of instruction for elementary and special schools, revealed last week.

Beumer said ten colored children accompanied by seven adults applied for admission to Virginia Avenue School, and one colored child, accompanied by his mother and grandmother, made a similar attempt at Carondelet School.

Beumer said Thomas Gentry, principal at Virginia Avenue School, and Miss Elaine Debus, Carondelet School principal, both informed the groups that colored pupils could not enroll because of the board of education's policy of segregation.

The Misosuri Constitution, Beumer said, states that separate white and colored schools shall be provided except in cases otherwise provided. "Under the provision," he added, "we could not admit a Negro pupil to a white school."

14d 1949 New York

NAACP WINS SCHOOL FIGHT

A fight by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against racial segregation in the public schools of Hampstead,L.I., resulted in victory last week.
N.Y.State Commissioner of Education Francis T.Spaulding ruled that irregularly drawn district lines must be "restudied and realigned" to prevent segregation of Negro pupils into the Prospect School.
"The line circumscribing the Prospect School is irregular," Commissioner Spaulding stated. Upholding the NAACP charge that this gerrymandering of district lines results in segregation, the Commissioner ordered new district lines drawn,"to the end that all of the children who should properly be expected to attend the Prospect School, on the ground of their geographical proximity to said school, be included within the zones".
Mr.Spaulding further indicated that if the NAACP feels the new lines to be unreasonable after they are redrawn according to his order,"the matter may then be reopened and reviewed in order that specific objections to the zoning lines be considered and a conclusion reached.

Defender
Sat. 12-10-49
Chicago, Ill.

14 d 1949

Virginia

Nearly 500 Students In B. T. Summer School

NORFOLK — Approximately 428 high school and 57 intermediate school pupils are attending summer school at Booker T. Washington school. The session began June 16 and will continue through August 10.

Faculty members are: M. J. Green, principal; Mrs. Theresa Smith, clerk; Misses M. O. Askew, A. M. Eaton, N. L. Holloway, A. L. Jardon, E. L. Smith, R. E. Whitted, and Mrs. C. D. Porter.

Also, J. F. Archer, J. A. Christian, J. A. Clark, R. B. Dungee, R. R. Fox, V. B. Luke, E. T. Poole, L. T. Robertson, H. H. Southall and J. R. Hazell.

Bond Issue for Negro School Sought by Princess Anne

By the Associated Press

PRINCESS ANNE COURTHOUSE, Va., Dec. 21.—Princess Anne County will seek once more to have a $258,000 bond issue passed for construction of a Negro elementary school. On two previous occasions county voters have turned down similar proposals.

The County Board of Supervisors Monday approved the referendum at the request of Frank W. Cox, superintendent of schools, who acted in behalf of the County School Board.

The third attempt results from a petition filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which seeks equalizaton of school facilities offered white and Negro pupils.

The Methods Of Hiring Negro Teachers

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—A 10-day sojourn in your city has afforded ample opportunities to become acquainted with the merits of your great paper. Your editorials are always meticulously conceived and broad in scope indeed creditable journalism!

I have spent the last 10 days interviewing local teachers, both white and Negro. Your schools are impressive from the standpoint of personnel. However, the method of recruitment of new workers, it appears to me, in the colored schools of your town are antiquated, if not deplorable.

Nine out of 10 Negro teachers contacted reported that appointment to the city school system depended upon currying favor with the local Negro supervisor in the superintendent of schools' department, and that members of the Board of Education refer all applicants to her as "she carries great weight with the superintendent." Incidentally, every available member of her family is presently employed in the school system.

It strikes the writer that the foregoing system of patronage is outmoded. If outstanding teachers of either race are to be attracted to the profession a more self-respecting approach should be afforded.

RAYMOND ALLENBY

Montgomery.

Those Premature Schol.

The school crisis threatened by Supreme Court decision permitting children to begin school three and a half months younger illustrates why more taxes for schools has to be the chronic cry of educators.

Under the decision children who become six years old on or before Jan. 15 will be eligible to commence school in the fall (formerly the date was Oct. 1).

This will mean a 10 pct. increase in the classrooms, which are already too crowded. That is, approximately 328 white children and 223 Negro children. Eleven additional white teachers and eight Negro teachers.

"We could probably get some qualified Negro teachers for these classes," County Supt. Dannelly said, "But there is not a chance to get qualified white teachers in this specialized phase of school work. In additional salaries and equipment, it would increase the cost of operation this year approximately $47,000."

And even if the teachers were available, classrooms aren't.

It is estimated that the ruling, unless nullified by the legislature, would add 21,000 first grade scholars at a cost of $1,000,000.

In a way this is typical of what is happening. More students are going to school and they're going longer. That costs more and more money. Further, Alabama can't obtain teachers because of low salaries. They lose many to other states and there is not sufficient incentive to encourage men and women to become teachers.

Nor is the shortage of school funds by any means the exclusive problem of Alabama. It is common to most states. And, as we noted the other day, the largest and richest school system in the world—that of New York city—is in a crisis situation.

The 1951 legislature, as our Capitol correspondent reported the other day, most likely is going to have to provide more tax money for schools.

Kindergartens For All Schools In Alabama

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Two very good articles appeared in October issues of NEA and AEA journals on the subject of kindergartens. Since these appeared only in our professional magazines, and may not reach the eye of the general public, I feel that it is well that such articles be made available to our reading citizenry. In so doing we will have gone a long way toward convincing our taxpayers, and voters, of the crucial need for more taxes to support kindergartens in all the schools of Alabama.

As a teacher of rural first graders for a number of years, as a mother of two children, as a taxpayer, and as a voting citizen, I feel the need for and have advocated for a long time, the establishment of kindergartens in all the schools. These should be operated at public expense.

The state legislature failed to change the law, and our kindergarten age children are enrolled in our schools, perhaps to stay. Then let us have kindergartens to meet their needs.

We need especially trained teachers, properly equipped rooms, and an entirely different program to that offered to 6-year-olds. If a program of this kind is not set up in the schools of Alabama, much retardation will result within the group of 5 1-2 year old children. This retardation is likely to affect their learning for the rest of their lives.

Any child who enters school at that age, without any pre-school training, and in most cases, without having even been surrounded by a learning environment, cannot hope to be able to do second grade work by the end of his first year.

There is definitely a place in schools for these 5 and 1-2 year olds, but give us kindergartens to meet their needs. This will, of course, necessitate more taxes, but since the parents of these children are eager that they be enrolled in school, it is hoped that they will help to mold public sentiment in favor of more taxes to support cerditable kindergartens in all the schools of Alabama.

MRS. L. E. PORTER.

Clio, Ala., Route 1.

Negro Teacher-Hiring Method in Montgomery On Professional Basis

No Favoritism Is Discovered; Only Macon Has Superior Teachers

Advertiser Jun. 8-28-49

SOME days ago we printed a letter to the editor, signed by one "Allenby," that alleged the hiring of Negro teachers in Montgomery County was often an unprofessional basis of favoritism. There was a similar letter from Mrs. Anne Black, of Rt. 1. An investigation by Reporter Azbell, as you will see overleaf, failed to show anything of the kind. Indeed, quite and happily the contrary. As for him who signed his name "Allenby," Azbell couldn't find him high or low, and nobody in the school system ever heard of him although he spoke of a series of teacher interviews he had conducted.—Editor.

Montgomery, Ala

14d(1)

By Joe Azbell
Staff Writer, The Advertiser

MONTGOMERY COUNTY has made fine progress toward the goal of universal education for its Negro population. In the last decade, dramatic strides have been made here in developing a Negro educational system that has received the recognition and praise of public school officials throughout the nation.

AZBELL

Obviously, this could not have been accomplished if the faculty of the Negro schools had not been adequately qualified. It could not have been accomplished if the selection of the teachers had not been wise.

How wise has been the hiring of Negro teachers here? Currently about 70 per cent of all Negro school teachers in the local schools have college degrees. About 30 per cent have equivalent training.

But only 11 years ago, less than eight per cent of the Negro teachers in the local school system had college degrees. Only a few of the other 92 per cent had the standard equivalent to a college degree.

Apparently the selection of Negro teachers here — in the last 10 years has been wise. Many Alabama counties have adopted methods of teacher hiring similar to Montgomery County's highly successful system.

★

TODAY Montgomery County Negro schools, which employ 268 Negro teachers, rank second only to Macon County in having the best prepared teachers in the state. Tuskegee Institute is located in Macon County.

Dr. Clarence Dannelly, local superintendent of education, believes that the Negro schools in the local system might possibly surpass the Macon County system during the next school year.

What are the requirements for securing a position to teach in the local Negro schools? First a person needs a college diploma, except in an unusual instance, where a proper period of professional preparation qualifies a person.

The selection methods, thus, are on a strictly professional basis. They are the same for both white and Negro teachers.

An information sheet listing a person's professional standing is filled out by all teacher applicants. Interviews with the superintendent of education, administrative assistant, the supervisor of instruction in Negro schools, and a school principal follows. Endorsements are then requested from teachers acquainted with the applicant, which includes college professors, administrators, and other school associates.

Then a thorough investigation is made of the applicant's likelihood of success in the teaching position. If the applicant completely qualifies, and if there is a vacancy, the superintendent nominates (for the Board of Education) for election the particular applicant chosen who meets the desirable qualifications.

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HOW do the teachers like this method of hiring? Do they believe the method is fair? Do they have any complaints about the methods? I asked a cross section of local Negro teachers about their opinions.

Each teacher replied that the hiring system is excellent. They said the teachers are definitely selected on a professional basis and that the method of hiring teachers is partly responsible for the important progress that has been made in Negro education here.

I questioned each teacher separately. It was understood that they could speak freely as their names would not be used.

One teacher said: "If there are any complaints against the methods of hiring teachers, it is from persons who are bitter because they can't qualify."

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I ALSO asked 14 Negro parents, whose children attend local public schools, these questions about Negro teachers: "Are the teachers providing your children with the best instruction available?"

"Do you have an complaints against the professional qualifications of any of the teachers?"

Two of the parents had complaints — but they were personal, not professional. One said a teacher did not like her son. The other said a teacher had been "too strict" on children.

Professionally speaking, the parents said the teachers are furnishing the best instruction available. Three of the parents, who had recently moved to Montgomery, said their children have learned more and taken a greater interest in learning since they moved here.

"It is because the teachers are smarter and treat the children better," one parent said.

★

AN OUTSTANDING example of the selection of local teachers is a Negro sister and two brothers. The sister is Thelma Morris, supervisor of rural Negro schools, whose two brothers, Theodore Smiley and Robert Smiley are principals of Booker Washington High School and assistant principal of George Washington Carver High School respectively. All have college degrees and come from an old Negro family that has enjoyed respect among the local Negro race for two generations.

Dr. Dannelly reviewed the case histories of many local Negro teachers to this reporter and pointed out that it is only logical to depend upon judgment of his professional associates rather than to exercise his own judgment exclusively in recommending applicants to the Board of Education. He said a combined evaluation is more likely to result in better teacher selection.

The location of the Alabama State College for Negroes here has aided the local schools in obtaining much choice personnel for teaching positions.

★

A LETTER from Mrs. Anne Black was received in reference to the teacher hiring methods. This reporter was unable to locate Mrs. Black's residence. to secure more information about the case.

Ark. School District Courts Under Fire From DeWitt Patrons

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 6-18-49

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A question, now before the U. S. District Court, upon the completion of the testimony in a two-day trial last week, revealed gross inequalities in educational opportunities and facilities for Negro school children at DeWitt, Ark.

Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley indicated that a decision would be rendered in time for the school district to revise its budget for the 1949-50 school year, as he granted eight days for the filing of briefs by Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff attorney, representing eighteen DeWitt school patrons who filed suit in January, and A. F. House, Little Rock, attorney, who represents the DeWitt School Board.

For more than two hours, Mr. Flowers cross questioned R. W. Brotherton, superintendent of DeWitt Public Schools. The examination revealed that despite the requests for improved educational facilities and particularly for the establishment of a high school at DeWitt, the school district has increased the valuation of white school facilities by more than one hundred thousand dollars, while spending approximately twenty-six hundred dollars in moving a war surplus building to the DeWitt Key School, an elementary facility for Negroes.

Brotherton testified under continued questioning by Mr. Flowers that in ten wing schools maintained throughout the district for white children that in these schools were grades One t[illegible] were provided that trans[illegible] children in the seventh [illegible] grades to the $90,000 DeW[illegible] mentary school is made by [illegible] school board.

No transportation of any grade school Negro children has ever been effected, despite the fact that the district has three wing schools for Negroes.

Brotherton also testified that white school properties were worth approximately one quarter million dollars while Negroes had less than ten thousand dollars in valuation.

Ed McCuiston, supervisor of Negro schools, refused to admit under the relentless cross-examination conducted by Flowers that the State Department of Education had attempted to dictate the placement of Negro schools, but testified that the plan to develop Immanuel had been considered for a long time, as early as 1922, when it was believed to be the center of the Negro population. 4-23-49

In an effort to disclaim any knowledge of dissatisfaction on the part of Negro school patrons, McCuistion testified that at a mass meeting held in March, 1948 with the school board and school patrons in attendance, that the group agreed on Immanuel as the high school center. This meeting was a result of a petition filed by school patrons for the establishment of a high school for Negroes, and was signed by more than four hundred white citizens of the school district.

After the filing of the petition, the DeWitt school board entered into an arrangement with the Immanuel school officials for the education of DeWitt Negro high school students. Transportation was provided by DeWitt and consisted of an Army ambulance which had been used by the district as a shuttle in transporting white children over bad Arkansas county roads up to the highway where they were picked up by regular school buses.

Testifying for themselves as plaintiffs were E. D. Pitts, Benjamin F. Strivers, E. C. Stevenson, James Brunson, John Gipson, and Isaiah Pitts.

Judge Orders Equalization of DeWitt Schools

Oklahoma City Black Dispatch
Sat. 7-23-49

LITTLE ROCK. — (ANP) — Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley issued an order to school directors in DeWitt here last week to either improve educational facilities for Negro children or reduce the standards maintained for white children so that all schools will be "substantially equal."

The order, backed by a number of specific conditions to be met, followed the June trial on a complaint filed by Negroes of the DeWitt Special School district No. 1.

The school directors are given "reasonable time" to make most of the specified adjustments but the board was told to either give Negroes a nine-month school beginning in the fall or reduce the white school term to give both races equal classroom time. The board was also ordered not to spend any more money improving or building white schools unless a proportionate sum was allocated to Negro schools. Sat. 7-23-49

Representing the plaintiffs was Atty. Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff, who charged in the complaint filed last January that facilities offered Negroes were far below standards set for whites. He said the differential was an "abridgement of national and state guarantees to Negro children."

U. S. Orders Ark. Schools Equalized

Chicago Defender

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Federal Judge Harry Lemley, last week, ordered the DeWitt school district of Arkansas county to provide school facilities for Negro children "substantially equal" to those provided for whites. The ruling in this test case may result in a cost of more than $13 million to make Negro schools equal to white in all other school districts.

School officials revealed that the state spends an average of $93 annually for each white child, and only $51 for each Negro child. Similar suits have been filed in the federal courts for the Ft. Smith and Texarkana school districts, but the state is expected to accept Judge Lemley's ruling as a basis for equalization of school facilities in all districts.

Sat. 7-16-49

The judge ordered that no further funds be expended for school facilities for white children until facilities for colored children in the De Witt district are substantially equal.

Equalize Schools, Ark. County Told

Afro-American Baltimore
Sat. 7-16-49

Order Expected to Be Far-Reaching in State

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — While upholding the policy of segregation in Arkansas schools, U.S. Judge Harry Lemley last Friday, ordered De Witt Special School District in Arkansas County to equalize school facilities for colored pupils.

Arguing the case for the parents of the children was W. Harold Flowers, attorney of Pine Bluff, Ark. The suit contended that colored youngsters were being discriminated against in violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

Judge Lemley's decision gives the school district a "reasonable time" in which to improve the colored schools. The ruling also enjoined construction of any new schools for white pupils until the colored school is brought up to standard.

School May Be Completed

However, a new white school which is under construction may be completed.

According to a statement issued by the State Supervisor of Education, it will cost the State $13,500,000 to equalize school facilities. This shows how far the State is behind in providing facilities for colored citizens.

Currently two other similar suits are pending in Federal Courts, one at Fort Smith and the other at Texarkana.

Dr. J. A. White of Warren, State NAACP president, speculates that other complaints will be filed in the near future with Bradley County next on the list. Judge Lemley's order is expected to have far reaching effect.

Arkansas

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Parent-Teachers' As-

te enrollment for the
is 400 students. W. T.
incipal of the school,
elve teachers.

Pine Bluffers Boast New School Best in South

Courier
Sat. 1-14-50

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—(ANP)—With the opening of the recently completed $180,000 Indiana Street Grammar School for the education of Negroes in the first through sixth grades on the East Side, colored and white citizens are boasting that the city now has the finest school for Negroes in the South. The school is part of the $650,000 building program concluded this summer by the city school district.

It is in the center of a two block area and provides ample playgrounds for students. Constructed of red brick, it contains twelve classrooms, an auditorium, principal's office and a kitchen. The classrooms are finished with red brick wainscoting, while light brick reaches from the wainscoting to the ceiling. The floors are [illegible] asphalt tile, all rooms have flourescent lighting and

modern equipment is used in each room. Space is provided immediately below the auditorium's stage for the storage of chairs when more space is needed.

Rest room walls are of glazed tile and floors are of tile. Corridors are of colored concrete. Uniform heating is furnished by a central heating plant and coils carry off odors and fumes. There is a brick-in playground for

Judge Tells Schools to Promote Equality

The Courier,

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A far-reaching court decision was rendered Friday when Federal Judge Harry Lemley ordered the DeWitt Special School District in Arkansas County to provide school facilities for Negros "substantially equal" to those of white students.

The judge, however, at the same time upheld the policy of segregated education in Arkansas schools.

The court's ruling, which gives the school district a "reasonable time" in which to improve Negro facilities, was the result of a suit filed by parents of Negro school students in the DeWitt School area. Pittsburgh Pa.

The complaint, entered by Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff attorney, on behalf of the plaintiffs, charged that Negroes were being discriminated against by the DeWitt School district in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Sat. 7-16-49

Arkansas educational officials indicated that they expect the decision to be far reaching, that it will probably lead to equalization of school facilities in all counties. One official said it will cost the State approximately $13,500,000 to provide equality in white and Negro schools in Arkansas.

Judge Lemley's memorandum opinion enjoined construction of any new school facilities for white students in the DeWitt district until the DeWitt Negro elementary school has been brought up to standards of the white school. The order, however, will not interfere with the completion of a new white school now under construction.

Judge Lemley said the school board "Must equalize facilities within a reasonable time either by improving the educational facilities of Negroes or by reducing the facilities offered white children." 7-16-49

He also ordered the board to equalize the length of the school term in the DeWitt Negro elementary school (Key School) with the length of terms in the white schools by the same principle.

Flowers, the plaintiffs' attorney, had contended that Negro children should be admitted to the DeWitt white high school, in view of discrimination in the school system.

In this particular, Judge Lemley said: "We do not feel that such action is necessary for protection of the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs or that such action would be for the best interest of children of either race."

He added that Federal Courts should not try to "interfere" with the modes and customs of people in "a matter as delicate and potentially explosive as race relationships" except in the most extreme instances.

Ed McCulston, director of Negro education for the State Education Department, said, Arkansas spends ninety-three dollars annually for the education of each white student and fifty-one dollars for each Negro student. He said, the State would have to spend an additional forty-two dollars on each Negro student to comply with the court's order.

NAACP officials in the state, who sponsored the DeWitt case, said similar suits would be filed in other counties. Two other such actions are now pending at Fort Smith and Texarkana.

U.S. Orders Ark. Schools Equalized

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Federal Judge Harry Lemley, last week, ordered the DeWitt school district of Arkansas county to provide school facilities for Negro children "substantially equal" to those provided for whites. The ruling in this test case may result in a cost of more than $13 million to make Negro schools equal to white in all other school districts.

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Negroes Told To Unite on School Plan

Board Member Urges Action as Citizens, Not Merely as Race; Cites Cardozo Case

Dr. Phillip Johnson, one of two Negro members of the District Board of Education, urged his race last night to end disunity in school demands and seek redress as united citizens, not merely as Negroes.

He spoke at a meeting of the District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran sts. nw.

"It's easy enough to stand on the street corner at 14th and U sts. and demand everything," he told about 40 persons present, "but the way to get action on school problems is to attend board meetings in such numbers that will make the walls shake."

Refers to Act of Congress

He said the District Board of Education is powerless to abolish school segregation because of an Act of Congress which provides for a dual school system here. He told his audience the school board must abide by the act.

As to the disunity and diversity of Negro demands, he cited recent efforts to remedy overcrowding at Cardozo High School.

The board, he said, received only a small number of letters from the Negro community, these making about fifteen different suggestions and demands, while what he termed "the other side" sent in "a great stack of letters" with only three varying suggestions.

"We will fight your battles," he said, "but you've got to give up the ammunition."

One unidentified member of the audience took exception to his comment the Board of Education is powerless to act on segregation, asserting board members "are sworn to uphold the Constitution," which, he said, prohibits such segregation.

Another speaker, Dr. E. B. Henderson, director of health and education for Negro schools, urged an "intercultural education" program in District schools to teach Negro and white children about each other.

He said such a program would ease any tension between the groups, if a court decision suddenly outlawed segregated schools.

Two Suits Shock Education Board

Five Pupils, Parents Ask Sum of $530,000

WASHINGTON

Efforts to shock the Board of Education out of its lethargic state in matters pertaining to immediate relief of congested conditions in colored schools were made this week when four Cardozo pupils and one prospective kindergarten pupil filed suit against the board on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 3, 4.

The two suits asked for a combined total of $530,000 compensatory and punitive damages.

Compensatory damages of $10,000 are sought from each of the nine board members, amounting to $90,000. The kindergarten suit asks a total of $150,000 punitive damages; and the Cardozo suit requests $250,000 in puntive damages.

Seek Permanent Injunction

Both suits asks the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to permanently enjoin the School Board from continuing to afford colored children inferior buildings, equipment, teaching staffs and other unequal education facilities.

Catholics Open Schools To Negroes

Doors of Catholic grammar and high schools in the new Archdiocese of Washington have been opened to Negro students without discrimination. Four Negro students are enrolled in two high schools, and a fifth at an elementary school.

Disclosure of the new policy came yesterday after the Rev. Joseph F. Cantillon, S.J., assistant dean of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J., spoke at an open forum against racial discrimination at Catholic University. The forum was held Sunday night.

Father Cantillon said he was informed by Catholic University officials that at the instigation of the Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, the schools were ordered open to Negro students without bias at the beginning of the present term. Father Cantillon praised the action.

At the archdiocesan office of education yesterday, the Very Rev. John S. Spence, director of education, released a short and tart statement that opened to question Father Cantillon's authority to speak on the subject.

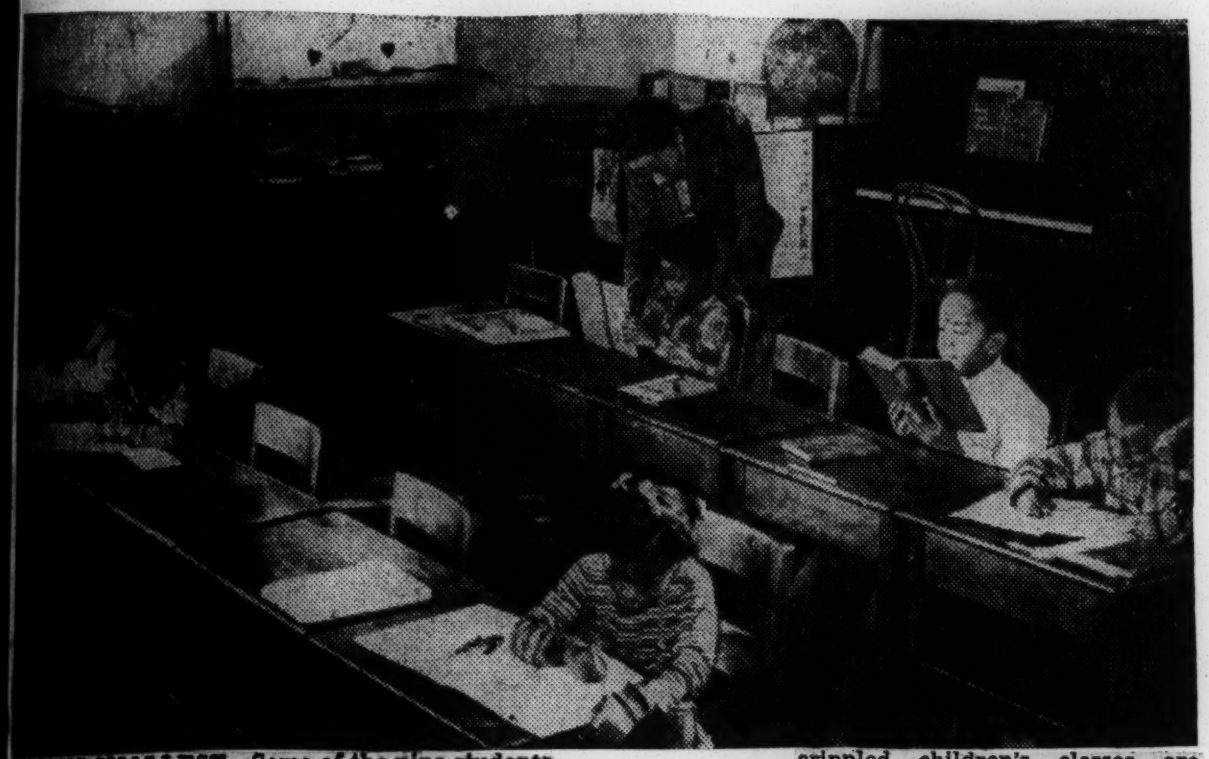
"When a statement of policy regarding this issue is issued," Monsignor Spence said, "it will be issued by authorities of this archdiocese and by a priest of this archdiocese."

He declined further comment.

However, it was learned that this year, two Negro students have been enrolled and are attending classes at Gonzaga High School, 27 I st. nw.; two at St. Paul's Academy, 1421 V st. nw., and one at St. Aloysiuus Parochial School, which is in the same parish as Gonzaga High.

Father Cantillon is a member of a "flying trio," which includes a Negro engineer who is a Catholic convert, and a white businessman who furnishes a plane for their trips.

The trio tours the country to lecture against discrimination The others are Archibald F Glover, a civil engineer in the New York City public service department, and Julian J. Reiss of Lake Placid, N. Y.



SMALLEST—Some of the nine students who attend little Reno Elementary School at Howard and Fessenden sts. nw., work at their lessons under supervision of the teacher, Mrs. Flora L. Hill. Enrollment has dropped off gradually year by year, but the unusual school will continue in operation despite a recommendation that it be closed

By Harry Goodwin—The Washington Post

Corning Urges Continued Use Of Reno Elementary School

The little Reno Elementary School that the special school survey recommended for closing received a new lease last week.

School Superintendent Robert M. Corning reported to the Board of Education that the school which now has an enrollment of nine students should be continued in operation.

Closing of the school at Howard and Fessenden sts. nw. would place a hardship on the Negro children who would have to use public transportation to reach another Negro elementary school, Corning said.

The Reno School is housed in a four-room stucco building a few yards from the large Alice Deal Junior High for white children and two blocks from the white Ben Murch Elementary School.

The Reno children now go over to the Alice Deal cafeteria where they purchase hot lunches to eat in their own classroom. In December they attended the Alice Deal Christmas play. Members of the Alice Deal Junior Red Cross returned the visit of the children bringing each a present.

The Reno School serves a dwindling number of Negro families living on Fort dr. and in the 4800 block of 41st st. nw.

The school was filled to capacity 20 years ago. Enrollment has dropped off gradually as Negro families moved out of the neighborhood. In 1947 there were 20 students and a year ago there were 12.

First, second, fourth and fifth grades are represented in present enrollment. Mrs. Flora L. Hill teaches all grades in one of the four rooms.

Dr. George D. Strayer, who has described the school as "the strangest I have ever seen," recommended in his survey that it be closed and the children transported to a larger school.

Dr. Corning said that he is reluctant to begin the transportation of able-bodied children. At present only students enrolled in sight-saving, hard-of-hearing and crippled children's classes are transported at public expense.

The closest Negro school for the Reno children, according to Associate Superintendent A. K. Savoy, is the Morgan, which, at 18th and California sts. nw., is across Rock Creek Park and 2 miles away.

SEGREGATION COST HEAVY IN SCHOOLS

Low Incomes in 17 States With Dual Systems Is Held a Blow to Negro Education

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP)—The cost of race segregation comes high in the seventeen states where separate school systems are maintained for Negroes and whites.

Dr. R. L. Caliver, senior specialist in Negro education, Office of Education, said today that such states "are unable to finance one good school system, much less two."

States where segregation laws make a dual school system mandatory are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Oklahoma and Mississippi.

"Unfortunately, most of these states lie in the low per capita income belt," Dr. Caliver said, "which magnifies the school finance problem greatly."

He said the average annual individual income in "cotton states" in 1946 (latest available statistics) was only $349—about half that in the industrial North.

"Educators have found it impossible to collect sufficient school revenue from such a lean tax base to meet even the minimum needs of schools in thse states," Dr. Caliver said.

As a result of scant revenue, he said, teachers' salaries were far too low to attract qualified instructors and the "physical property of schools has been sadly neglected."

The situation was more acute in cotton-state rural districts where salaries ranged as low as $8.50 a week for Negro grade teachers, he said.

"Salaries of white teachers, while 44 per cent higher than those paid Negroes, are likewise too low to secure the type of teacher needed to maintain desired standards," he stated.

The allocation of school revenue between the two school systems has presented a knotty problem. A recent survey by the Office of Education reveals that more than five times as much money is spent on schools for whites as for Negroes.

The survey also disclosed that states where dual school systems are maintained spent an average of $104.66 per white pupil against $57.57 per Negro pupil during 1946.

Dr. Caliver said a "heavy pupil load" in Negro schools had tended to lower the efficient standard of Negro education.

Negroes Sue Members of School Body

Damages Asked On Charge 2500 Were Kept Out Of Kindergarten

Members of the District Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning were sued in District Court yesterday for failure to provide kindergarten training for 2500 Negro children.

The suit, filed in behalf of Eddie Andrew Gregg, 4-year-old son of Mrs. Edna Gregg, 5412 B st. se., charged that school officials had failed to give Negro children educational opportunity equal to that of whites because of "race prejudice" and "alleged fear of the reactions of the adult white population of the District."

The suit said that "buildings, equipment, facilities and teaching staff" for Negro kindergarten pupils are "grossly' inferior to that offered white children.

The nine members of the board and Dr. Corning were sued for $10,000 each for compensatory damages, and the suit also asked $100,000 in punitive damages.

Wants "Inferior Status" Barred

Attorneys Charles H. Houston, George E. C. Hayes, both former members of the Board of Education, and Harry B. Merica filed the suit.

In addition to damages, the suit asked for an injunction to forbid "substantially inferior' 'status of education "solely because of race or color."

The suit said that on September 8, Eddie, who will be 5 next month, applied for admission to kindergarten at the Richardson Elementary School, 55th and Blaine sts. ne., but was turned down "solely on the ground that enrollment was so large that no space was available' to accommodate him.

2500 Barred, Suit Says

Twenty-five hundred Negro children have been denied admission to kindergarten because of "lack of adequate space and teaching personnel," it was said.

The suit was brought as a "class suit" in which Eddie and his mother as plaintiffs sued "on behalf of themselves and all other rejected Negro applicants for admission to kindergarten."

The suit said that District authorities are giving inferior education to Negro children "solely because of race and color" in violation of the Federal Civil Rights Act and the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

New Scott School For Negroes Gets Inspection Today

The new Scott-Montgomery Elementary School for Negroes at New Jersey ave. and P st. nw. will be inspected by the buildings and grounds committee of the Board of Education at 11:30 a.m. today.

The 16-classroom school, built at a cost of $538,000, replaces two old schools, the Morse, New Jersey ave. and R st. nw., and the Twining, 3d and O sts. nw.

If apprved by school officials the school will be put into use next week. The new facilities will eliminate part-time instruction for students at Cook, Morse and Langston schools.

Schools In D. C. Sued

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Suit was filed in the District Court here last Monday to compel the board of education to provide kindergarten training for 2,500 colored children of kindergarten age for whom there are no accommodations.

Compensatory damages of $10,000 each of the nine members of the school, three of whom are colored. Punitive damages of $100,000 also are asked.

The suit was filed by Mrs. Edna Gregg in behalf of her four-year-old son, Eddie Andrew Gregg, and all other rejected applicants for admission to kindergarten classes.

The suit asks that the School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning and of School Board of education to provide colored children of kindergarten age, allotted to colored children in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

NO SPACE

According to the complaint, the kindergarten at the Richardson Elementary School, although he is of kindergarten age, was denied admission to the kindergarten because the enrollment was so large that there was no space to accommodate him.

Suit Filed For Kindergarten

ing of existing federal civil rights statutes, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution and laws in force in the District of Columbia.

OTHER CHARGES

Mrs. Gregg also states that the school board and superintendent have under their complete control and disposition buildings, equipment, facilities and teaching appointments, allotted for the instruction of white pupils and which are surplus, not used to capacity and idle.

These are sorely needed for kindergarten training to relieve overcrowding, storage and inadequacies in the colored schools, she states, but the board has refused to transfer them to the colored divisions because of race prejudice and alleged fear of reactions of the white adult population of the District of Columbia.

In September, Mrs. Gregg says, 2,500 qualified colored applications were denied admission to kindergarten classes.

The suit was filed through Attorneys Charles H. Houston and George E. C. Hayes, both former members of the board of education, and Harry B. Merican.

'WASTE OF TAXES"

The action of the school board in refusing in providing inferior and inadequate buildings, equipment, facilities and teaching staffs for colored pupils, Mrs. Gregg declares, "constitutes a waste and perversion of public tax funds," to which she as a taxpayer has contributed.

She asks the court for a declaratory judgment that the buildings, equipment, facilities, teaching staffs and educational opportunities offered to colored kindergarten pupils and prospective pupils are "substantially inferior" to those affored white pupils.

She also asks that the school board and school superintendent be enjoined from continuing such discriminatory practices.

Completion of Negro School Puts 522 Pupils on Full Time

Occupancy of the new Scott-Montgomery Elementary School, 5th and P sts. nw., has provided fulltime schooling for 522 Negro students formerly on part-time programs.

Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning yesterday reported to the oBard of Education that 14 classes at the Cook, Langston and Morse Schools were placed on full-time by completion of the building. Waiting lists of students to enter kindergarten also were abolished at the schools he said.

Thirty-six classes with 1477 pupils are still on part-time in the Negro schools.

In white elementary classes there are 2123 children on the half day schedules, Corning reported.

The school board at its regular semi-monthly meeting promoted six teachers to principals or assistant principals and retired two teachers. Appointed were:

Mrs. Eudor H. J. Winters, teacher at the Monroe Laboratory School, to principal of Phillips and Wormley Elementary Schools.

Mrs. Ruth S. Woodson, teacher at Crummell School, to temporary principal of Piere, Taylor and Hayes Schools.

Mrs. Thelma J. Bryant, principal of Pierce-Taylor and Hayes Schools, was transferred to principal of Burrville School.

Howard F. Bolden, teacher of music at Cardozo, to assistant principal of Miller Junior High School.

Purvis J. Wiliams, teacher of biology at Dunbar, to temporary assistant principal of Dunbar High School.

Mrs. Gladys O. Horn, counselor at Anacostia High School, to temporary assistant principal.

Mrs. Evangeline P. Queen, research assistant in the department of educational research, to assistant principal of Browne Junior High School.

Retired were:

Mrs. Nannie A. Aitcheson, teacher at Eastern Elementary School.

Mrs. Nona Fern Breidenbach, teacher of mathematics and geography at Paul Junior High School

The Battle of West Memphis, Arkansas

White Editor Arouses Nation In Crusade for Negro School

(First in a Series of Three Articles Written Exclusively for The Pittsburgh Courier)

Pittsburgh Pa 14d(1)

By J. G. COUGHLIN
(Editor of the West Memphis News)

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark.—"The people of West Memphis have now been presented before the world as a community without decent regard for its children. In a universe plagued by selfishness, insincerity, insecurity and persecution, it stands in a prominent place as an example of an American community wherein very little of the true meaning of Americanism is being practiced."

An Irishman named Maloney, who lives in Skykomish, Wash., saw the pictures of our Negro school conditions in the March 21 issue of Life magazine. He laid down his magazine and wrote me a letter, part of which is quoted above.

And at about the same time 1,000 other people got their Irish up and wrote similar letters. All last week they came pouring into the News office; to the president of the School Board; to the superintendent of schools; to the Mayor of West Memphis . . . and to the Governor of Arkansas.

Some people sent money. Some sent books. A lady in New York noticing the ragged clothes worn by some of the children, sent a large box of little girls' dresses.

* * *

THE STUDENTS OF Dartmouth College inquired about the price of a full page advertisement to tell the citizens of West Memphis what most decent people were thinking. I saved them that expense—I picked an armful of those letters, set them in type, and printed them in The News.

J. G. COUGHLIN
militant editor

By week's end the decent people of West Memphis—and that includes the great majority—were over being mad about the bad publicity and were feeling downright ashamed of themselves.

Of course, we have Southern white folks whose prejudice is so ingrained that they are beyond shame. But most of them are old and, fortunately, they cannot live forever.

At this late hour the responsible people of West Memphis want to undo the injustice they have wrought upon little colored children, who, because of public indifference, are growing up in ignorance.

Even members of the School Board admit they have made a error at mistake. But, unfortunately, the wrong cannot entirely be righted and West Memphis, even with its apparent change of heart, will be a long time in providing decent—not to mention equal—educational opportunities for the erstwhile forgotten half of its children.

Sat 4-9-49

IN THE SUMMER of 1947 the West Memphis School Board met to discuss the school situation—the white school situation.

The district consolidated school—a two-story brick building with a fine cafeteria and well equipped industrial arts shop in the basement, an auditorium and most everything that goes with a modern grade and high school, including nine buses to haul the kids in from the country and distant parts of town—was overcrowded. In order to accommodate the enrollment of about 800, some classes were being held in the auditorium. The primary grade, swelled by the crop of war babies, was too large for its room and was meeting in the Community House. Besides that the indoor gymnasium had no seating space for spectators.

Something had to be done—so they voted to build a new $320,000 school for the 280 high school students, leaving the old building for the children of the first eight grades.

* * *

CONDITIONS WERE BAD at the colored school, too!

The Negro school was a one-story, ten-room tarpaper shack on a muddy lot down at the end of Eighth Street by the levee on the other side of the railroad tracks. In this shack colored principal V. W. Cook and his staff of ten $100-a-month teachers dispensed education to 800 kids—Grades 1 through 8 . . . there wasn't any high school at all.

There wasn't any gymnasium; there wasn't any cafeteria, and there wasn't any plumbing—just two old tumble-down privies in the backyard. There wasn't a sidewalk within a mile of the place, and when it rained the kids waded in through sloppy, slimy Arkansas gumbo.

But the School Board members didn't know about that part of the school situation for they'd never been down to the Negro school.

So they went ahead and spent the people's money—the colored people's money and the white people's money—and they borrowed all the law would allow.

Sat 4-9-49

AND THEN, ONE week after work began on the new West Memphis school for the city's 280 white high school children, there was a fire down at the end of Eighth Street by the levee on the other side of the railroad tracks.

It was the Negro school!

The children lost their books and the underpaid teachers lost many personal possessions including a piano which belonged to one of them.

It was too bad—the School Board said. But what could they do about it? The school district was broke—all the funds were already allotted for that new high school for white children.

But wasn't the Negro school insured?

Sure it was! For every cent it was worth—$2,500 . . . that's right twenty-five hundred dollars!

And what do you know?

Building costs are high these days—it took that $2,500, too—for finishing touches on that new $320,000 high school for the white kids.

Raps Board

Chicago Defender 14d(1)

LITTLE ROCK — The Arkansas state Board of Education should take definite action to stop the practice of taking education funds appropriated for Negro schools and giving them to whites, Gov. McMath declared this week.

Education Commissioner A. B. Bonds charged last week that state school funds, which are distributed equally, are being deflected at the local level from Negro to white facilities.

The governor said he wanted the state board to take legal steps to stop this practice.

"What needs to be done must be done to provide better educational facilities and it must be done in the near future," Gov. McMath commented. "This is a responsibility we must meet."

He added that the state Education Department is conducting an intensive building survey to determine needs for both white and Negro schools.

Pointing out that state aid has about reached a saturation point, the governor said that communities must take more responsibilities in providing facilities.

Orders Arkansas Governor

14d(1)

Once a School—~~District of the~~ ~~1947 Fire~~ this was all West Memphis, Ark., had to offer more than a thousand school-age Negro children although 87 per cent of their parents owned homes and paid school taxes. It stands, half hidden by tall weeds, a mute symbol. The school board boarded up what was left of it, spread on some cheap paint, built bench-like desks and let the Negro children go back to school. That ~~was all they did.~~

Five Rooms Like This—That's all that was left of the West Memphis school after the fire in November 1947. A makeshift repair job was done after whites finished an ultra-modern school for their children. Now 310 upper grade pupils crowd into the five dingy, unlighted rooms, while the little kids—514 of them—are jammed in a one-room church. Others slip over to Tennessee and get what they call a "bootleg" education.

Discrimination (Georgia)

Irwin Suit

Editor Constitution: I just must write a few lines regarding editorial about the school suit in Irwin County. And of course as a true Southerner I regret the editorial.

In yesterday's Constitution I note an excellent article in which Herman Talmadge, as Governor states his position. No use to repeat here except to state that he considers his administration is doing a good job "improving the physical facilities of both Negro and white schools," etc. And I believe he has stated the exact truth. He blames agitators financed by radical fringe of the East, and I guess he is right. But the point I am making is, we wish from the bottom of our hearts that no real Southern leaders would editorially or otherwise champion the complaint of Negroes because their offspring at present are not going to school in marble halls. You speak of "wretched, ill-heated, unequipped shacks" where some Negroes go to school.

I wish you could see the place where I went to school, and not a word of complaint. Three weeks ago I visited one of those old field schoolhouses—not a desk except one to write on, a broken-out fireplace—crude, crude. Yet I studied and learned. You would hardly expect pupils from such a place to make Who's Who, but they did it! That is the set-up we got from public money, that is what the "government" did for us.

Now, overnight, so to speak, Negroes clamor for marble halls. If the Negro taxes had to pay for it, what kind of a place would it be! They are tremendously ungrateful. And I wish you would tell them so.

Atlanta. CLARA ROBBINS.

The "Uncle Toms" at Fort Smith

In the recent trial held at Fort Smith, at which time the NAACP sought to secure equal educational facilities for the Negroes of that city, despite the unquestioned evidence presented to the court, proving the inferiority of the Negro school, the judge held that the facilities in the dual system are equal, and that no discrimination exists. This was of course to be expected. It is in line with the infamous decision rendered sometime ago by a judge in Cleveland county, Oklahoma, at the conclusion of the Ada Lois Sipuel case.

But the outstanding feature of the Fort Smith trial was the presentation by the state of testimony from Uncle Tom Negroes who despite the miserable condition existing in the schools testified that the school board "has been nice to us' and that "no discrimination exists."

Despite this wholesale and outrageous sell-out by those who had wives or relatives teaching in the schools, there was introduced in evidence pictures which nail these Uncle Toms as liars of the first water. These pictures showed the fine white schools, their appointments, facilities, consisting among other things of a fine stadium, (which Negroes cannot use) cafeteria (which Negroes do not have), swimming pool, printing shop, metal and drafting shop, journalism classes, ceramics, and other highly cultural courses for whites which are denied to Negroes. It was further shown that the high school curriculum for Negroes has one hour per week courses in Latin and Spanish (started this year since the suit was filed), and the minimum of other courses, while the white school contained everything possible to be taught in the high school of modern day trends and practices. It was further alleged that Lincoln is now the scholastic equal of the white school, and the high school is 56 years old, the walls are cracking from the roof to the ground, the floors and stairways worn, walls crumbling, no decent toilet facilities, no cafeteria and none of the cultural courses contained in the white senior high school.

The school board defended, in the main, on the showing that they had, since the filing of the suit, erected a new elementary school ,a small home economics building, a small metal shops building and were "planning" to renovate the high school building.

At the same time attorneys for the NAACP were able to show by the same pictures that the Lincoln high school, for colored, is unsanitary, unsafe, outmoded, a fire trap and wholly inadequate to meet the demands; that the elementary schools were as well overcrowded, unsafe, unsanitary; that the Negroes graduating from lincoln high school had no junior college advantages in the city, while at the same time, the high school, junior high school and elementary schools for white children were of the finest type of construction far beyond the facilities offered Negroes both in physical facilities and curriculum, and that such constituted discrimination on account of race and a denial to the Negroes of their rights under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Fort Smith case is important in that it points up the villainy among Negroes. How under high heaven could any Fort Smith Negro on the outside of an insane asylum testify to such alleged facts as exposed in this trial, which he knows are against the best interests of his group? The answer is that these individuals were selling their souls for "thirty pieces of silver." Of course their testimony can be characterized as a dilatory tactic, for in the thinking of the Chinese, one picture is worth ten thousand words. When the exhibits presented in this trial are offered the high court it will erase in one fell sweep all of the false "fixed" testimony of black Judases.

Once before the NAACP has had to defeat prejudice in Fort Smith with pictures. When the Fort Smith Housing Authority several years ago sought to oust Negroes from their homes and property in an effort to erect a slum clearance project for whites, it made representations to Nathan Straus, then head of the United States Housing Authority, that all of the homes in the area were sub-standard. It was only when this writer went to Fort Smith and organized a branch of the NAACP, and subsequently forwarded pictures to Washington showing the nicely terraced lawns and homes, the splendid churches and business places in the banned area than an order to desist from condemnation proceedings was issued to the Fort Smith Housing Authority.

We think the Fort Smith lesson is sufficient warning to Negroes that they are certainly not meeting the challenge of first class citizenship until they rid their ranks of Uncle Tom leadership. One of the participants in a discussion in Oklahoma City Sunday said Negroes in slavery were in many respects ahead of the present generation of American blacks. No truer words were ever spoken. The Uncle Tom is a creature fashioned out of more than three centuries of oppression. He has lost all sense of self-respect and like a crow feeds upon the dead flesh of his fellows. The 18th century Negro was a Fuzzy Wuzzie, and as Kipling described him, a first class fighting man. Before he'd be a slave he'd rather be buried in his grave and he proved it by his unreserved willingness to die before he would surrender his freedom. Not only in Fort Smith, but in Oklahoma City and everywhere we must isolate the Uncle Toms from leadership.

Secondary Educational Equality

As usual much commotion has been made about the intention of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, to implement the Ada Lois Sipuel decision on the secondary educational level. In newspapers and over the radio wild statements have been made the past week about Negroes attempting to place their children in white schools, with everyone entirely overlooking the crux of the entire issue.

The furore that seems to have everyone standing on end developed out of a statement made by this writer to the United Press just before we left for the fifteenth annual session of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches. We said then, and the executive committee of the Conference confirmed our expressed opinion, that the NAACP believes the federal court intended there should be just as much equality in secondary education as in the higher brackets when it rendered the Sipuel decision. You go back and read the school schedule and compare same with the black. All one opinion if you have any doubt about what the court had in needs to do is observe the instructional equipment in Central mind. high school and compare same with what is located in the

Just think how hollow, empty and useless the Sipuel Douglass high school. decision would be if the edict of the court did not reach down It is not enough to say that the new vocational-technical to enforce equality in the grades. When a student enters high school will soon start. If you are going to answer the college he should certainly enter there standing on a solid question posed by the NAACP you are going to tell the Ne"Three R" base, which would most assuredly be impossible groes what will be taught in that high school as it relates to if the student has previously been condemned to an inferior, the building trades. A Negro boy when he finishes manual contracted grade school course. There is no way to make arts at Douglass high school cannot build a house. He can consistency or sense out of the Sipuel decision but to say the possibly fashion a hat rack or a cigarette stand, but he'll never court intends from now on there shall be educational equality know how to plumb a house or wire it by taking the manual on all levels from the primary, intermediate on up to and in- training course at Douglass. cluding the college level.

We have read statements made by school officials since Take the GI course being given on the campus at Douglass high for returned soldiers. We took the white director we criticized the high school course in the Oklahoma City to task when he visited our office last spring because of the separate school district, but no amount of rationalization will lack of instruction in the building trades. This official tried do away with the fact that the Negro high school course is to lay the blame on the Douglass administrative staff. He inferior to that of the white, and that it is contracted so that claimed they did not recommend it, but we know differently. it does not include much of the skills in the building trades The courses offered are determined by the state vocational and crafts as offered in the white schools. All one needs for boards, packed with representatives of union labor, who are confirmation of what we aver is to secure a copy of the white

determined that no Negro will be skilled in tax supported schools of this state prepared to enter in competition with union labor. There is where the trouble lies and the fault does not rest on the shoulders of the Negro teacher.

In Oklahoma City this very moment brick masons, electricians, plumbers and carpenters earn $20 per day. Why would we overlook this avenue of gainful employment in our public school system when it comes to the Negro boy, and substitute shoe repairing, auto mechanics (which in many instances means only auto servicing) cosmetology and barbering? Our southern schools are dominated by men who hold to the theory that the Negro child should be trained only in those fields where there is current occupational opportunity, and the theory is that the only chance for Negro youth is in servial or domestic capacities.

Mrs. Frances Edwards, who is building the beautiful Eastside addition to Oklahoma City, has had to organize an apprentice school of her own in order to prepare competent Negro workmen to build her houses. One Negro contractor recently was crying his eyes out because he could not secure Negro brick masons. We had a plumber to take care of a duplex recently and it took three times as long to do the job as it should, not because we did not have an excellent and competent Negro plumber, but because this plumber was trying to handle ten times more work than he could do. While the Negro community is stymied in this fashion the school board persists in offering shoe repairing, barbering and cosmetology to young men who could be making a small fortune in the building trades.

One can readily see that it is not so much a question of when the new vocational-technical high school is completed in Oklahoma City as it is the query regarding the courses to be taught in this new institution. We suggest the Oklahoma City school board visit Phyllis Wheatley high school in San Antonio, and see the type of building trades course offered there. The graduating class each year actually builds a house. One can see the pictures of these homes as they hang on the classroom walls. That is the kind and type of thesis the boys at Douglass should produce. Or, we would suggest the school board inspect Atkins high school, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where the school board every day trains Negro youths in the art of brick masonry. A visitor to this school will see the boys rolling their wheel barrows filled with motar and observe others laying some of the finest corners to be found in the trade. There is a definite reason why when we want Negro brick masons in Oklahoma we import them from North Carolina. That is what Forest Anderson has had to do several times in his building operations.

Now the NAACP is simply suggesting this to the Negro parent. Apply at Douglass high school in Oklahoma City for enrollment of your son in building trades courses. No one could say that is radical. Request some of the above skills be taught your son. If and when the principal tells you the school does not offer these courses, and you discover they are offered at the white high school in the same school district, could you be declared radical if you applied at Central high school for this training? This is what the court in the Sipuel decision said you could do, which means you are following constitutional process in making such request.

Only those who seek to evade the issue could possibly twist their imagination to suggest you are trying to break into a white high school. What you are doing is attempting to break into a vocational school, which the highest court in the land has declared you have the unquestioned and inalienable right to do. We do not deny the fact that we are opposed to separate schools, because we are, and we do not oppose them on the theory that we long and crave for desire to be in educational institutions with white people. We are opposed to separate schools because they are based in the conception and idea that one human being is better than another. Of course, if the Oklahoma City school board is terrorized by this viewpoint and idea of the Black Dispatch and the NAACP, it can sidestep temporarily the advance of liberalism and brotherhood in Oklahoma by placing the same type of technical, skilled teaching schedules in the new vocational-technical high school as is provided for the whites at Central.

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Florida

TAMPA CITIZENS TO TAKE SCHOOL FIGHT TO COURT FOR ADJUSTMENT

Black Dispatch Pat. 10-8-49

Irked by Double Sessions Required Because Of Crowded Conditions in Classrooms

ASK THAT DIFFERENTIALS BE ENDED

TAMPA — (ANP) — Dissatisfaction with school facilities has caused a group of Negro citizens here to plan a suit against the school board to force it to provide equal plant facilities for the county's Negro children. The Citizens committee for the Improvement of Negro schools has retained Alex Akerman Jr., Orlando attorney to represent them in the courts. Suit will be entered in Federal District court unless the school board acts on the recommendations made by the committee.

The committee has asked for:

1. The elimination of double sessions, by which one group of students attend schools from 8 a. m. until noon, and another from noon until 4 p. m.

2. Provisions of more classroom space to take care of what the committee described as overcrowded conditions.

3. Erection of gymnasiums so that a supervised recreation program may be carried out during the winter.

The school board in receipt of a letter containing the recommendations turned it over to Superintendent Crockett Farnell to answer. He said that they were doing everything humanly and financially possible to see that each child receives the best possible education.

He also said that plans were under way for increased school facilities for Negroes. A new six-room elementary school has been planned for Sulphur Springs. Additional classrooms have been planned for Middleton as well as a new lunchroom. Four portable classrooms have been added to the Plant City elementary school.

Perry Harvey, official of the longshoremen's union and chairman of the Citizens' committee charged that overcrowded conditions have resulted in split sessions which are a serious threat to the Negro community in that they contribute to juvenile delinquency.

W. H. Gordon, local undertaker on the committee said working parents cannot supervise their James T. Hargrett, Tampa merchant, Blythe Andrews, editor of the Florida Sentinel, and E. E. Broughton, insurance executive, also asked for a qualified Negro supervisor. They declared that the schools are detrimently controlled by politics.

The letter sent to the school board requested that "all differentials in facilities between Negro and white schools be ended immediately."

It stated further, "we respectfully request that you establish immediately equal schools, as provided in the Florida State Constitution, as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and as directed by the decision o fthe courts in the recent case in Richmond, Va."

If the suit is successful it will involve a building program of more than $4,000,000.

The committee has also discussed the possibility for entering a Negro for school trustee in the freeholders election Nov. 8 although it has taken no action yet.

Akerman, white attorney for the group, is the same attorney who recently fought for the life of the three boys accused of rape in Groveland, and who is still handling the case of the six Negro students applying for admission to one of the white state universities. children until 12 in the morning and many go to school at that time raggel and dirty.

The committee which includes a Negro in Lee county.

LET GEORGE DO IT

Although we have supported federal aid to education, and endorse the greater state aid to localities which Governor Dewey signedinto law yesterday, it is clear that neither of these can be permitted to take the place of local responsibility.

On Tuesday the people of Georgia went to the polls in a referendum on the question of taxing themselves for $23,000,000 in added school aid, and $23,000,000 additional for other improvements, such as roads,health and state services.The vote against the program was 3 to 1. From Rhinebeck,N.Y.,on the same day,Mr. Benjamin Fine, our education editor, was describing the physical conditions of the schools there, which are obviously in a shocking state because of the community's failure to meet its responsibilities. A wooden garage, an abandoned rooming house, a Catholic Chapel and a Methodist parsonage serve as part of the local school plant.Nine separate makeshift buildings are used,since the main school building burned ten years ago. Four times the local voters have rejected a bond issue to build a school plant.

We submit thet such conditions as these, which are too commonly repeated throughout the land are a [illegible] indictment of the localities in [illegible] they exist. In a recent pa[illegible] supporting federal aid to educa[illegible] National [illegible] tion reported that Georgia stood next to last among the forty-eight states on average (mean) expenditure per pupil for public education from state and local sources. The report, covering 1945-46, showed that, whereas the average expenditure for the United States as a whole was $134, Georgia spent only $60. On relative financial effort made to support public schools in the same year, Georgia stood sixth from the bottom of the forty-eight states.

We do not know what considerations are at work in the minds of the Georgia voters, or those of other communities that are unwilling to face the facts on education. We do know that communities that fail to submit themselves to sacrifice for their own children's sake cannot, except with ill grace, ask state or nation, as the case may be, to come to their rescue. We strongly believe, nevertheless, that federal aid and state aid are essential to equalize educational opportunity in some communities and states where, despite heroic local efforts, the resources are lacking.

Our formula in New York State attempts to see to it that localities share responsibility to the extent of their financial means. There is some doubt that the formula is doing that in all counties, and efforts are being made toward correction. The state prescribes the standards of education. It should see to it that proper standards for school plants are met. All education, and the autonomy of local government, will suffer by permitting the locality to relax into an indolent philosophy of letting the taxpayer somewhere else carry its burden.

Over 40 Pct. Of Teachers Lack Degrees

Survey Reveals Some With No College Work

Chicago (U.P.)—More than 40 per cent of the 753,833 elementary and secondary public-school teachers do not have college degrees, according to a study by the Council of State Governments.

The study, "The Forty-eight State School Systems," also said that 3.2 per cent of the teachers have had no college preparation at all.

Fourteen States reported having some teachers with no college training. Mississippi, New York, Tennessee, Illinois, North Dakota, Georgia, Nebraska, and Colorado each reported more than 1,000 teachers in this category.

California Ranks First.

More than one eighth of all teachers employed in the 48 states have less than two years of college teaching, the study said.

California ranks first in the number of teachers with graduate degrees. Fifty-two per cent of its teachers hold masters' or higher degrees.

Five other States—Arizona, Indiana, New York, Missouri, and Oregon—reported as high as 20 per cent of their teachers with graduate degrees.

Although teachers' salaries have increased sharply over the past 10 years, they have not kept pace with the salaries and wages of other groups, the council reported.

Highest Average Salary $3,500.

States reporting the highest average annual salaries paid to their teachers in 1947-48 were:

Califonia, $3,500; New York, $3,450; Maryland, $3,335; Washington, $3,313; Arizona, $3,298; Rhode Island, $3,085; New Jersey, $3,073; Connecticut, $3,067; Nevada, $3,018, and Massachusetts, $2,960.

The study added that only 21 States reported a majority of teachers receiving salaries as high as $2,400.

I. Q. TESTS BIASED, SCIENTIST ASSERTS

Psychologist Tells Educators That 'Lower-Class' Children Are Discriminated Against

Modern intelligence tests are biased against children of the lower social and economic groups in our society, Dr. Ernest A. Haggard, Professor of Psychology at the University of Chicago, declared yesterday.

Speaking before 350 educators and testing officials at a conference sponsored by the Educational Testing Service in the Roosevelt Hotel, Dr. Haggard warned that the discriminatory effects of these tests on "lower-class" children resulted in the loss to society of "a great deal of potential ability."

Asserting that studies have indicated "no demonstrable difference in the inheritance of mental abilities in different socio-economic groups," Dr. Haggard observed that the effects of a physical and social environment could be tested. He cited the results of nutritional deficiencies on the nervous system "and other bodily tissues."

"The recipients of such handicaps," he said, "are characteristically found in the lower socio-economic groups. If, then, a lower class child were perfectly 'normal' at birth he still may, because of various factors which impede normal development, actually be subnormal by the time he is of testable age. But perhaps more important is the emotional deadening, the development of mental callouses, the disinterest in life and the loss of willingness to respond to it, that often accompanies severe deprivation."

Tests Must Be Valid

"No one would think of giving an intelligence test standardized on American children to a child in Bali, or France, or South Africa, and expect the results to mean very much," Dr. Haggard continued. "But few have accepted the fact that results of such testing might be invalid if it is given to a child on the other side of the tracks."

One of the factors that must be considered, he said, is that children from "privileged, or middle class, homes receive a range of experiences and acquire a range of motivations which prepare them much more adequately for favorable performance on our present type of intelligence tests than is the case with lower-class children."

Holding that the customary procedures of testing were invalid for determining "the mental abilities of children reared in a lower-class culture," Dr. Haggard suggested that more information about such cultures was needed. He declared that although it was impossible to devise "a culturally free test," it would be possible to formulate one based "on a range of experience which is sufficiently common to all children in our society."

Discrimination Clouds Results

After noting that the content of present intelligence tests in such matters as "vocabulary and verbal forms" were "biased in favor of the middle-class child, and against the lower-class child," Dr. Haggard said that experiments showed that a removal of discriminatory elements in tests significantly reduced the differences in performances between the two groups.

Dr. Anne Anastasi, Professor of Psychology at Fordham University, told the conference that "tests cannot be constructed in a vacuum" and that they "must be designed to meet specific needs." She continued:

"Some statements made regarding tests imply a belief that tests are designed to measure a spooky, mysterious 'thing' which resides in the individual and which has been designated by such terms as 'intelligence,' 'ability level' or 'innate potentiality.'

"The assumption seems to be that such 'intelligence' has been merely overlaid with a concealing cloak of culture. All we would thus need to do would be to strip off the cloak and the person's 'true' ability would stand revealed. My only reaction to such a viewpoint is to say that, if we are going to function within the domain of science, we must have operational definitions of tests."

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General

Segregated Areas

White Pupil Costs Nearly Double Negro

1-30-49

Washington

In States with segregated schools, white children get an education almost twice as expensive as that for Negroes, the Office of Education said yesterday.

The agency released a study of 1945-46 enrollments in the 17 States and the District of Columbia, where segregation of white and Negro pupils is practiced.

It said the average expense for each white pupil in daily attendance was $104.66 a year, and each Negro pupil, $57.57.

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In 1947, when Negro students formed 44.8 per cent of the District school population, 44.2 per cent of the total school budget was allotted to Negro schools.

Funds available for administration and operation of schools were split 38.400 per cent for Negro schools and 61.60 per cent for white schools. The District allocated 72.27 per cent of funds for new construction to Negro schools and 27.73 per cent to white schools.

The average teaching salary in the white schools in the segregated areas was $1640 a year and in the Negro schools, $1134. In the white schools each teacher had, on the average, 28 pupils, and in the Negro schools, 35.

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The average length of school term in the white schools was 175 days and in the Negro schools, 170 days. In Mississippi, however, the averages were 182.6 and 140.7 days, respectively.

The average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 149 in the white schools, 139 in the schools for Negroes.

The survey counted 109 institutions for the higher education of Negroes. They had a full-time teaching staff of 4401, and an enrollment of 57,505 students of college grade and 5906 graduate students.

BIGGEST SCOOOL NEEDS: TEACHERS PLUS HOUSING

Indiana

NEA Cites Inadequate Revenue, Low Pay

Thurs. 12-8-49

Washington, Dec. 7 [Special]—A National Education association survey of the status of public schools in the current year, published recently, showed two basic shortages, too few grade school teachers, and too few school houses.

This annual report took note of the fact that in some respects the extremely serious post-war school situation had improved, but stated that the public school system is still in a period of "strain and stress."

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Both shortages were said to be complicated by such factors as inadequate school revenues, low salary schedules, ineffective taxation practices, inflated prices, lack of recruitment systems and "unattractive conditions of employment."

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36,000 Teachers Needed

Eighty per cent of the "needed additional supply" of teachers, the report stated, is in the elementary schools. The estimate of total need was put at about 36,000 additional teachers, of which about 28,800 should be elementary teachers.

The building shortage was reported as "very large" in more than half the states for urban elementary schools, and in about one-fourth of the states for rural schools.

NEA warned that this situation is "ominous" for the future of the nation's high schools when current enlarged grade school enrolments, caused by the increased birth rate of the war and post-war years, reach the high school level.

Immediate Consequences

Counting up some of the immediate consequences of shortages of teachers and of schoolrooms, the NEA said:

No less than 250,000 pupils are now on half sessions in city school systems.

Impairment of schooling, due to use of temporary and obsolete buildings, is affecting at least 1,000,000 pupils.

Overcrowded classrooms are causing "unacceptable instructional conditions" for at least another 4,000,000 elementary and secondary school students.

A state-by-state table on the school building situation in which shortages were graded as "small," "some" and "large," showed New York as one of 26 states having large shortages in urban elementary schools.

Rural Schools Suffer

The most serious teaching shortage in New York state, however, was in the rural elementary schools.

A table of estimated public school enrolment showed the rapid rise of the last four school years as follows: 1946-'47, a total of 23,759,871; 1947-'48, a total of 24,101,300; 1948-'49, a total of 24,653,383; 1949-'50, a total of 24,993,123. NEA made note of the fact that its statistical estimates fall below those of the federal office of education which puts the 1948-'49 total at 25,667,000.

A marked gain in the supply of trained teachers, cutting down the number allowed to use sub-standard certificates, was noted in the report. The gain in teachers was estimated at about 20,000 for the year reported on, which was accompanied by a drop of about 10,000 in the number of emergency certificates in use. But state school authorities are quoted as saying that the outlook for an adequate supply of new teachers for elementary schools in the next three years is not good.

Position Not Improved

On teachers' salaries, the report was that altho they have gained in amount in most states since 1940, the economic position of the average teacher today is not substantially better than just prior to the war. The estimated average teacher's salary for the current year was put at $2,985. This was said to be equal in purchasing power to $1,760 just before the war.

Alaska, Hawaii and Puetro Rico were reported to be suffering from the school construction shortage

SELFISH EDUCATORS

Teachers Who Advocate Jim-Crow Schools Are a Disgrace to Profession

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

IT IS an established and irrefutable verity that selfish, short-sighted colored educators have contended and schemed for segregated schools in the North and the West. This travesty has been committed, coldbloodedly, by certain pedagogues who set out to secure teaching jobs for themselves in state and municipally supported high and grammar schools at any cost.

Mr. Bibb

This craven attitude was always fraught with the possibility of embarrassing repercussions and disturbing reactions. The chickens of these benighted and single-tracked teachers are now coming home to roost.

When a bill was recently passed in the Illinois Legislature prohibiting the appropriation of state funds for schools that segregate and jim crow, a wave of protest surged up.

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THE CHICAGO Daily News, published and edited by John S. Knight, who also publishes newspapers in Detroit, Akron and Miami, has declared in a bristling editorial that the new law is unworkable. According to the Knight publication in Chicago, and I quote:

"Negro teachers, in particular, oppose it. They fear that if mixed classes are forced on the district that only white teachers would be hired. Negro teachers would lose their jobs."

If the assertion of the Daily News is based on authentic facts, then these colored teachers in Illinois would prefer a segregated, jim-crow educational system, if their jobs are at stake.

VERNON NICKELL, Illinois state superintendent of schools, had previously stated that colored teachers in certain sections of Illinois had vigorously advocated separate schools for colored people. The fact that a few acquisitive educators place their own welfare above the intellectual freedom and emancipation of their fellow-men does not justify the continuance of jim-crow education in Illinois or anywhere else.

But we must admit that many qualified teachers have been red-handedly guilty of fostering and establishing segregated schools above the Mason-Dixon Line.

There were no jim-crow schools in Indianapolis, nor in Gary before notorious Uncle Tom educators schemed, nefariously, to create them and at the same time secure positions for themselves. These shameful activities are thrown up to us now. They haunt us. The pendulum is swinging back. The chickens are coming home to roost.

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IT IS AGREED, with almost complete unanimity, by the outstanding educators in America, that segregated schools and jim-crow education are bad and outmoded. The highest courts in our land have ruled against such insiduous forms of so-called democratic activity. Segregation is being embattled on every front.

It is one of America's most provocative and blistering issues. It is to be noted that white educators of the South are conceding that justice of unrestricted educational opportunities for colored Americans. In truth education is deemed everywhere as being one of the most practical and feasible methods of promoting better interracial relations.

That is why there can be no temporizing with the selfish, scheming teacher of color, who will challenge the onward march of educational progress with cowardly machinations for segregation.

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THERE ARE individuals with "souls so small that a thousand of them can dance upon the point of a needle at one time." These despicable creatures and distasteful persons are so mendacious that they will imperil and impair the progress of their own flesh and blood.

Unfortunately, they are able to find a ready audience with hypocritical, reactionary white people. They get the ears of tyrants, hypocrites and white imperialists. They gain favor and prestige with those who advocate social, economic and educational separation of the races.

They become "advisers and counselors" on "race relations." And not at all surprising, they shrewdly and craftily gain access to the white man's pocketbook. But their children, their brothers and sisters are compelled to pay a terrific price.

• • •

PATTERNS of segregated schools are tolerated and promoted in large cities like Chicago. The henchmen of this damnable system are those despicable colored exploiters, who come out in the public in the guise of practical educators. They have the rare faculty of fooling many of the bright boys of their own race, too.

A certain jim-crow, industrial school in Chicago has been press-agented in many of the most widely circulated magazines in America. This segregated, jim-crow school has received more publicity in the last three years than all of the colleges and graduate schools in America attended by colored students.

White people, for the most part, are loathe to lower the bars. It takes pressure to gain performance. They acquire power by pointing the accusing finger at the selfish colored teacher. In contending against "democracy" in education, they proclaim, as in Illinois, "The colored teachers do not want it."

The Baltimore Afro-American of Saturday, September 3, has a story on page 9, covering the Tennessee Conference of NAACP branches, held at Jackson on Thursday and Friday, August 25-26. Principally, the story deals with the speech made by Mr. Gloster B. Current, the National Director of Branches. In the course of the article, the following quotation from Mr. Current's speech appears:

"There are yet some among us who are afraid to seek the elimination of the segregated, unequal jim-crow school for fear teaching and administrative positions will be denied colored people.

"Qualified colored teachers and administrators have nothing to fear in a non-segregated school system. The unqualified should not be teaching anyway."

Having heard the speech delivered by Mr. Current, we can testify that the above quotation in the Afro-American is a substantial reproduction of the orator's "flight of fancy." We can also testify that Mr. Current's remarks, above quoted, did not arouse any enthusiasm among his hearers.

We daresay that Mr. Current's remarks are passed up by other Southerners, as they are passed up by his fellow-workers in the NAACP Southern branches, as deserving the same evaluation that the country boy gave to the fizzing glass of drugstore soda he was trying to coax his mother to drink, as she started to run away from the concoction.

"Aw come on and drink it, mother," said her son, "it ain't nothing but sweet wind."

We feel sure that Mr. Current learned at Jackson, Tenn., that his followers in that meeting were in no fighting mood for majoring getting the segregated school system abolished. What they, like many other Southerners are doing, is uniting with NAACP officials in the effort to EQUALIZE educational opportunities for colored people. If the South can equalize educational opportunities under its present system, colored people will be for the system as it stands. What all sensible colored people know is that in many areas of the Southern School system, and especially in the professional and graduate schools, it is going to be a sheer impossibility to do this by following a strict racial segregation pattern.

But with regard to the elementary and high school phases of education, equalizing can take place and is taking place in some parts of Tennessee. Sensible colored peoeple are confident that equalization of educational opportunities will solve the segregation problem on just about the same basis it has been solved in the Northern ghettoes. "Up North" the colored high and elementary schools thrive in just about the same way they thrive down South, except for one fact, which is that colored teachers and would-be-administrators do not "thrive" as numerously as they thrive "Down South." That is the reason why so many of our Northern-educated teachers must come South to get an opportunity to use their education.

When Mr. Current says that "qualified teachers and administrators" have nothing to fear he is merely theorizing. He is not looking the facts in the face. He is not giving thought to the long, and for many years, futile fight qualified teachers and adminisrators in Richmond, Virginia waged to get to be principals of strictly colored schools Mr. Current is a young man and possibly does not know that the colored schools of Richmond had white principals for many years and colored men and women didn't have a chance to "break into" the principalships.

We seriously doubt that all of the qualified colored teachers up North have landed teaching and supervising jobs, and that only the unqualified compose the fine array of teachers who come South to get work.

Sensible Southerners want educational opportunities equalized, and they do not lose as much sleep as do our Northern friends over the racial complexion of schools. They know full well what is sure to follow the establishment of equal facilities in all of the schools of the South.

EQUAL SCHOOL DEMANDS HIT NEW AREAS

New demands by Negroes for equal educational facilities for their children in Georgia were disclosed yesterday. Negro parents have served formal petitions with six more school systems throughout the State.

The petitions have been filed with the Walton, Bullock, Greene and Baldwin County school systems and the city systems of Monroe and Statesboro.

A Federal Court suit now is pending in Irwin County where Negroes are seeking to force the county to provide equal schools for both races. The Irwin County suit was preceded months ago by a petition similar to the six latest requests.

There was no indication as to whether the new petitions would be forerunners of additional court suits, but a spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said similar petitions were being prepared to be filed in other counties.

Robert Cousins, Director of Negro Education in the State Department of Education said he had told heads of the petitioned school systems he and Pendleton Mitchell, State Director of Schoolhouse Planning, would confer with them and conduct surveys to determine how Negro facilities could be improved.

The petitions all charge unequal pay for teachers and unequal school buildings, transportation and other inequalities. A similar petition was filed several months ago with the Atlanta School System which has greatly improved its facilities for Negroes.

The increasing demand by Negroes for equal educational facilities has been used by educators as an argument for financing the Minimum Foundation Program in Georgia and by proponents of tax revision, particularly advocates of a general sales tax.

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. Nov. 23, 1949

School Suit May Wreck Ga. Finances

Sat. 8-20-49

VALDOSTA, Ga.—A suit for equalizing school facilities that may cost the state more than $41,000,000 if successful, was filed here last by 18 parents.

Patterned after action taken by Negro parents in King George county, Va., the suit charges discrimination and asks that Irwin county be prevented from making any distinction between school facilities and services provided for Negro and white children.

If the parents are able to prove a violation of the United States constitution, schools throughout the state might have to be equalized. It is estimated it would cost approximately $41,500,000 to equalize only the elementary schools, and bankrupt the state.

Named in the suit are Philip Newbern, Irwin county superintendent, and members of the county board of education.

Gainesville Meets Its Obligations

GREEN HUNTER CAN NOW REST IN PEACE.

That was the caption of an editorial in the current Gainesville News discussing the decision by the City of Gainesville to assume responsibility for the operation of Northwestern Institute, a Negro school which has served a splendid purpose for the past 40 years.

"Green Hunter was a colored preacher who preached and taught throughout this section for many years," explains the News. "In his early lifetime there were few Negro schools in North Georgia and none above grammar school grade. Through his leadership the Negro Baptists of North Georgia founded Northwestern Institute on East Myrtle Street and successfully operated the Institute for some 40 years, providing education for colored children throughout this section of Georgia.... But the day of district denominational schools has passed with the State and cities providing more and better grammar and high school facilities for Negroes in their communities.... Of the 127 students presently enrolled, only two are from outside the city of Gainesville and none from outside the county."

And so Gainesville's Board of Education is assuming operation of the institution, using it as the basis for an expanded Negro school program in that progressive city.

We join with the News in commending the action which assures that Green Hunter's work, the advancement of his race, will continue. And we respectfully suggest that, in the knowledge that their community is fulfilling its responsibility to its youth—black and white—Gainesville's conscientious citizenry, even as Green Hunter, will rest a little more peacefully.

Report Petitions Being Prepared For Other Filings

Negroes in Walton, Bulloch, Greene and Baldwin counties and the cities of Monroe and Statesboro have filed petitions asking for equal school facilities for their children.

The president of the Atlanta division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, C. L. Harper, said here last night that petitions are also being prepared for filing in several other Georgia counties in the very near future.

Harper said that a formal petition must be submitted before a suit can be filed to force action by boards of education.

The petitions filed with these six boards are similar in nature to the ones filed in Irwin county several months ago.

Harper asserted that the NAACP is advising parents who feel their children are being discriminated against to sent boards of education formal petition, rather than to contact them in person or by letter.

The State school department said that surveys are being planned in Bulloch and Greene counties so that ways could be worked out whereby colored school facilities might be improved.

Atty. Walden Hits Back at Talmadge

ATLANTA—"I do not try lawsuits in the public press, A. T. Walden, attorney for the Georgia State Conferenc of NAACP Branches, said in reply to a radio attack b Gov. Herman Talmadge on the NAACP suit to equaliz public school facilities in Irwin County.

In a rabble-rousing, hate-inspiring speech on Oct. 22, Governor Talmadge denounced Mr. Walden, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and the NAACP for their demands for enforcement of the Constitution, which the Governor described as a "dangerous and revolutionary attack."

Bitterly, the Governor announced:

"We shall fight this dastardly effort with all the strength and resources we have . . . We will fight them in the state courts. We will fight them in the Federal courts, and will fight them in the counties and in the cities. We will fight them before Congress and before all the boards and commissions in the land. We will fight in our newspapers and over the radio. We intend to fight hand-to-hand with all our weapons, and we will never submit to one inch of encroachment on our traditional pattern of segregation."

In reply, Mr. Walden deplored "most deply the fact that our Governor has seen fit to drag a lawsuit out of the courts where it properly belongs, into the newspapers where it does not belong." Governor Talmadge, as a lawyer himself, must recognize the impropriety of such an attack, Mr Walden said.

The Irwin County case is scheduled to come to trial in the Federal District Court on Nov. 10. The NAACP annonuced that it would not be deterred from going through with the case by the Governor's attack.

Walden countered:

For forty years, less three, I have tried lawsuits in the courthouses of Georgia, never in the public press. It is now too late a day—in the post-meridian of my professional career — to be swerved from that course by implied suggestions emanating even from the Chief Executive of Georgia, who, himself as a lawyer, must recognize the impropriety of such recourse, from the standpoint of legal ethics.

"Courts are established to adjudicate the complaint of litigants. That is the democratic way. That is the American way. What Negroes are unable to achieve by fervent appeals to the consciences of the people of Georgia and by the orderly recourse to judicial processes, they will be content to leave to the considerate opinion of mankind and to the unerring judgment of an overruling Providence. Negroes will never invoke the aid of the Almighty to help them perpetuate injustice against any of His children who happen to be weak.

"It is most unfortunate for all Georgians that their Chief Executive evidently intends to fertilize anew a soil which has already borne more bitter fruit than can be made palatable by a generation of tolerance and good-will.

"As to the Governor's imputation of communistic sympathies to me, I wish merely to say that if volunteering to fight for one's country and working unceasingly and unselfishly for nearly forty years for the uplift of one's race and for the welfare of one's state do not refute that charge, then no mere words from me can be of any avail. I confess, however, that I am deeply concerned lest the termites of racial prejudice and intolerance from within might eventually make our America vulnerable from communism from without."

— FORTIETH IN "FIFTY" —

ATTORNEY WALDEN

GOVERNOR TALMADGE

Georgia Parents File Suits Asking For Equal Schools

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Suit was filed last week in the U. S. District Court at Valdosta by eighteen Negro parents against Irwin County, charging that the county did not operate equal educational facilities for Negro and white students.

Named as defendants in the suit were the Board of Education and the county superintendent of schools. Plaintiffs demanded that the county be enjoined from making any distinction between colored and white school facilities. They claimed that present practices in the county violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

New School Crisis Is Coming

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, head of the Georgia Education Association, has cited some figures which ought to serve as a warning that a new school crisis will confront the State soon. Atlanta Ga

Georgians would do well to begin thinking of ways and means to meet it.

Forty percent of the white school buildings in the State, said Dr. Aderhold, and 94 percent of the Negro school buildings are unfit for school purposes. Constitution

The situation in regard to white school buildings is bad enough, but it is more than twice as bad with Negro school buildings. Most Georgians have been aware of the situation for years. There has been ample warning that steps to eliminate the disparity would have to be taken, but little has been done so far. Mon. 9-19-49

A group of Negroes in Irwin County has brought suit in Federal Court charging that Negro school children are not provided facilities comparable to those for whites. There is little doubt about the verdict.

This suit, as Irwin County and State school officials well know, will affect every county in Georgia. It will mean that a great deal more money will have to be spent on schools. It will bring on another crisis which will be a crisis only because of our indifference to a situation which court decisions for the past several years have shown must be remedied.

Because we have declined to move when we could do so in a leisurely way, we now shall be forced to move quickly in order to preserve segregation in schools. And it is going to cost money.

Lack of adequate buildings is only one of the many weaknesses of Georgia schools. Transportation is poor. Teachers are underpaid and for that reason many prefer to teach in a neighboring State. That also means instruction often is inadequate. And what is true of Georgia generally is especially true of Negro schools.

Even without the necessity of providing vastly improved facilities for Negro school children, Georgia education figured to come to another "crisis" in a few months, about time the January session of the General Assembly is convened. It will be a bigger and more certain one now.

We frequently have chided educators for holding out their hands for more money as the solution for every school problem that confronts the State. We still don't think money will cure all our educational ills but it undeniably is true we are going to need a great deal more of it soon.

The only problem for taxpayers is deciding how they'd rather pay it.

Parents Sue Ga. County for Equal School Service

Afro-American Sat. 8-20-49

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Charges of discrimination in providing educational facilities for white and colored students were contained in a suit filed last week in the U. S. District Court at Valdosta by 18 parents against the Irwin county board of education and the school superintendent.

The plaintiffs asked the court to enjoin the county from making any distinction between colored and white school facilities, practices which violate the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. 14th Amd.

Bill of Complaint

Their grievances follow:

1. The county operates seven modern white schools valued at $344,723, and 17 antiquated colored schools worth only $13,175.

Of the latter, 11 are assigned one teacher each; three, two teachers each; five are located in churches, the others in lodge halls.

2. White schools have such added facilities as auditoriums and cafeterias, but the colored schools do not.

LIBRARY TRANSPORTATION

3. Library funds are allotted on an average of $6 per white child, compared with 40 cents per colored student each school year. For white children, there are five books per pupil, for colored children, only two-tenths of a book per child.

4. All white children are given bus transportation, but only one-fifth of the colored children receive such service. Baltimore Afro

5. White schools average 175 teaching days a year to only 143 days for colored schools.

SALARY DIFFERENTIAL

6. Colored teachers are paid less than white teachers.

7. There are 20 non-teaching employees in the white schools and none in the colored ones. White schols get janitor service; colored institutions do not.

Atlanta Education Board Accused Of Bias To Negro Pupils

Atlanta, Ga. Daily Record

By C. W. GREENLEA

"The difference between the per-pupil investment' in school plants for white and Negro children has steadily increased over the past three years." Tues. 8-16-49

This is the conclusion reached in a 13 page study made public Saturday by the Atlanta Urban League, after comparing appropriations by the Atlanta Board of Education covering a period from August 1946 to August 8, 1949. Atlanta Ga.

The League, nationally recognized as an authoritative fact-finding agency, based its present figures largely on reports from the city comptroller's office. The study reveals that out of $9,000,000 in bond money voted by Atlanta citizens in 1946 for improvement of public schools, 101.7 per cent of that allocated for white schools has already been appropriated, but only 68.8 per cent of the amount allocated for Negro schools has been appropriated to date.

SUIT PROBABLE

The Urban League's latest report came, significantly enough, only one week after Negro parents of Irwin County, Georgia filed suit in Federal court at Valdosta to force equalization of school facilities in the county.

Contacted in his offices at Atlanta University, Dr. William M. Boyd, state NAACP president stated: "Negro parents have been patient in their requests for equal opportunities for their children; the Atlanta Board of Education, it seems, leaves them with no alternative but resort to the courts."

C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch, NAACP, commenting on the report, declared: "It is our intention to go to court in the near future."

The bond total of 9 million dollars was ear-marked from a 20 million dollar issue voted for over-all civic improvements. $5,509,750 was to be set aside for white schools and $3,261,500 included for colored. To date, $5,603,542.02 has been made available for new white schools, additions and improvements to others; for the Negro projects only $2,147,544 has been appropriated.

DOUBLE-SESSIONS

Because the 13,000 Negro elementary school children enrolled in the 1948-49 term are overcrowded for lack of buildings and classrooms, 90 percent of them attended school only two or three hours each day in "double-sessions, the League report states.

It added, gloomily, that little improvement in this condition can be expected in 1949-50, since only 42 new elementary classrooms will be available.

Previous reports of the Urban League had set 177 additional classrooms as a needed minimum for Negro children, and a strict following of the bond proposal would have brought the total to that number.

One new school, the John Hope, at Boulevard and Irwin Streets, along with converting the C. W. Hill School on Piedmont Ave., to colored, and the building of additional classrooms to Davis Street, Ware, and Johnson, will provide the 42 room addition this year, but this total is far from the needed 177, and in light of the appropriations for white schools, lends weight to the charges of the Atlanta NAACP that the city's school facilities are discriminatory.

TREND GETS WORSE

The League report explains that educational opportunity for each child in a given school system can be measured by the amount of money spent per child, to purchase the necessary educational facilities and services. This measure is known as the "average per pupil expenditure" of the "unit cost" of a particular educational service. It is determined by dividing the total amount spent for educational facilities and services by the total number of children served by the school system .

Differences between the unit of per-pupil costs in school plant investment for Negro and white children, carried in a diagram, highlights, the League's report. The diagram shows that the trend of Atlanta's school system is toward inequality, rather than equality of educational opportunity; (1946-47) white, $439.27; Negro, $128.89 (1947-48) white, $383.87; Negro, $153.42 1948-49) white, $570.00; Negro $228.05.

Georgia Plans Fight On School Bias Suit

Atlanta, Ga. Journal 8-20-49

Georgia's legal minds are working ...ertime in preparation for an all- ...t fight in the important Irwin ...unty case charging discrimination ...gainst Negro schools. Millions of tax dollars depend on ...e outcome of the case which could ...ean a court order indirectly de- ...anding that Georgia put its Negro ...chools on a par with white schools. The state law department was ...rown into the case Thursday by ... executive order from Governor ...erman Talmadge which "directed ...d authorized" the legal minds to ...ter the fight.

The case opens Monday. Charges ...at the Irwin county school board ...scriminated against Negro pupils ... alloting education funds will be ...red.

Attorney General Eugene Cook ... already begun studying the ...tuation. He will be assisted by B. ... (Buck) Murphy, who was named

Equal Opportunity

Editor Constitution: Although it is true that our Southern way of life does include segregation, it is equally true that no way of life should be dedicated to the maintenance of inequalities between the two groups. To put an end to inequalities does not mean to end segregation; to say that it does is to deliberately misconstrue the true import of an attempted social advance in order to make of it a political football to be kicked about in the interest of stirring up feelings—and votes.

A suit soon to be before the Federal District Court demands that the Negro children of Irwin County be granted equal educational facilities. This by no stretch of the imagination means the same educational facilities that are now used by white children in Irwin (or any other) county. If someone should demand that our schools for white children in Georgia be equal to those for white children in North Carolina, would that mean he proposed that we send all of our Georgia children to North Carolina schools? Of course not!

Gov. Talmadge, however, recently said this suit was an attempt to end segregation in our schools, that ultimately the Negroes would seek social equality, and that all the resources at his command would be directed toward defeating it. The Governor knows that segregation is an integral part of our Southern culture, that it would not be in the interest even of the Negroes to attempt to abolish it, and that it is in the interest of all that it be maintained, therefore he probably feels that any means may be resorted to in order to maintain our "Southern way of life." But surely it isn't necessary or right to seek to deprive any group of American children the right to equal education.

Atlanta ROBERT B. HARRIS.

Epistle to Fulton Countians

Fulton County School Board has taken advantage of National Education Week, Nov. 6-12, to write a letter to the parents.

It is an interesting letter.

It reveals, very starkly, the facts of a frequent theme on this page—namely, that more and more people are moving to the urban areas, putting greater and greater burdens on every public agency. It means fewer people in rural regions. It means some sort of State recognition, not merely in Georgia, but in every State, of the problem of the cities which today are called upon to support a growing share of the population.

Fulton County is already bonded to the hilt for school purposes. Despite the recent bond issue, which will expand the system to what five years ago was regarded as a safe margin, the system is nearing a crisis.

The chief factors in the crisis are these:

1. The enrollment of the Fulton County schools is at present increasing by 2,000 per year. Next year, 1950-51, will see a minimum increase of 3,500 pupils in our schools due to the new twelfth grade, plus the normal annual increase.

2. Because of this increase in enrollment, Supt. West estimates that the system will need at least 100 additional teachers for the year 1950-51, whose salaries alone will require an additional expenditure of $225,000. There are now 976 teachers in our system. Included in this number are 217 teachers whose salaries are paid entirely by Fulton County without any State support.

3. Salaries of Fulton County teachers have been increased 15 to 20 percent within the past five years. Despite this increase, however, the salaries of Fulton County teachers are still 10 to 15 percent lower than those of the teachers in the neighboring system of Atlanta.

4. During the year 1948-49 Fulton County spent $128.37 for the education of each pupil in the system. This amount was considerably below the national average.

5. The Fulton County Board of Education transports 3,500 school children daily at an annual cost of $100,000.

6. The problems relating to sufficient money for teacher salaries and to maintenance of physical equipment are very acute; however, the problem relating to the housing of pupils is equally acute. The Fulton County School System is bonded to the limit and it will be impossible for several years to issue additional bonds for building purposes.

7. The Fulton County Board of Education is now levying the maximum millage which it can under the State Constitution and is also bonded to the legal limit. In view of the increasing enrollment and needs of housing, additional teachers, higher teacher salaries, transportation, janitorial service and plant maintenance we are faced with a serious situation.

Fulton County has moved far toward equalization of salaries for Negro teachers and facilities for Negro children. Fifty percent of teachers' salaries now are even. By next September all will be. Expenditures per pupil are not yet even, but Fulton County is not defending substandards, but is attempting to remedy them. The expenditure per Negro pupil in 1946 was $47.25. Last year it was $94.80. Capital investment in Negro school plants was $248,819 in 1946. Last year it was $802,823. (Many rural counties have done nothing to equalize facilities, as required by Georgia's own laws, in which the Federal Government had no hand. The worst mistake Georgia can make in the face of Federal Court interpretations is to attempt to "defend" substandards.)

The Board is, of course, seriously concerned. Most of the growth is white population. Atlanta also is doing an improving job with Negro children. But Fulton County's Negro school population is one-fifth. In the city it is one-third.

An example of why the enrollment is increasing is Blair Village, near Lakewood. Families already are moving into the 1,000 units. This means about 800 new students in a school which was crowded a few years ago with 199 total enrollment.

The State Legislature ought to realize what is happening and assist the metropolitan areas and cities. It makes sense from a State standpoint. The people of the areas certainly must understand what is happening.

We congratulate the Board on its letter.

It is like the bell that rings at the railroad crossing when the train is coming.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Gainesville Meets Its Obligations

GREEN HUNTER CAN NOW REST IN PEACE.

That was the caption of an editorial in the current Gainesville News discussing the decision by the City of Gainesville to assume responsibility for the operation of Northwestern Institute, a Negro school which has served a splendid purpose for the past 40 years.

Green Hunter was a colored preacher who preached and taught throughout this section for many years," explains the News. "In his early lifetime there were few Negro schools in North Georgia and none above grammar school grade. Through his leadership the Negro Baptists of North Georgia founded Northwestern Institute on East Myrtle Street and successfully operated the Institute for some 40 years, providing education for colored children throughout this section of Georgia. . . . But the day of district denominational schools has passed with the State and cities providing more and better grammar and high school facilities for Negroes in their communities. . . . Of the 127 students presently enrolled, only two are from outside the city of Gainesville and none from outside the county."

And so Gainesville's Board of Education is assuming operation of the institution, using it as the basis for an expanded Negro school program in that progressive city.

We join with the News in commending the action which assures that Green Hunter's work, the advancement of his race, will continue. And we respectfully suggest that, in the knowledge that their community is fulfilling its responsibility to its youth—black and white—Gainesville's conscientious citizenry, even as

School Official Replies To Negro Lawsuit

Georgia is doing more for its Negro school children, proportionately, than for its white students, Dr. J. I. Allman, Assistant State School Superintendent said yesterday.

His statement was in reply to a suit filed in U. S. District Court at Valdosta by 18 parents of Irwin County Negro school children, in which the petitioners sought equal educational facilities for Negroes in Georgia.

The only trouble, he said, is that the Negro was so far behind, from the standpoint of educational facilities, that it will take years to bring him on an equal educational footing.

The petitioners asked the court to declare that alleged discrimination against Negro school children in Irwin County is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The suit was brought against the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education of Irwin County, of which Ocilla is the seat. It was filed by registered mail by A. T. Walden, Atlanta Negro attorney, who is President of the Atlanta Urban League.

Dr. Allman said that apparently the only hope of bettering education in Georgia rests with the Federal Government. He expressed the belief that Georgia itself would never meet school needs.

"We need $200,000,000 for buildings alone," he stated. "There is absolutely no hope of either whites or Negroes getting any substantial aid insofar as buildings are concerned. There's just no money appropriated for new buildings."

He cited, however, the fact that the gap between the salaries of Negro and white school teacers of Georgia has gradually been narrowed until today the differential is only seven percent. Moreover, he said, white school children, by the thousands, are suffering just as much as Negroes.

The petition of the Negroes cited a lack of cafeterias, auditoriums and other facilities to improve education in the Negro schools.

The petition stated that white schools in Irwin County are valued at $344,723, whereas Negro schools are valued at $13,175. Library funds for Negroes average 40 cents per year per child; for white children the average is $6, the petition states.

The suit sets forth that the differences in the white and Negro systems are traditional. It charges that repeated petitions for improvement of conditions have been ignored.

Georgia Suit Asks School Equality For Negroes

Valdosta, Ga., Aug. 9 (AP).—The Federal courts today were asked to make Georgia equalize white and Negro educational facilities.

If successful, and there is ample precedent, the State would have to pay out more than $41,500,000.

The suit was brought by 18 Negro parents against Irwin County School Superintendent Philip [illegible] and the county board of education.

Patterned after the successful King George County, Va., action King-George County, Va., action, the suit involked the fourteenth—equal rights—amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The suit charged discrimination and asked that the county school system be enjoined permanently from making any distinction in the facilities and services between white and Negro children.

We Can't Quarrel With Our Own Laws

Some years ago we wrote here that unless a positive start was made toward obeying our own laws establishing separate but equal schools, a suit would be filed in Federal court requiring us to obey the laws written and enacted by our own legislators.

We wrote also that the thoughtful people, the leaders of civic and church and educational affairs, ought to see the inevitable and get something started in all our counties.

The article concluded with these words: "When the suits are filed, let us have the grace not to become angry about them, because the laws are our laws, and no Negro had any part in preparing them or enacting them. They are our creation and we cannot in honesty object to someone demanding we carry out the law."

A suit has been filed in Irwin County.

It points out the law requiring separate but equal school facilities and charges, among other things:

1. That the county operates seven modern white schools and 17 antiquated Negro schools. Of the Negro schools 11 are one-teacher schools; three are two-teacher schools; five are located in Negro churches, and others are located in Negro lodge halls.

2. That white schools have auditoriums, cafeterias and other facilities to improve the quality of education. Negro schools have none of these.

3. That the value of the white schools and their equipment is $344,723. The Negro schools are estimated to be worth $13,175, according to official reports.

4. That library funds for white children average $6 per year and 40 cents per year for Negroes. That there are five books for each white child, and less than two-tenths of a book for each Negro child.

5. That bus transportation is provided for all whites, but less than one-fifth of the Negro children have transportation available.

6. That white schools average 175 teaching days, while Negro schools average 143 days. That some schools have only 94 teaching days per year.

7. That there is a difference in salaries paid white and colored teachers.

We don't believe Georgians want to discriminate in the separate school systems. But in most of our counties we do. Whether they wish to or not, the law is not going to permit it.

The way out is to obey the law. We can't do that as long as we have 159 counties. A reduction would help. More and more the future indicates some steps must be taken. One of them is a new tax structure to bring in larger revenues.

Anyhow, we made the laws and said that was the way we wanted it. We can't quarrel when it pinches.

Meanwhile, each County Board will do well to call in the Negro school leaders and together initiate plans to equalize facilities and salaries. Time is what we need, and such a start, honestly made, will gain time. It all goes to show it is cheaper to do the right thing. Had we done so from the start—as we should have—there would now be no issue or great cost.

State Asked To Help Irwin in School Suit

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Georgia's Board of Education yesterday was asked to help finance Irwin County's defense in Federal Court of a Negro suit demanding equal school facilities.

Chairman George Whitman, Jr., announced the State Board would take the matter under consideration.

Irwin County Supt. Philip Newborn told the State Board that the result would affect counties throughout the State, Irwin County felt it should receive the financial assistance in defending the case.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook recently declined to intervene, declaring the State is not involved as yet in the suit against the County Board.

The State Board also granted salary increases to teachers in four special schools and employees in three divisions of the State Department of Education.

Ten percent salary increases were given teachers in the School for the Blind, School for the Deaf, North Georgia Trade School, and South Georgia Trade School. This will be in line with pay raises granted other Georgia teachers recently.

The pay of employees of the vocational, textbook, and library divisions will be brought on a par with employees of other divisions.

Further payment of State school funds into Walton County was jeopardized, when the constitutionality of the Walton County Board of Education was challenged. The State Board will ask the Attorney General to determine whether Walton's Board is properly constituted.

A group of Good Hope patrons protested the County Board's moving three high school classes into Monroe High School. It charged that one member of the County Board resides in an independent school system area, which is prohibited by law. When this points was raised, State School Supt. M. D. Collins became concerned about sending further State funds to the County

The State Board approved ex- of the South Georgia pansion of the Trade School

If voted ing school fu funds are ava quested by t sociation, wo the Southeast. kind in the cluding Moyle be $48,000.

A night sc immediately- Tuition will defray ex- students" involved. Students of this section have been riding to schools in Davisboro in Washington County and Louisville in Jef-

erson County.

The State Board voided an attempt by the Dodge County Board to oust a group of Rhine School trustees shortly after they were appointed. It ruled that the following men are the legally-named trustees: J. H. Martin, Junior Conley, Dalt Buchanan, Tom Hilliard, and George Stuckey.

The Equal Facilities Suit

The equal facilities suit, filed on behalf of 18 Negro parents of Irwin County Tuesday, is the first in a series of suits to remove long standing grievances against the Georgia school system. The complainants say that inequalities exist all the way from the number of schools maintained by the county for whites to the number of school days per school year. They find that the county has failed and refused to set about this equalization and pray that these conditions be corrected by legal means.

The suit is filed. From here on county education officials will have to deal with the courts, rather than the parents, for the Supreme Court has laid down the rule. That ruling, handed down in 1938, has been overlooked, ignored or forgotten by all of the states of the South and therefore, it's time that we step in and ask that the orders of the court be obeyed. Hence, the courts, not the state, will pass on the merits of the suit.

It requires no student of mathematics to see that the counties are not being fair by the Negro students. It is too late to ask for additional time in which to erase the differentials between white and Negro school facilities. Appeals to arguments that the South is the Negro's best friend won't suffice in this instance. Neither will any specious reasoning about how far the Negro has advanced in the past several years suffice. The plain truth is, there is a wide gap between what the state provides for its white pupils over against its provision for Negro school children.

There will be other suits. On the graduate school level, the state is failing misgrably to provide for Negro students. County and state leaders of education have already been notified of the intentions of the teachers to file suits. The University System of Georgia is not providing the educational facilities for Negro graduate students, but they are wasting time trying to show how much Negro students are receiving.

Negroes have been patient. They have pleaded for additional improvements in services and facilities. Their children have been walking to inferior, one-room schools along the same highway over which white children rode in buses maintained out of tax money. We think the best interests of both the white and Negroes will be served if the school boards begin at once to bring up the Negro schools. It is morally right as well as legally binding.

Fulton Schools Move Ahead

The annual report of Fulton County Superintendent Paul West reads like that of a man who has a mind for right and justice for all of the people. Giving an account of his activities to his Board of Education Tuesday, Superintendent West said:

All beginning teachers, white and colored alike, will come into the Fulton County School System by September, 1950 on the same salary schedule. The system, he said, has made definite progress, which has resulted practically all the white teachers and approximately half of the Negro teachers on the same salary scale for 1948-50. And that as a result of the five million dollar bond issue, the school system will have many new facilities for the 1950 and 1951 term; chief among these will be:

Twenty-six individual projects, consisting of four high schools, four elementary schools, six colored elementary schools, additions to three high schools and to eight elementary schools. In other important respects Mr. West's report points to great accomplishments. For example, over the past year the system completed two new elementary schools for white youths and three for Negro youths. The heating systems were changed from hot air to steam at Campbell high, Liberty-Guinn, R. L. Hope, Garden Hills and the College Park Negro school. Dry toilets were changed to water toilets at several schools, and for the first time in the total existence of the following Negro schools, water was provided: Ben Hill, Enon, Sheltonville, Union City, Rocky Head Vernon Grove and William Road School.

The list of achievements could be multiplied. But, for our special purposes here, we wish only to lift out of it one or two facts. The first is that new teachers coming into the system in 1950 will come in under a system of equality, white and Negro. The second important fact is that from the bond issue money, the county is building schools, not on the basis of the population ratio so much as on the basis of need. And finally, the Fulton Education Board has long ago announced a plan towards equalization on its own free will and accord.

Therein lies the most important contribution the Fulton Board members have made to the cause of race relations. Salary conditions for Negro teachers are not equal to those of white teachers in Fulton County and Superintendent West has readily admitted it and is setting about correcting them. Facilities for the Negro and white pupils are not equal, but he has gone straight ahead and in time, will have these conditions corrected.

We repeat, things in Fulton County are not ideal nor according to the ruling of the Supreme Court on equal school facilities. But an honest beginning has been made. The spirit under which the Board is working is Good. And we believe that Negro parents, such as those in Irwin county, would rather wait on a superintendent like Mr. West 10 years than to wait 10 months on a superintendent who has no intention of being straight and who goes around the basic issue by trying to equalize opportunities and facilities by getting writers to say that they are equal. For such people the only thing now left for Negroes is to let the courts say if the facilities are equal.

The School Suit in Irwin

We believe it necessary for the best interests of the State and the South that we do straight thinking on the suit that has been filed in Irwin County calling on that county to provide separate but equal school facilities for Negro children.

Gov. Herman Talmadge has been quoted as referring to it as a plot. This was, to be sure, a political statement.

It is not a plot. It is a suit exactly like that filed more than two years ago in Virginia. It is a suit which will be filed in many Southern states in the months ahead.

It is important that the Governor, our state legislators and our congressional representatives assist us with some action and some straight thinking. It does not seem possible for many counties to equalize the separate buildings without federal aid.

But, it is important we face the facts. They are:

The laws of Georgia call for the school facilities to be separate but equal. The facts are that in Irwin, as in many other counties, they are not. These are laws made by Georgia legislatures. No Negro had anything to do with them. They are our own laws. There is no escaping any liability under them. A straight suit to resist our own laws is impossible. We ought not, in conscience, to be resisting the suit, but announcing action to remedy the defect.

We do not believe the people of Georgia want the Negro children to go to school in wretched, ill-heated, unequipped shacks. The flag of the State ought not to fly above such things.

We urge the Governor and all concerned to face the facts that these are our own laws we are called upon to enforce. There was no outside interference in the making of them. No Negro assisted in their preparation or their introduction in the legislature. No Negro voted on them. They are our laws.

If we refuse to provide separate but equal facilities we will reveal ourselves as unwilling to be fair and our laws to be falsely made.

There isn't the money to do the job.

But a start can be made.

And a start can delay suits until we can do what we ought to do anyhow, and what our own laws say we must do.

Talmadge Sees Segregation At Stake In Georgia School Suit

ATLANTA, Oct. 22 — (AP) — The governor of Georgia Saturday declared that racial segregation is at stake and bitterly denounced a suit to equalize Negro education in this state of the Deep South.

Gov. Herman Talmadge said the suit by 18 Negro parents in Irwin County was nothing less than an attempt to "end segregation in our schools."

The suit was entered in Federal Court Aug. 9, charging that the children of the Negroes did not have facilities equal to those offered white children.

It asked a federal injunction against discrimination in facilities or teachers under the 14th—equal rights — amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Talmadge in a talk prepared for his Saturday morning radio report to the people said the state would fight "this dastardly effort with all the strength and resources we have."

"This litigation," said Talmadge, "is the opening wedge to break down segregation in the Southern states. It is a move by disgruntled agitators from Northern states to destroy all that the far-seeing white and Negro people have accomplished in progress in the last few generations."

* * *

THEN THE GOVERNOR added:

"These agitators . . . know we cannot furnish either white or Negro schools with identical facilities overnight. This does not make any difference to them.

"What they are looking forward to is moving Negro children into the nearest, most convenient white schools."

The suit in Irwin County, scene of Georgia's 26th unsolved lynching, is patterned directly after a case in King George County, Virginia.

In that case, the federal courts ordered King George County to equalize education facilities for white and Negro children.

King George County fought the case but in the end had to issue $150,000 in bonds to finance Negro school construction.

The cost of equalizing Negro and white schools in Georgia has been estimated at nearly $200,000,000.

Talmadge declared the state is unable to meet that demand.

The suit is scheduled to be heard in the U. S. District Court at Valdosta, Ga., Nov. 10.

TALMADGE ATTACKS NEGRO SCHOOL SUIT

Accuses 'Northern Agitators' of Inspiring Court Effort to Equalize Education

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Oct. 22—Gov. Herman Talmadge today bitterly denounced a suit brought in Federal Court by eighteen Negro parents to equalize education facilities in Irwin County. He charged angrily that the aim of northern agitators is to move Negro children "into the nearest, most convenient white schools."

The Governor promised that Georgia would fight "this dastardly effort with all the strength and resources we have."

"This litigation is the opening wedge to break down segregation in the Southern States," the Governor charged. "It is a move by disgruntled agitators from Northern States to destroy all that the far-seeing white and Negro people have accomplished in the last few generations.

"These agitators . . . know we cannot furnish either white or Negro schools with identical facilities overnight. This does not make any difference to them.

"What they are looking forward to is moving Negro children into the nearest, most convenient white schools."

Governor Talmadge's attack on the suit was included in a radio address. The suit is scheduled to be heard in the United States District Court at Valdosta, Nov. 10. It was filed Aug. 9, and alleged that Negro children did not have school facilities equal to those of white children.

It asks a Federal injunction against discrimination in facilities or teachers under the 14th (equal rights) Amendment to the Constitution.

The Governor's attack brought a quick response from an official of the Southern Regional Council, an inter-racial organization of Southern leaders.

"The Constitution of the United States is clear and every Southern school system has no choice but to provide equal facilities promptly," said George S. Mitchell of Atlanta, executive director of the Council.

"The advice of the Southern Regional Council will be to proceed to do so without the necessity of law suits."

Mr. Mitchell, said there have been "two similar successful suits in Virginia."

"In the first case," he said, "the county (King George) has already built a nice $150,000 Negro high school and the last I heard was that as a consequence the suit in King George County was being dropped."

He added that the Southern Regional Council had sent a report on the King George County suit to virtually all superintendents in the South.

It has been estimated that it would cost almost $200,000,000 to equalize school facilities in Georgia and Governor Talmadge said the state could not meet the expense.

'Finish Fight' On Irwin Suit By Talmadge

Gov. Herman Talmadge yesterday pledged a "fight to the finish" against a Federal Court suit by Negroes seeking improved schools in Irwin County.

He said the suit was filed by Negro attorneys who were members of Communist-front organizations, and that its sole purpose was to break down Georgia's segregation in schools.

"We have made definite and genuine progress in improving the condition of our Negro schools to the satisfaction of Negro leaders and the white leaders who are the real, true friends of the Negro in the South," the Governor said. "All over the State Negroes are receiving far more educational benefits than they will ever contribute in taxes."

A. T. Walden, Atlanta Negro attorney and a party to the suit, retorted in a statement:

"It is most unfortunate for all Georgians that their Chief Executive evidently intends to fertilize anew the soil which has borne so much more bitter fruit than can be made palatable to a generation of tolerance and goodwill.

"I deplore the fact that our Governor has seen fit to drag the lawsuit out of the courts where it belongs into the newspapers where it does not belong. Court are established to adjudicate the complaints of litigants. That is the democratic way."

Talmadge said his administration not only is improving the physical facilities of both Negro and white schools, but it is making great gains toward equalizing salaries for comparable qualifications.

"These agitators financed by the radical fringe of the East know we cannot furnish either white or Negro school children with identical facilities overnight," Talmadge added. "This does not make any difference to them. What they are looking forward to is moving Negro children into the nearest and most convenient white school."

Talmadge said the attorneys who filed the Irwin County suit are A. T. Walden, of Atlanta, Southern counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and Thurgood Marshall of New York, national counsel for the NAACP.

Equal-Right Forces Defied by Talmadge

Post Dunn 10-23-49

She's Unbewitched

Aborigines' White Queen Fools Tribe

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Oct. 22 (AP)—For two weeks the natives believed the white queen-designate of the black Bamangwatos was bewitched. But she is well again and the tribesmen are convinced chief-elect Seretse Khama has good magic medicine.

Seretse Khama, 27, married Ruth Williams, 24-year-old London typist last year while he was in England studying in preparation for his rule over 100,000 in Bechuanaland.

Sixty tribal elders, headed by Seretse Khama's uncle, regent Tshekedi Khama, accused Seretse of "breaking the family water pot"—violating tribal tradition by marrying a white.

But only about a fifth of the tribesmen upheld the elders.

Two weeks ago Ruth fell ill of an undiagnosed complaint and was kept to her bed. Immediately the story flashed that she was bewitched.

Ruth is up and about now, and all Bechuanaland is saying it is because her husband, descendant of great chief Khama, has the greatest magic in the land.

Atlanta, Oct. 22 (U.P.).—Gov. Herman Talmadge drew from his late father's white supremacy preachings today to assert that Georgia "will never submit to one inch of encroachment on our traditional pattern of segregation."

Silent on the race issue since inauguration last year, the 36-year-old son of "Ole Gene" Talmadge made a State-wide broadcast attacking a suit by 18 young Negroes seeking equal educational facilities.

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The suit will be heard in United States District Court at Valdosta, Ga., November 10. With 18 adults joining the suit as "next friends" of the Negro students, the action contends that county school authorities have denied Negroes schooling comparable in all respects to that given white children.

Talmadge called the action "the first assault directly made upon the segregation laws of Georgia and other Southern States by an iniquitious organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The NAACP, through its acting secretary, Roy B. Wilkins, countered that Talmadge is talking as if he does not think Georgia is a part of the United States when he attacks the rights of citizenship sought through the courts.

"More than 50 percent of our membership is in the Southern States," Wilkins said in New York. "So our program has the support of the colored people of the South and actually is their program."

Talmadge said his administration will fight the suit in the courts, before public opinion, in Congress and "hand to hand, with all our weapons, and we will never submit to one inch of encroachment on our traditional pattern of segregation."

"These agitators financed by the radical fringe of the East know we cannot furnish either white or Negro school children identical facilities overnight," he continued. "This does not make any difference to them. What they are looking forward to is moving Negro children into the nearest and most convenient white school."

In Irwin County, home of the Negro litigants to be heard at Valdosta, "about one-third of the money spent for education is for Negro schools although the Negros contribute only 3.4 percent of the tax money," Talmadge said.

Illinois Has "Seperate Schools' Too; Southern Portion Like Dixie

BY J. HENRY RANDALL

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Despite the fact that the state school law specifically prohibits race discrimination in the public school system, Illinois does operate separate schools for white and Negro children. This is the situation which has been recently battled about through the state legislature as a $100,000,000 appropriation bill for the common schools was given a controlling section providing "no school district

State Law Prohibits Race Discrimination In Public System

should receive state aid if it discriminated against pupils because of race or color."

The amendment covering this was introduced by Rep. Charles Jenkins (R., Chicago), and barely made through with the appropriation measure. It is aimed at depriving those districts, which are in the southern part of the state, from receiving state aid if Negro schools are being segregated in the matter of education.

Southern Illinois boasts of segregated school, just like the deep south, even though the state law forbids discrimination and segregation. It is like southern Indiana which adjoins it, and like Kentucky across the river and southeastern Missouri.

Two provisions are found in the school code, revised in 1945 which ban racial discrimination. One reads, "Any school officer or other persons who excludes or aids in excluding fro mthe public schools on account of color, any child who is entitled to the benefits of such school shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $100."

The other concerns those who would prevent colored children from attending school.

"Whoever by threat, menace or intimidation prevents any colored child entitled to attend a public school in this state from attending such school shall be fined not exceeding $25.

Another section of the school code listing duties of boards of directors in school districts with populations of less than 1,000, proclaims the duty of the directors to be "to assign pupils to the several schools in the district. . . but no pupil shall be excluded from or segregated in any such school on account of his color, race or nationality." A similar provision is provided for districts having populations up to 100,000.

However, another provision, dating back to 1941, is being used by the smaller school districts as a means of maintaining separate schools for colored and white pupils. This provision authorizes an alternative aid for as many schools in each district.

It says that elementary districts qualifying for equalization aid shall receive supplement aid in an amount that will produce the larger sum.

There are 33 districts in the southern end of these state which are in the grip of segregated separate schools. In some, there is no segregation of the grammer school pupils, but there is of high school pupils. In others, there is complete segregation at both levels. in still others, there is no segregation at the high school level.

Judge Throws Out Petition On Segregation In Schools

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—(INS)—A petition to end racial segregation in East St. Louis public schools was thrown out of St. Clair County Circuit Court Tuesday on a technicality.

The decision by Circuit Judge R. W. Griffith declared, however, that the East St. Louis Board of Education cannot exclude any child from a public school because of color.

Judge Griffith said the suit could not be granted because it was filed as a group action rather than individual action. The suit was filed in behalf of five Negro children and "all other Negroes in East St. Louis."

The decision comes only one day after the U. S. Supreme Court indicated it would rule on school segregation throughout the country.

The St. Clair County Court's decision noted that Illinois law already prohibits segregation.

Judge Griffith added that an amended petition could be filed as an individual action in his court or the petitioners could appeal his findings.

The Supreme Court of Illinois refused to rule on an identical suit last March.

Illinois Compromise Blows Up As Wilkins Denies Approval Of Deal

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. — The Jim Crow school deal, known now as the great Illinois Compromise', between the School Board and the local chapter of the NAACP blew up here last Saturday.

While Acting Secretary Roy Wilkins of the national NAACP office in New York was denying to the Defender that his office had ever sanctioned such action, full use of Parsons athletic field was denied members of the Lincoln high school football team, as previously offered by the board of education.

The Defender learned that after the Lincoln-Pearl high football game staged at Parsons Field was played Saturday afternoon, members of both teams were locked out of the dressing rooms and showers. The Lincoln gridders were forced to return to their own school across town, while members of the Pearl high squad from Nashville, Tenn., dressed in their bus.

Not available also was the down field microphone apparatus necessary for the inter-school program between halves of the game. This colorful event was cancelled.

THREAT WITHDRAWN

At the beginning of the fall school term, local citizens and local NAACP, headed by Atty. Bill Jones, threatened to march on East Side high school in an effort to have state funds withheld from school districts allowing separate schools.

Several conferences were held the day prior to the opening of school where it was finally agreed by a group of white and Negro leaders that any action to change the present jim crow school setup be forestalled until a later date, probably February 1950.

At that time the members of the Board of Education agreed, as a measure of good faith to respect state law in 1950, to allow Negro athletic teams to use the facilities at Parsons Field. NAACP court action was withdrawn temporarily.

The action taken last Saturday barring Negro high school players from the dressing rooms and showers at Parsons Field was taken as a direct indication by many colored parents that nothing can be expected from the white leaders now in regard to upholding the state law of non-segregated schools, since they violated their first promise made in the pre-school agreement.

THE NAACP'S POSITION

The telegram sent Billy Jones by Roy Wilkins on Sept. 6 is as follows: "NAACP must uphold right of any individual to apply for entrance to any school especially in state where laws make segregated school illegal such as in Illinois. NAACP branch or national office may not become party to compromise concerning removal of segregation in public schools. Implementatin of non-segregation policy is responsibility of the board of education. Six-point program outlined over telephone appears to be reasonable approach but NAACP branch must make clear that this program does not mean any individual citizen can be denied his right to claim immediate admission as he chooses to do so.

Roy Wilkins,
Acting Secretary, NAACP."

'Illinois Compromise' Stirs Parents' Wrath

Defender dat. 9-17-44

EAST ST. LOUIS—The great 'Illinois Compromise' equal to Missouri's in 1820 is the brand placed on the action of local Negro leaders for permitting the continuance of Jim Crow public schools here.

Angry Negro parents are also amazed at the national office of the NAACP which reportedly has instructed the local branch to accept temporarily an agreement for separate schools even though it is definitely against the state law.

Basis for recent agitation of the school issue here was an amendment to the state school's appropriation bill that denied funds to segregated schools. It was hoped by author of the amendment, Rep. Charles Jenkins, of Chicago, that parents would force local school boards to observe state law banning jim crow in schools by invoking his amendment through court action.

The compromise effected here was a great disappointment to many.

Negro parents' only remaining consolation is that, contrary to local reports, the lawsuit filed for the purpose of compelling local school authorities to abandon jim crow has not been withdrawn.

Prior to the opening day of the fall school term, the Defender learned that an intermediatory committee, composed of several Negro and white leaders, held eight hectic conferences in one day and concluded:

1—The NAACP branch in East St. Louis will not force the issue.

2—The School Board will recognize the state law providing Negro children will not try to enroll at white schools the first day, the board asking for time ... perhaps until February.. to educate both white and colored to the idea of attending the same schools.

3—To prove their sincerity members of the School Board have agreed to let Negro athletic teams use Parsons' Field and its facilities for their contests.

4—The School Board further agrees to equalize teaching facilities in the Negro schools.

Offers Reward

When reports reached the ears of Police Chief English that there had been "a sell-out" he is said to have offered $500 reward for information leading to the discovery of the person who said it.

Catholics Bar None

Meanwhile, the Catholic schools in the district opened their doors to Negro children.

Bishop Albert Zuroweste of the Belleville Catholic diocese said: "We do not have any segregated Catholic schools here ... It is our plan to build a new high school and it will be sufficiently adequate to accommodate all Catholic high school students. Our children may attend any school in the diocese...our Church will take the lead in bringing a spirit of democracy to the community."

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Indiana

Indianapolis Schools Drop Segregation, All Classes Integrated

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (ANP) —The anti-segregation school law passed by the last General Assembly went into effect here this week when schools opened, graduates of grade schools having been assigned to high schools in their residential districts.

Colored children are again attending the Technical, Manual, and Shortridge High Schools from which they were barred in 1927 when the segregated Crispus Attacks School was erected.

Kindergarten and first-grade pupils also are attending schools within their districts, but those already in a specific school will continue there until graduation.

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Louisiana

BUILDING NEGRO SCHOOLS URGED

Immediate Start on Program Is Requested

A request that the Orleans parish school board start immediately on construction of schools for Negroes so that they may have facilities equal to those provided white students by September, 1950, was made Thursday.

The request, made by the citizens' committee on equal education, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated that such a program was necessary under the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the constitution.

The committee stated its opposition to additions to Lockett, McCarty, McDonogh No. 32, Lee Station, Nelson, Ricard and S. F. Williams schools and other schools with frame or obsolete brick structures. All such buildings, it contended, should be demolished and replaced with modern brick structures.

With respect to high schoo needs of Negroes, the committee recommended:

Erection of a high school and field house in the downtown area abandonment of McDonogh No. 3 and erection of an uptown high school and field house; enlargement of Landry school and addition of a field house and cafeteria; transformation of Booker T. Washington school into a technical school, and construction of a vocational high school for Negro girls.

The school board, the committee said, should see that all Negro high schools meet the "A" rating and that adequate library facilities be provided.

The committee also recommended construction of a number of intermediate schools, with field houses included. It urged, too, that the teacher's load be brought in line so that the maximum number of pupil hours will be within the "A" accreditation standards.

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Louisiana

Fight Larger Negro Schools

Chicago Defender

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Because of the over-crowding in schools in the colored area here, it has been necessary for Negro children to be placed in schools formerly used by whites. Chicago Def

Last week the Orleans Parish school board announced several such changes, but was warned by a white leader of the Sixth Ward Civic and Improvement association that a court fight was in the making. Sat. 1-22-49

The leader said his organization would fight the conversion through court action.

ction Ends Practice of 23 Years' Standing

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Two Teachers of Abandoned Two-Room Segregation Building Placed Elsewhere

MOUNT HOLLY — Segregation in public schools here ended Thursday after the borough board of education abandoned the Samuel Aaron School which was erected especially to segregate colored pupils 23 years ago.

Parents of 47 of 53 pupils failed to register at the two-room school and protested the segregation as a violation of the State Civil Rights Laws. When the 1949-50 term began on Sept. 6 only six pupils showed up at the Samuel Aaron School.

Officials of the Seventh Ward inter-racial association and the West End Community Council spearheaded the anti-segregation drive. They said parents who tried to register children at the Samuel Miller Elementary School were told by school officials they had been instructed not to sign any colored children.

Miss Rosa Mosby and Mrs. Dorothy Harris, teachers of the four grades in the Samuel Aaron School, have been placed in positions in other public schools here, the AFRO was informed on Tuesday.

Miss Mosby, in charge at the abandoned school, is now a teacher in Brainard Elementary School here and Mrs. Harris is teaching in the Miller School.

William E. Karg, president of the borough schol board, said the pupils from Samuel Aaron are absorbed into other elementary schools in the community. The switch will mean " a little overcrowding, "Krag said, " and possible rezoning to equalize the size of the classes."

Mrs. Viola Brock, president of the West End group, Mrs. Louise Winrow, secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Minney were leaders in insisting that segregation end and Mount Holly be brought in line with the program ordered by the State Department of Education.

GREENWOOD VOTES ON BIG SCHOOL FUND

Greenwood, Miss., March 7—Voters of the Greenwood separate school district will ballot Tuesday on a $1,250,000 bond issue for school improvements.

The program to be financed by the bonds includes construction of a new elementary school for North Greenwood, a new elementary school for Negroes, an annex to the East Greenwood school, an annex of six rooms and a cafeteria to McLaurin Negro school, general repairs and improvements to all present buildings, replacement of furniture and fixtures, and purchase of sites for a proposed high school, North Greenwood school and Negro elementary school.

The city's three Parent-Teacher Associations, civic clubs and business leaders are backing the program. The Lions Club sponsored a full page advertisement in the Greenwood Commonwealth Saturday favoring the bond issue.

"ACTION, NOT WORDS," SAYS TOLER

For several years The Enterprise-Journal has insisted editorially that the biggest problem in Mississippi is Negro education and that if the proposition is not approached on a voluntary basis that the results will be a federal suit demanding action.

Today Mississippi is in that position of doing something about elementary Negro education or else suffering the embarrassment of federal demands. Governor Fielding Wright will tell any inquirer that this problem is one that has the leaders of the state bewildered. An extraordinary session of the Mississippi legislature may be found necessary to cope with this challenge.

What is more, this proposition of offering equal educational facilities may cost the state upward of 60 million dollars investment in Negro schools. Kenneth Toler, columnist of The Commercial Appeal of Memphis, quotes one Mississippi authority as saying that the value of school property in Mississippi based upon the per pupil is $.00 compared to $23.00 for Negroes. The gap, he says, must be closed.

The Mississippi legislature does unquestionably face a difficult task because either approach is vigorous. To refuse to furnish equal educational facilities for Negroes will bring about a federal demand for such equalization. To supply the funds for the purpose will find the state financially embarrassed. Fortunately the leaders of both races in the field of education seem willing to cooperate to provide a gradual approach to the problem. However, as Mr. Toler says, "Action, not words, must be taken by the legislature, and not too far distant."

Mr. Toler has done an excellent job in his commenting and reporting on this subject. In fact he is an able political commentator and is well posted on Mississippi, problems. What is more he has the respect of Mississippi leadership and is recognized throughout our state as an outstanding journalist.

ST. LOUIS SCHOOLS NOT EQUAL, SURVEYOR SAYS

ST. LOUIS—(NNPA)—St. Louis educational facilities for colored pupils are "so grossly inequal to those for whites that the citizens must start to make amends," a meeting of the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told last Sunday at Scruggs Memorial Methodist Church.

The speaker was John J. Kessler, who is completing a survey of the city's "educational inequalities" for the NAACP. He served four years on former Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann's Race Relations Commission and headed a special investigating committee that made comparative studies of Stowe and Harris Teachers' Colleges and Washington and Hadley Technical High Schools. Kessler, a doctor of philosophy, is president of the American Research Institute, non-profit research organization.

His investigations indicate, he said, that colored schools here receive less than half the money they should get on a proportional enrollment basis.

"Hadley Tech has excellent aerodynamics equipment, but Washington Tech has none at all, he said. "You can't call that equality no matter how you view it." Then he read from the 1938 Supreme Court opinion in the Lloyd Gaines case to show that states maintaining segregated schools are required by the Constitution to provide equal facilities.

LAGS BEHIND SOUTH

"Missouri lags behind even the Deep South in higher education for Negroes," Dr. Kessler declared. "The South is so anxious to keep its costly pattern of segregation that it is paying Negro Ph. D.'s twice what they get at Stowe. That's one reason Stowe loses it Ph. D.'s to Southern universities. Ex-Stowe teachers now in the South emphasize they have better libraries, classrooms, and laboratories in their new posts.

"Negro enrollment in St. Louis in 1947 was 26 per cent of the total school registration, but the assessed value of Negro schools and grounds was only 11 per cent of the total for St. Louis public education—less than half what the Negro is entitled to.

"There is a serious question whether ultimately segregation can be maintained at all. The Supreme Court has not yet ruled on it directly, but a United States District Court in California has held, in a case involving a Mexican, that even when separate facilities are unquestionably available, segregation in itsself, constitutes inequality."

THE SCHOOL BOARD AGAIN

It pains us to be forced to go to court and fight the St. Louis Board of Education and force that board to provide equal educational opportunities for Negro children as that provided for all other children, regardless of race or creed.

Ordinarily one would think, or at least have the right to assume, that the School Board is composed of honorable men and women of our city. And that they have a keen sense of right and justice in the administering of the affairs of the Board. But their action toward the Negro parents and children, belie any claim to any such high ideals or motives in the conduct of the school affairs.

For the sake of the record may it be said here, that equal opportunities for education are furnished all other children who may elect to attend our public schools except those of the American Negroes. To the enemy or alien there is no exception. But the Negro children, we wonder.

Yes, we wonder why should the St. Louis School Board impose a double duty upon the parents and children of the colored people of the city. Why should they be forced into court at double expense including high attorney fees, etc, to force the Board to do its duty?

The members of the School Board can no longer ignore the plain stark facts as set forth in the court by three brothers a few days ago. In their petition, the three brothers, Alton B. Brewton Jr., 21 years; Wesley H. Brewton, 17 years and Will t R. Brewton, 15 years, charge the School Board with failure to provide them with equal educational facilities as provided by law.

To this charge the board has no defense. Its arbitrary power is what it is relying upon.

TRUMAN'S OPPORTUNITY

The turnstile of fate and fortune is dialed at President Truman's door again.

The opportunity to appoint a new member to the United States Supreme Court is his again in the short space of two months time. How rapid are the changes in human affairs?

Just who the President will appoint to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Wiley B. Rutledge is not certain at this time. But we have every reasonable reason to believe that Rutledge's successor as an associate Justice of the highest legal tribunal in the land will be a liberal. He will be a man who has the spirit of liberalism in his make-up and the courage to dare to stand by his convictions. We here described the kind of man who will be named, because the President has a program which will make this a great nation, and he needs great men as interpeters of the laws of the land, with a human touch, men like the late Justices Murphy and Rutledge. And don't think for a moment that Mr. Truman hasn't his eyes open to the need of the hour. We hardly believe he knowingly would appoint a man on this bench who did not possess the spirit of the times.

And while it is true that Tom Clark, the latest appointee to the Supreme Court has not had the necessary time to show his stuff in his new position, he never-the-less comes to the bench as a believer in the rights of the individual to preserve happiness in keeping with the Constitution of the United States. Time alone can tell what Clark will do. But we have faith in him. And we have faith in the President of the United States.

CAESAR AND GOD

Religious leaders are showing deep concern over the fact that the church as an institution, is growing smaller in the lives of the people. "Is the Church Failing?" was the topic of a recent forum of religious leaders. Sermons, more and more are directed at public indifference and apathy towards religion.

Not only the church but Christianity as well are being left behind by the mainstream of human activity. It may be too late, but ministers are beginning to search within themselves, rather than the evils of the people, for the cause of religion's growing weakness.

Even Christians readily see the problem as a failure to apply Christian principles to everyday life. In the South, the late Dr. Green went to Church every Sunday and directed the Ku Klux Klan on its flogging and lynching missions throughout the week. The Memphis Commercial Appeal, remarked this fact in its editorial on the Grand Dragon's death.

Green, in many ways, is a symbol of Christianity. The church and the slums, and disease and racial discrimination have existed side by side, without one seeming to bother the other. As a result, the little people of the world cannot look upon Christianity as a part of their lives.

The Rev. Daniel Cantwell recognized this fact in a recent address, when he declared:

> "The lapsed Christian--the new pagans in the United States and in France--cannot be forgotten. Sunday must be restored to them and they to the Christian Community. But we can only do so by restoring them . . . God who is concerned about their daily lives and human problems as he is about Sunday . . . God who hates economic injustice, racial tyranny and prejudice."

Of the two attitudes which Christians have taken towards the burning issues of racial discrimination and economic injusice—neither can be described as beneficial to the common people. On the theory that Christians must "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and render unto God that which is God's," the Christians have closed their eyes to the evils of established governments.

Where organized religion has gone into the world of politics, it has too often been on the side of the oppressors. In the United States, both Caholic and Protestant clergymen have been identified with naive facist movements such as the Black Legion and the Christian Front. Fascism is the deadly enemy of social progress and democracy, but by some strange twist, ministers find it to be the political expression of Christianity.

It is not enough for the churchman to say that the activity of Christians do not affect the truth of Christianity. In the world of reality, Christianity will be judged by the conduct and, of the people who profess its principles. American churches practice segregation — indeed one would suppose that whites and Negroes worship a different God.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

THE schools for Negroes in St. Louis are far inferior to the schools offered whites. Everyone familiar with the situation knows this. The Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis has found that Stowe Teachers' College for Negroes is inferior to Harris Teachers' College for whites.

Negro grade sschools are terribly crowded. The teacher load is higher in colored schools in St. Louis than in white schools here. But the worse case of discrimination in education is between Washington Technical School for Negroes and Hadley Vocational School for whites. Washington Technical School is nothing but a joke when compared to Hadley. It is pathetic to see the little equipment at Washington Technical School and compare it with that at Hadley. Too, Hadley offers many more courses than are offered at Washington Technical. The school for whites has all the machinery needed and plenty of it, whereas the school for Negroes is in dire need of machinery.

The St. Louis Board of Education refuses to train Negroes in courses that offer the most lucrative returns like brick laying but such courses are offered whites. If we would file a lawsuit we would get everything the whites get.

that some of us who want to
that some of us who wants to take the courses denied us not willing to apply for the course at the white school and then refer the matter to the NAACP? It will not cost the applicant one penny. Parents should interest themselves in these matters. We say we want first-class citizenship and say amen when a speaker says we must have it but we do practically nothing to make it a reality.

Do you really want equal educational facilities in St. Louis? Then get busy and do something about it.

14d(1) 1949

Minnesota (Discrimination)

C. P. DEMANDS MINNEAPOLIS HIRE NEGRO TEACHERS

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—A demand that the Minneapolis School Board immediately institute a policy of hiring Negro teachers was sent to all members of and candidates for election to the board by Carl Ross, Communist leader, who polled 14,000 votes as school board candidate in the primary election. Tues 6-14-49

Pointing out that only one Negro teacher is employed among the 2,300 public school teachers, Ross declared that this made all the talk about "human relations" and equal rights by the city administration Fair Employment Practices Commission, and Mayor's Committee on Human Rights sound "pretty hollow."

The letter said: 14d(1)

The recently concluded Community Survey of employment among minority groups demonstrates that discrimination in employment against the Negro workers "has served to dissipate his wartime gains" so the 6,000 Negro people of Minneapolis face a "return to the same relative status as before the war."

I am calling upon you as a candidate for or member of the school board to pledge yourself to the immediate hiring of Negro teachers in the Minneapolis public schools and to a public declaration of policy to that effect by the School Board.

The 14,000 citizens who voted for me in the school board primary election apparently had confidence in my program for better schools which included a demand for hiring of Negro teachers. Their vote is a mandate for such action. 6-14-49 Tues

Finally, this is not an issue affecting the Negro people alone. I for one do not want to see my daughter educated in a public school system tolerating any discriminatory practices. It would be a tremendous advance for the democratic education of all youth of Minneapolis if barriers to employment of Negro teachers were broken down.

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New Jersey

They Protested Transfer Of Their Children

This group is shown at Grove St. School in Montclair on Monday after colored and Italian parents rebelled against transfers of their children from district. George Tyson (left) 62 Greenwood Ave., is leader of one group, while Dr. John G. Pavia (hands outstretched) leads Italian parents.

Negro Mothers Boycott School

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.—(AP)—Mothers of some 60 Negro elementary school pupils said yesterday they will keep their children from attending the all-Negro Samuel Allen School until the township Board of Education eliminates segregation of children and teachers in local public schools.

Montclair Pupils' Strike Continues

Protests Against Board's Action Heard by Civil Rights Committee

MONTCLAIR—Parents of some 50 school children decided on Monday night to continue their fight on the town's Board of Education redistricting program by keeping their children out of school and risking jail, rather than transfer theme from Grove St. School to George Washington and Rand St. Schools.

For the second time within a month, Monday, changing of schools because of the redistricting controverse was brought before the Montclair Civil Rights Commission by embattled parents.

Hardship and Bias

A. Harrison Tate, member of the executive board of the Montclair NAACP, on Tuesday night said branch voted to ask that the State Education Department's Division Against Discrimination make a thorough investigation of the program.

Mr. Tate added that the NAACP had been importuned to seek a court injunction against the School Board to halt the redistricting plan, but thus far had not been wholly convinced that the move was instigated with discrimination as its primary motive.

The parents brought two grievances before the Civil Rights Commission:

1. Some children who live a distance of about a block from Grove St. School will have to walk almost a mile to the Washington School.

2. The opinion of most parents is that redistricting discrimated against colored and Italian pupils.

Called State Law Violation

Several parents on Monday night told the commission they had bought homes in the vicinity of the Grove St. School for the sole purpose of sending their children to that school.

The parent group complained to the commission that the redistricting violated the State Civil Rights Act, which forbids segregation and discrimination.

The redistricting transfers 124 children out of Grove, half to Washington and half to Rand School. Parents of children in the latter group accepted the ruling.

Two Minorities Hit

The complaint of parents of children assigned to the Washington School asserted that the shift reduced the number of children of Italian descent at Grove St. while the colored enrollment there would be lessened by 18 per cent.

Dr. John G. Pavia of 89 Grove St., spokesman for the protesting group, asserted that there was plenty of room at Grove St. School and there was where they would wait for a decision.

The Board of Education said there would be no room next year. About 50 children scheduled for transfer from Grove St. School to George Washington School, under the new district rule, "crossed" the line on Monday morning and appeared at the Grove St. building.

Room at Grove

They were accompanied by some 35 irate parents, who thronged the school corridors. The children were not admitted.

It was charged further that the Washington School now has a total enrollment comprised almost entirely of minority groups.

The five-man commission, after an hour and a half debate with the parent group, recommended the children be sent to schools in accordance with the redistricting rule while the commission to meet with the board of education this week to seek a peaceable conclusion in the matter.

Jersey Students Barred From Segregated Tours

TRENTON, N.J.—(NNPA)—It is illegal for any city or county board of education or any school administration to take its students on any trip inside or outside the

State if they are to be segregated because of race, color, ancestry or national origin.

This ruling was conveyed by John H. Bosshart, State commissioner of education, by letter on Aug. 3 to all city and county school superintendents, supervising principals, secretaries and district clerks in the public school system.

The ruling was seen as a direct result of the storm caused last year when a mixed student group from New Jersey was not accommodated in hotels in Washington which bar colored people.

Since that time, representatives of New Jersey in Congress have formed a working agreement with some Washington hotels to remove the ban against mixed student groups from Jersey.

It could not be determined last Friday whether this agreement was acceptable to Commissioner Bosshart, or whether New Jersey students will be permitted to make the annual trip to Washington next year.

Mr. Bosshart told the school officials that the ruling followed a study by the State Department of Education during the school year, 1948-1949, on the problems of segregation because of color or class trips to places within or outside of New Jersey.

Mount Holly, N. J., Votes To Distribute All Pupils

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.—(NNPA) The Mount Holly Board of Education voted last Wednesday night to close the all-colored Samuel Aaron School and to distribute its pupils among the town's other two primary schools, hitherto all-white.

This ended a policy of segregation at least twenty-three years old in this township.

The action was precipitated last Wednesday morning when the mothers of sixty children refused to allow them to report to the opening of the Samuel Aaron School and voted to continue their stand until the Board of Education ended its policy of congregation for children and teachers.

Although New Jersey State law forbids segregation, and despite a complaint by the Seventh Ward Interracial Association to the Board of Education two months ago, the board had continued its policy.

The Samuel Aaron School is a two-room building on Chestnut St., in the eastern section of town, built in 1926 to accommodate only the colored children living in that neighborhood.

Frank McGee, president of the Inter-racial Association, described it as "outrageous." It is a shabby building in a poor state of repair with two rooms for some eighty pupils in four grades--from one through four. The school has two colored teachers and a colored prin cipal.

Last Wednesday morning, many of the mothers took their children a mile and a half to the Samuel Miller School, on Rutland Avenue in the so-called good residential district. It is a spick-and-span building on neat grounds. It teaches children through the grades from one to eight, and its staff and pupils had always been white.

The mothers were told that their children could not be registered because they were colored--they had to go to Aaron School.

The Interracial Association last Tuesday submitted a complaint to the state division against discrimination in Trenton, but last Wednesday night the president of the five-man Board of Education called a special meeting.

In a statement issued afterwards, he said he deplored the action of the advisers of the mothers, who had forced the matter to an issue before the board was ready, but that to avoid "any possible criticism" the Aaron School would be closed. Its pupils will be registered at the Miller School and the Brainerd-Buttonwood School.

Parents Keep 50 Montclair Children Home, Charging Race Bias in School Transfer

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 12—Parents of fifty children who had been transferred to a new school as a result of a redistricting program instituted by the Montclair Board of Education announced today they would keep their children out of school in protest against the change. They charge the redistricting was motivated by reasons of racial discrimination.

The children formerly attended Grove Street School. The new ruling ordered their transfer to George Washington School. Dr. John Pavia of 89 Grove Street, spokesman for the parents, has asserted that the board action has reduced the number of Italian and Negro children at the Grove Street School by 18 per cent.

The matter came to a head this morning when the children were scheduled to report for the fall term at George Washington School. Instead they showed up with their parents at the school they attended last year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pomeroy, principal of both schools, conferred with the parents for forty-five minutes. She urged them to abide by the board ruling and to give the new school a trial. The conference broke up with the parents refusing to accept the change. Their children left without attending classes.

Although the parents' group filed a complaint last month with the Montclair Civil Rights Commission accusing the Board of Education of promoting "segregation and discrimination," nothing came of the action. The board has stuck by its contention that the move was made in accordance with "proper school administrative policies" and for the "best interests" of the town.

Negro Boycott Ends Segregated School

Mount Holly, N. J., Sept. 8 (AP) —The Mount Holly Board of Education announced last night it will abandon the all-Negro Samuel Aaron Elementary School in the face of a boycott by mothers of some 60 Negro pupils.

The action of the board ended a segregation system which has been in effect in the elementary-school system there since the school was built in 1926.

Board President William E. Karg said Negro pupils now attending the school "will be absorbed" in two other schools in the area.

"It is to avoid any possible criticism in causing an issue on the subject that the present move is made," Karg said.

Town Closes Its Lone Segregated Public School

By NNPA News Service

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. — The Mount Holly Board of Education voted last Wednesday night to close the all-colored Samuel Aaron School and to distribute its pupils among the town's other two primary schools, hitherto all-white.

This ended a policy of segregation at least twenty-three years old in this township.

The action was precipitated when the mothers of sixty children refused to allow them to report to the opening of the Samuel Aaron School and voted to continue their stand until the Board of Education ended its policy of segregation for children and teachers.

Although New Jersey State law borbids segregation, and despite a complaint sent by the Seventh Ward Interracial Association to the Board of Education two months ago, the board had continued its policy.

TWO-ROOM BUILDING

The Samuel Aaron School is a two-room building on Chestnut street in the eastern section of town, built in 1925 to accommodate only the colored children living in that neighborhood.

Frank McGee, president of the Inter-racial Association, described it as "outrageous." It is a shabby building in a poor state of repair, with two rooms for some eighty pupils in four grades—from one through four. The school has two colored teachers and a colored principal.

Wednesday morning many of the mothers took their children a mile and a half to the Samuel Miller School, on Rutland Avenue in the so-called good residential district. It is a spick-and-span building on neat grounds. It teaches children through the grades from one to eight, and its staff and pupils had always been white.

CHILDREN NOT REGISTERED

The mothers were told that their children could not be registered because they were colored—they had to go to the Aaron School.

The Interracial Association submitted a complaint to the division against discrimination in Trenton, but last Wednesday night the president of the five-man Board of Education, called a special meeting.

In a statement issued afterwards, he said he deplored the action of the advisers of the mothers, who had forced the matter to an issue before the board was ready, but that to avoid "any possible criticism" the Aaron School would be closed. Its pupils will be registered at the Miller School and the Brainerd-Buttonwood Shool.

'J. C.' Schools Ended In New Jersey Town

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. (ANP) —A parents' strike in which 60 Negro parents refused to send their children to a jimcrow school, the Samuel Aaron elementary school last week forced the Mount Holly school board to order Negroes admitted to schools attended by whites.

Only six pupils reported to the Aaron school when it opened last week, while the Samuel Miller and Brainerd-Muttonwood schools were told not to admit colored students.

President William E. Karg of the school board announced the change in policy by saying Negro children would be admitted to the two white schools "to avoid any possible criticism in causing an issue on the subject . . ." Negro students and teachers had been segregated in Mount Holly since 1926 when the Aaron school was built.

Spearheading the fight to end jimcrow in the schools was the Seventh Ward Interracial association.

'Rebellious' Mothers End 23-Year-Old Policy Of School Segregation

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J. —The rebellious mothers of 60 children ended a 23-year-old policy of school segregation in this township last week.

The parents succeeded where the local Seventh Ward Interracial Association, and even the state law, which bans segregation, had failed.

The integration was effected when the parents refused to send their children to the all-Negro Samuel Aaron school.

The structure was described by Frank McGee, president of the Interracial Association as: "Outrageous! It is in a poor state of repair, with two rooms for 80 pupils in four grades, from one to four. It was staffed with a Negro principal and two Negro teachers."

The association called on the Board of Education to end the Jim Crow policy two months ago. The Board turned a deaf ear and voted to maintain its segregated policy.

Last Wednesday, some of the parents took their children to the Samuel Miller school, described as spick and span with attractive grounds. It is staffed by white teachers.

There, the parents met opposition. They were told the students could not be registered because they were Negroes—they had to go to Aaron school.

The mothers and children returned to their homes. The parents refused to permit their youngsters to attend Aaron.

Said a spokesman for the outmaneuvered Board of Education: "We deplore the action of the advisers of the mothers who forced the issue before we were ready. To avoid any possible criticism we have ordered the Aaron school closed.

"The pupils of that school will be registered at the Miller school and the Brainerd-Buttonwood school."

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Seek To End School Jim Crow In N. Y.

NEW YORK — The New York State Department of Education has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to end segregation of Negro children in the public schools of Hempstead, L. I.

Following filing of the appeal last week, Negro parents sent their children back to school pending the outcome of their petition to the state agency. Failure of the Hempstead board of education to integrate Negro pupils precipitated a strike at the opening of the school term.

Moore School Dedication Set for Monday at 2 P.M.

Manhattan's first new post-war school, PS 133 at 130th St. and Fifth Ave., which opened a month ago, will be dedicated on Monday afternoon, Oct. 17 in a 2 P.M. ceremony. The school, which accommodates 1,034 pupils in grades one through six, is named in honor of Fred R. Moore, Harlem Patriarch, who edited the New York Age and served as a member of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Moore died in 1943 at the age of 86.

George A. Timone, Manhattan member of the Board of Education, will chair the ceremonies. Speakers will include Mayor O'Dwyer; Boro President Hugo Rogers; Dr. Jansen, supt. of schools; and Mrs. Alice Watson, chairman of the N. Y. School Board District No. 12. Community salutes will be made by George Zukerman, assistant supt. of Harlem schools; Mrs. Margaret F. Douglas, principal of the school; and Elizabeth Jackson, fifth grade pupil.

Fred R. Moore School Dedication Impresses

An unexpected emergency prevented Mayor William O'Dwyer from appearing Monday afternoon at the dedication ceremonies of the Fred R. Moore School, Fifth Avenue and 130th Street, the first school to be built in Manhattan under his administration. He was represented by Deputy Mayor John J. Bennett.

The school, described as "one of the most beautiful in the entire city," honors the memory of the late publisher and editor of The New York Age, a civic leader who was also a member of the Old Board of Aldermen.

Although Mayor O'Dwyer could not be present, the part he played in making the school possible was not forgotten. He was praised by Maximilian Moss, president of the Board of Education, for "making schools his prime consideration," and by Mrs. Alice Watson, chairman of local school board 12, for "the interest he has shown in Harlem's school needs."

The Moore family was represented by Mrs. Marion Moore Day, youngest daughter of the late editor. She thanked Mayor O'Dwyer and Board of Education officials for the honor bestowed on her father. Others on the program were Hugo E. Rogers, Manhattan Borough President; Dr. George Zuckerman, assistant superintendent of schools; Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of schools; George A. Timone, Manhattan member of the Board of Education, who presided, and Elizabeth Jackson, a pupil who spoke on behalf of her schoolmates. Mrs. Margaret S. Douglas is principal of the school.

Duress Charged in Hemstead

Segregated School Up to Education Board

NEW YORK,—An application for a hearing on the Hempstead, L. I. segregated school appeal pending before the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York was filed last week by attorneys for the NAACP.

In the application, the NAACP charged that eight parents of 17 children signed letters under duress by the superintendent of schools, indicating that they wished their children to remain in the segregated Prospect School although they live outside of that district.

The same parents were served with an affidavit filed by all five members of the local school board, stating that the parents voluntarily signed letters expressing the wish that their children remain in the Prospect School.

Board Offers Rebuttal

The school board affidavit further asserted that the charge of the NAACP that colored school children are segregated in Hempstead is disproved by the fact that they partcipate in all of the extra curricular actvities in the high school although they constitute only 5.1% of the student body.

"The facts concerning the high school, of course," stated Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, NAACP attorney handling the case," are entirely irrelevant to the issue in this case, but are typical of the defenses of the school board to charges that the local board deliberately gerrymandered the school district lines so as to continue the segregated status of Prospect."

Discrimination Against Teachers in NYC Charged

Afro-American Dat. 10-22-49

Union Says Board of Education Hostile in Matter of Licensing and Appointment

NEW YORK— The Teachers Union, Local 555, UPW-CIO, on the basis of its own survey, made six specific citations in charging last week that school officials of NYC are discriminating against colored teachers in the matter of licensing and appointments.

The union alleges that:

1. The Board of Education has revoked licenses of qualified teachers, who were granted emergency substitute licenses during the war, in most cases, after passing an oral English examination.

2. Qualified and experienced teachers have been denied examinations, despite requests by principals, at the same time white inexperienced applicants were being examined.

Teachers Insulted

3. Teachers have been subjected to "rude and insulting treatment at the Board of Education.

4. They have received neither professional nor objective treatment during examinations.

Commendations Ignored

5. William Hannig of the Board of Examiners brushed aside commendations given teachers by principals and district superintendents, and they have received no recognition in the whole licensing policy.

6. The Board of Education has delayed the giving and processing of examinations, thus discouraging the teachers' admission and advancement in the school system.

The union pointed out that, although teachers licensed during the war emergency taught satisfactorily in regular classrooms and filled special assignments in the post-war era, their licenses were canceled last June. A previous effort to cancel them last January failed.

Plaintiffs Win 1st Round in Durham Education Case

Afro-American Dec. 11-3-49

Judge Overrules State Officials' Motion to Dismiss Action Brought Against Them

DURHAM, N.C. — Judge Johnson J. Hayes overruled a motion, last week, of officials of the State of North Carolina to dismiss the action brought against them by a group of citizens charging that colored pupils are deprived of equal school facilities with white children.

The State officials, in their motion to dismiss, had argued that the suit was essentially an action against the State and the State cannot be sued without consent, which has not been given.

They, further, contended that the complaint fails to state a cause of action against the State and other defendants.

City, State Boards Named

The suit filed by the pupils and their parents in the Middle District Court in Greensboro, N.C. on May 18 named as defendants:

The Durham Public School District, the school committee of the Town of Durham, also known as the Durham Board of Education; L. Stacy Weaver, superintendent of city schools; J. L. Woodward, city schools business manager; the North Carolina Board of Education, and Clyde A. Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction.

The complaint stated that colored pupils are being discriminated against here because of their race and color; and that they are deprived of equal facilities, instructional personnel, and other advantages solely by reason of their color or race.

This, it charges, is in violation of the Constitution and laws of North Carolina and the Constitution of the United States.

Originally the case was to have been heard in the September term of Middle District Court in Durham, but it was postponed in order that the local defendants might prepare the answers to 72 interrogatories handed them by the plaintiffs.

This information which Woodward described as voluminous, has been compiled by the school officials and is being prepared in final form by the attorneys for the defendants.

Unless a special term of court is called, presumably, the case will come before the February term of Middle District Court. Defendants have requested a jury trial.

Remodeling Program Launched

There is now an extensive program on foot remodeling the local school buildings, and work is going on on the new high school, all of which it is the opinion, still will not equalize the school facilities in Durham.

M. Hugh Thompson and J. H. Wheeler of Durham, and the firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson of Richmond, Va., are representing the plaintiffs, and have won the first leg of the battle in the sustaining of their contentions that State officials are parties to this action.

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North Carolina

Durham School Board Denies Discrimination

Journal of Guide - Norfolk Va.
Sat. 7-16-49

By A. A. MORISEY
Staff Correspondent

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Charges of discrimination against colored students of Durham were denied by school officials of Durham who filed an answer in Federal District Court here last week to a suit brought May 16 by Negro parents for their children.

The answer even went so far as to claim that in some instances the facilities for colored pupils are superior to those for white students.

Sat. 7-16-49

Of particular significance in the answer was the announcement that Durham school officials had drawn plans and specifications for a new colored high school, and that contracts for the new structure would probably be let this month. It was claimed that the idea of constructing a new high school was formulated well before the present litigation was filed.

ALL CHARGES DENIED

The answer categorically denied all charges that colored children are discriminated against on account of their race or color in violation of the United States Constitution, laws of the United States, the North Carolina Constitution, or laws of North Carolina.

The defendants contended that the present school buildings in the city for colored children are superior to those for white pupils.

7-16-49

The answer was filed by L. Stacy Weaver, superintendent of Durham schools, and J. L. Woodard, business manager, for the Durham School district and the school committee of the town of Durham.

The suit filed by the colored parents had charged that Durham operates what is known as the 6-3-3- plan for its white pupils with the first through sixth grades taught in nine elementary schools, the seventh to ninth grades taught in three junior high schools, and the 10th through 12th grades at the senior high.

The defendants denied this with the minor corrections that the whites have only eight elementary schools and two junior high schools for these pupils.

It was denied that the "6-3-3 plan" is generally accepted as the most desirable plan for the development of children and said that its effectiveness is a question about which school authorities differ.

MAKE ADMISSIONS

The defendants admitted among other things, that the white high school has "a reasonably well-equipped science laboratory, sufficient vocational equipment, a gymnasium, swimming pool, football practice field, cafeteria, four tennis courts, a cinder track, and home economics cottage" as was charged in the suit.

It was in the defense of these charges that the answer set forth plans to build a new high school for colored and at the same time pointing out that some of the facilities listed above were provided at the colored high school but that there was not sufficient space at either white or colored school for many of the courses or departments.

It was admitted, howerer, that the colored high school has no outdoor track, football practice field, tennis courts, or swimming pool. But, it was pointed out that there is adjacent to the Hillside campus a recreation park operated by the city.

SWIMMING POOL

In defense of the swimming pool at the white high school the answer declared that it was a "dangerous hazard" and would be eliminated in remodeling the school and that this action was also taken long before the suit was filed. It asserted that the white gymnasium was "inadequate" and that the combination gymnasium- auditorium at the Hillside High School was the common practice in public schools of Durham county. It was also asserted that it was not necessary for the auditorium at Hillside to seat the entire student body, yet, in the outline of plans for the new school specifications propose an auditorium to seat 1500 persons. It was declared that the Hillside auditorium was better than the one at the white school.

OVER-CROWDING ADMITTED

There was tacit admission that some colored schools of the city were over-crowded but said this the new school building program.

The answer neglected to explain that the new building referred to would actually embrace the addition of two wings to the present Whitted Elementary School, neither did it explain what adjustments would be made to care for the Whitted pupils who would be dislocated in the change.

Building plans for colored schools, it was stated, were projected immediately after the passage of a two-million dollar bond issue in 1947. It was declared that the plaintiffs "knew or could have known of the provisions that were being made for Negro pupils and some of the attorneys had been advised of the plans."

ASSERTION DENIED

7-16-49

Attorney Hugh M. Thompson, one of the lawyers for the plaintiffs, told the Guide in a vigorous denial that no plans had been made public prior to the suit, but shortly thereafter announcement of extensive building at the colored schools.

He declared that frequent conference with Durham school officials had brought forth no definite promises for improvements of conditions complained of by the plaintiffs. He pointed out that plans were seen for white schools but nothing definite about colored school was ever announced.

Although the answer made no commitment regarding the cost of the proposed new high school the Guide learned that it is planned to spend about $800,000.

The answer declared that the new school would be "the most modern of all schools in the city" and listed most of its features.

These included: 31 classrooms, six vocational shops, a large library, a gymnasium seating 1500 dressing rooms, first aid and health room, two large science laboratories, an audio-visual room, offices, teachers rooms, band room, choral music room with adjacent sound proof music room for practice, cafeteria seating 500, two large home economics laboratories with adjacent lecture roms, an auditorium seating 1500 in permanent seats, modern heating, lighting, and plumbing.

The Durham school officials are represented by R. P. Reade and former U. S. Senator W. B. Umstead.

The plaintiffs are represented by M. Hugh Thompson and J. H. Wheeler of Durham, and Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin, and Spottswood W. Robinson, 3rd, of Richmond, Va.

50 Pupils Ask Federal Court to Equalize Facilities in Durham, N.C., Schools

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-21-49

GREENSBORO, N.C.—The Durham School Board, State Board of Education and State and city school officials were accused of providing unequal educational facilities to colored children, solely on the basis of color, in an injunction suit filed here Monday.

The suit, filed in United States District Court by NAACP attorneys on behalf of the 50 pupils and their parents, charges that the defendant officials have refused and still refuse to provide educational opportunities for colored children equal to those provided for white children under the same circumstances.

The court is asked to: (1) decide the issue between the contending parties; (2), enter judgment declaring the policy of racial discrimination being followed by the defendants unconstitutional; (3), issue an injunction forever restraining them from denying equal facilities on the basis of race, and (4) from making any distinctions on account of race and color.

Officials Named

Named defendants in the action are: Sat. 5-21-49

Durham Public School District, the school committee of the town of Durham (city board of education), L. Stacy Weaver, superintendent; J. L. Woodward, business

Battle For Equal Schools Begins In South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The opening gun in the battle for equalization of school facilities in South Carolina was fired this week as attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a petition before the School Board of Clarendon county.

The petition requested the Board to "cease discriminating against Negro children of public school age . . . and immediately make available . . . educational advantages and facilities equal in all respects to that which is being provided for whites."

The NAACP petition, filed by Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall, Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter, and Harold R. Boulware, counsel for the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP branches charges that the facilities, physical conditions, santitation, and protection from the elements in schools attended by Negro pupils are "inadequate and unhealthy," that the buildings are "old, overcrowded and dilapidated, "that the teaching staffs are inadequate, and that Negro children are not provided bus transportation.

On the other hand, the NAACP petition points out that no such inadequacies exist in schools attended by white children in Clarendon county and charges that "Negro children are being discriminated against solely because of their race and color in violation of their rights to equal protection of the laws provided by the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

$83 Million Given States For School Children's Lunches

Amount Allotted For Tennessee in New Year is $2,070,789; Special Foods to be Distributed

Discussion groups interested in a live topic for an early meeting are commended to look into the matter of school lunches and the part the Federal Government is playing in making possible nutritious midday lunches for the children of the nation. How to see to it that the money appropriated for school lunches goes as far as possible and does the greatest amount of good, might well be the chief concern of all social workers and especially of parents with children of school age, it is generally agreed, among those acquainted with the latest bulletin issued on August 2 by the United States Department of Agriculture, and through the Production and Marketing Administration of the department.

The department advises that a total of $83,500,000 has been appropriated by Congress for school lunches and of this total $64,625,000 is divided among the 48 states, the District of Columbia and to the territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Virgin Islands. This latest sum appropriated by Congress, it is revealed is five and three-quarters million more than was allotted last year.

The bulletin advises that the Government allocates the money to the states and the states "reimburse the participating schools for part of local purchases of food for school lunches."

Thus if the schools get reimbursed for the money they spend for the food that goes into school lunches, it might be inquired whether the school children get the full benefit of the money the Government is giving the states to provide cheap lunches.

It is known that in some states and counties the lunch program really rewards the children with cheap, nutritious lunches, while in others the quality of the food and its cost to school children seem not to show any regard for the fact that those who serve the lunches are the beneficiaries of a big reimbursement fund from the Federal Government.

The bulletin reveals that, where-as federal funds for school lunches are apportioned among the states on the "basis of a formula" there are some states that do not have to supplement the Federal funds from their own treasuries. To quote the bulletin:

"The funds are apportioned on the basis of a formula which takes into account the number of children of school age and the per capital income of each state. The law requires that Federal funds accepted must be matched equally by funds from sources within the States, except where the State's per capita income is lower than the average for the United States."

The impression gained from the above explanation of the "formula" is that no states where the average income of the citizens is lower than the average income for the citizens of the United States as a whole, are required to match the Federal money allotted to them. It seems to say, for instance, that Tennessee will not have to match the $2,070,789 that will become available for school lunches in the school year 1949-50.

This idea is gained from a perusal of figures on per capita incomes in the various states as supplied by the United States Department of Commerce for 1947. The Commerce Department's figures shrow that, for 1947, the per capita income in Tennessee was $916 while for the United States it was $1,323. These figures show that only 24 of the 48 states have per capita incomes of more than the national average of $1,323.

The department's figures show, for instance, that the highest per capita income is in the State of Nevada where it is $1,842; the next highest is in New York with $1,782; the third highest is North Dakota where it is $1,678.

The states in the lowest bracket are: Mississippi, $659; Arkansas, $710 and South Carolina, $773.

It is stated that more than one billion and one hundred million lunches were served last year and to approximately one-fourth of the Nation's school children.

It is also stated that for 1949-50, $17,250,000 has been earmarked for foods of a special nutritive value, to be purchased by the Department of Agriculture and distributed to the schools. These special foods include non-fat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, cheese, tomato products and peanut butter.

The indications are that with so much money appropriated to buy and distribute peanut butter to the schools, the kids ought to get more peanut butter sandwiches for their nickel and the spread ought to be a lot thicker than it was last year.

The department's bulletin speaks of the schools that are 'participating in the program" as if to say some schools do not, for sum unrevealed reason, participate in the lunch program. Thus discussion and "inquiry" groups are afforded another interesting topic for thought and action.

Editor's Crusade Pays Off—And Big Planters Will Bear the Burden!

West Memphis Kids to Get New School!

By J. G. COUGHLIN, Editor of the West Memphis News

(This is the final article in a series)

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark.—WE'RE GOING TO BUILD A NEGRO SCHOOL IN WEST MEMPHIS!

4-23-45

Yes, thanks to our local school board. That bunch of old fuddy-duddies with their minds way back in pre-Civil War days . . . they don't even know about it!

We're going to build it without their help.

And it is not going to be another tarpaper shack with no electric lights, old rough pine benches, back yard privies, and low $100 per month teachers.

It's going to be a modern, brick building with plenty of well-lighted classrooms and new, factory-built desks, just like they have in our fine, up-to-the-minute school for white children.

There will be a gymnasium, a cafeteria, indoor toilets, and all the things most American school children already have.

It's not only going to be a school for the more than one thousand Negro children of West Memphis. It's going to be a consolidated school! We're remembering the hundreds and hundreds of little colored children who live out in the country. School buses will bring them into town just as they now bring in the planter's children, and the children of his white overseer.

IF NEGROES CAN'T GO IN THE SAME SCHOOL WITH THOSE WHITE KIDS THEN WE'LL BUY A FLEET OF SCHOOL BUSES. The way you get it, modern schools costs lots of money.

IT COSTS ALMOST TWICE AS MUCH WHEN YOU GET IT UNDER SEGREGATION!

But whatever the cost, we're going to build a modern school for Negro children.

And guess who's going to pay. I've fixed it up so we are making quite a bit of the cost from a very exclusive group of the country.

That's right! The big planters and the fellows who owe every bit of their wealth to the labor of colored folks.

We have lots of those big planters in the West Memphis school district. Their plantations are worth fortunes. They live in large, expensive homes, and they ride around in great, big automobiles.

Let me tell you how I got those boys in line to carry their share of the load:

First thing I went over to the court house and had myself a look at the tax books.

And what do you know?

The tax assessor had somehow almost completely overlooked those folks!

He HAD noticed their many acres of rich Delt. land. It's the kind that makes two bales per acre and sells around $200 per. But the assessor m n put it down at $15.

He completely missed every big

J. G. COUGHLIN
. . . crusade gets results

plantation home in the county—didn't get a one of them on the tax books!

The tractors and other expensive farm equipment? Well, according to the assessor, one planter is cultivating 5,000 acres with $200 worth of machinery and three $20 mules.

Interesting, isn't it?

Historic Ruling On Pulaski Schools

SLOWLY but surely every phase of the South's racial discriminatory educational pattern based upon the flimsy "separate but equal" myth, is being subjected to the scrutiny and searching analysis of the Federal judiciary. And, by the same token, they are just as surely being slapped down hard and consigned to the scrap heap of ancient and outmoded sectionalized custom.

Thus the ruling of the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals last week holding that colored high school students in Pulaski, Virginia are being discriminated against solely on account of race and color, takes on added significance. Basis for the ruling was the established fact that Pulaski County, because of its failure to provide these facilities within its own borders, has been sponsoring such courses in adjoining Montgomery County in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This circumstance, the Court stated very clearly, deprives Negro students of the time they could spend in recreation and other advantages which are now available to white students.

A careful reading of the text of the opinion, which was written by Judge ARMISTEAD M. DOBIE, reveals that in this ruling the Circuit Court of Appeals recognized, for the first time, the fact that segregation itself is invalid where it appears that Negroes are discriminated against. With reference to segregation, as such, the Court said:

> It seems equally clear that such segregation would be invalid here if these plaintiffs, and others of their race and color similarly situated are discriminated against and substantially equal eduational facilities are denied to them by virtue of their race and color.

Similarly, the Court, after citing the fact that Negro children had to travel out of Pulaski County to obtain their education (a distance much farther than white children had to travel within the county), that they were not offered the same courses of study, auditoriums or gymnasiums, or opportunities for play and recreation as those offered white children, had this to say:

> Where, as here, a right guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment has been breached, we cannot concern ourselves with questions of either mere expediency or the difficulties which school authorities may have in securing that constitutional right. Whenever the forbidden racial discrimination rears its head, a solemn duty to strike it down is imposed upon the courts.

Herein obviously lies the crux of the whole matter. This same principle in effect has been enunciated time and time again by Federal courts in one form or another ever since the historic Gaines decision was handed down by the United States Supreme Court more than a dozen years ago to set a judicial precedent in the educational discrimination controversy.

So well has it been set forth, in fact, until now the doors of several institutions of higher learning in the South have been opened to admit students of color albeit in some cases under circumstances which are open to question, and are still subject to court scrutiny. But the basic principle remains and will become more solidly entrenched everytime it is raised and subsequently reaffirmed in the courts of the land.

BUT by far the most momentous impact of the opinion strikes at the roots of the highly objectionable practice currently being sponsored in several sections of Virginia with the sanction of the State Department of Education. This is the custom of establishing regional or area high schools for the education of Negro youth, embracing two or more school divisions, while at the same time maintaining high schools within each such division for the education of white youth.

In citing the fact that three high schools are maintained within the county for the education of white children and none for Negro youth, and the additional fact that Negro pupils are compelled to travel approximately 60 miles a day into an adjoining county to receive an education, that is, in many respects inferior to that received by white youth *within* the borders of the county, the opinion declared that: "The toll thus imposed on Negro students and their parents is both real and severe."

Under the circumstances it would seem that there is a moral in this ruling for adherents of the Southern Regional Education plan whose scheme at best, can only serve to perpetuate barriers to wider understanding. For there is a striking similarity between the issue resolved in the Pulaski case, and the regional education concept itself.

Significantly, the Circuit Court of Appeals' opinion held that discrimination in Pulaski County's colored elementary schools and in their transportation facilities had not been proved, largely because the subject had not been treated exhaustively in the briefs or arguments of counsel.

Without delving into the intricacies surrounding the strict intent and purpose of the law as embodied in the Constitution, it is difficult to see how the Circuit Court of Appeals could have handed down any other decision when the facts are considered objectively.

BRIEFLY, these are the circumstances surrounding the education of colored pupils of high school age in Pulaski County as revealed in the Court's opinion:

Prior to 1939 there were no public high school facilities for Negroes in the county, and in that year began the practice of sending colored students of high school age, to the Christiansburg Industrial Institute at Cambria in adjoining Montgomery County. Tuition for these pupils was paid by the Pulaski County School Board.

In 1947, the Friends Freedmen's Association, which had been operating the school, conveyed it to the school boards of Pulaski County, Montgomery County and the City of Radford to be operated under the laws of Virginia, and the regulations of the Virginia State Board of Education. Since that time the school has been operated for Negro high school pupils from the two counties and the City of Radford, although students from other areas are also permitted to attend upon payment of tuition.

In addition, management of the Institute is entrusted to a committee of nine members, two each from Pulaski and Montgomery counties, and the City of Radford, plus the three division superintendents of the two counties and the City of Radford.

Against this wholly inadequate as well as illegal setup, no less than three public high schools for white children are maintined by Pulaski County. "We think the record fairly discloses numerous instances of discrimination in varied educational facilities in favor of white high school students of Pulaski and against the Negro high school students," the opinion states.

And again: "In breadth of curriculum, there are more than ten courses open to white high school students and denied to Negroes, while the only courses available to Negroes and not given to whites are beauty culture and barbering. In each of these three high schools for whites is an industrial shop. Manifest inequalities at the expense of Negro students, appear in the science laboratories and in the facilities for instruction in the **subject** of home economics. This seems also true of instruction in typewriting and shorthand."

Likewise, other glaring inequalities are cited by the Court of Appeals. These include, the non-existence of a gymnasium or auditorium at Christiansburg Institute, the fact that no summer high school courses are provided, the lack of opportunity to engage in extra-curricular activities, and "a very significant inequality . . . in the libraries to which the white and Negro students have access."

BUT the Court was nothing, if not realistic in its judicial appraisal of the overall picture. On the all-important issue of inequality as such, the opinion said:

> Absolute equality here is impractical and somewhat Utopian, yet substantial equality is required by the mandate of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. When the picture before us is viewed as a whole—and we must view it—we are led to the conclusion that the record in the case before us discloses rather glaring inequality when the facilities for public high school instruction in Pulaski afforded to white students are compared to those furnished to Negroes. And it can hardly be denied that this discrimination is due to race and color.

The walls of Jericho are slowly but surely crumbling where the issue of discrimination in education is concerned. And the -sooner this fact is accepted generally as a fact, the better for all concerned.

Multiple Thousands Of Dollars Expended On Negro Public Schools As City Prepares For Coming Term

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

Hundreds of thousands of dollars, to the tune of more than a half million, are being spent currently by the Memphis Board of Education for the benefit of local Negro schools.

The money is being expended for the construction of a new school and for the building of the city's first gymnasium for its Negro high schools. Some of its is earmarked for special construction and renovation of the county's Douglas High School, which will be added to the city system.

This will add more laurels to Memphis, already nationally-recognized achievement of having provided more and better schools for the use of its Negro populace than any other city in the South and the nation.

KANSAS STREET SCHOOL

In an interview with Mr. E. C. Ball, superintendent of Memphis schools, it was learned that the new school under construction, the Kansas Street School, to be located between Alpha and Omega Streets, will be one of the best appointed Negro schools in the city.

It will be constructed of architectural (re-inforced) concrete; consisting of two stories. There will be twelve classrooms, four toilets (two for girls and two for boys); a principal's office, a rest room and work room for teachers, a clinic, and a nurse's.

Something new in building heating will be included in the construction. The Kansas School will have "glass" heat. There will be 120 square feet of glass block on the front of each classroom to provide lighting (this is also new in school construction in Memphis. The new school's rooms will be 23 by 30 feet, with a ceiling 11 feet, 10 inches high. The floors will be of asphalt tile with a specialy constructed base to keep out dampness. It will be equipped with a blackboard wall green chalk board in each class room. Also in each classroom will be steel lockers for the use of pupils, along with 20 square feet of space in each classroom for a Bulletin Board arrangement. Each room will be properly ventilated. The construction bid for the project was $306,000.

NAME THE NEW SCHOOL

As to the name, the new school will be given, Superintendent Ball stated that it is his personal preference to follow current trends and name the school for the street or area in which it will be located. thus the name "Kansas Street School."

The Superintendent indicated that pupils in the new school's district will start the school year at old Virginia Avenue School, and attend classes there until the new school building is completed. It is expected that the Kansas Street School will be ready for occupancy by the end of the first semester of the forthcoming school year.

Mr. Ball said that if there is any delay in completing the building by the end of the first semester the pupils at Virginia Avenue will find arrangements made for them to attend Kortrecht Intermediate School until the new building is ready.

BOOKER WASHINGTON GYM

Mr. Ball also gave an over-all picture of the coming new gymnasium for the use of Memphis Negro school children. The gym will be constructed on the Booker T. Washington High School campus. Early start of construction has already been announced. The gymnasium will face Lauderdale Street on a line with the main Washington High School building. Its dimensions will be 102 feet six inches by 125 feet, nine inches. It will have a seating capacity of 1400. It will be built out of brick to match the present Washington main building. It will have hardwood floors, showers, dressing rooms, under the bleachers, boys and girls Physical Education offices and store-rooms, public toilets, and a basket ball court, 44 feet wide and 84 feet long.

The new gymnasium, the first in the history of local Negro high schools, will be primarily used for Physical Education courses for boys and girls, Mr. Ball pointed out. The Washington High School football and teams will continue to use the washrooms, showers, and other facilities provided in the field house located in the school stadium.

Mr. Ball indicated that classes in Physical Education will be added to the Washington High School curriculum. This will give the Southside school, whose principal is Prof. Blair T. Hunt, another "first" among the Negro public schools of the city.

Mixed School In South Bans Student Bias

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — "Throughout the South, the attitudes of farmers are a decisive factor in establishing and maintaining both political and social patterns," said Myles Horton, founder of the interracial Highlander Folk School. here.

The school exists for the purpose of training leaders in the workers' and farmers' unions and through them, teaching men and women of the factories and farms how to live together and work together for the common betterment of their lot.

"It serves 'people,' without distinction of race or color and its students mingle as equals. There is a welcome for everybody except Old Jim Crow. He is met at the gate and told to keep down the road," according to a story about the school in the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Farmers Must Lose Bias

Speaking further as to why he had set up a school that draws no color line in the mountains of Tennessee, Mr. Horton stated:

"Attempts to secure legislation to combat racial and political discriminations are doomed to failure without the support of the farmers in these communities.

"Social patterns in the South cannot be altered if these farmers retain attitudes of racial and religious intolerance."

Pine Bluff People Say....

Good Schools For Negro Kids Was City's Best Investment

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

Editor Note: (The following editorial, reprinted from the West Memphis News, was written by Editor J. G. Coughlin who attained national prominence when he exposed the educational system of West Memphis, Arkansas. He was the recent recipient of the Memphis Urban League Certificate of Merit for his "building of better relationship between races and building of goodwill.")

BY J. G. COUGHLIN
EDITOR OF THE NEWS

There are white people in West Memphis School District who honestly believed that Negro children are not entitled to equal educational opportunities. "Negroes don't pay as much taxes as we do," they argue, "so they can't expect schools as good as ours."

Of course, the idea that in America anyone, black or white, should receive public service in proportion to the taxes such arguments are usually offered by white people who pay com-

partively small taxes themselves and who would be first to object if some rich man's child were accorded even a better seat on the school bus than that available for his own kids.

There are other white people who, because of ignorance and or blind prejudice, are convinced that Negroes, with few notable exceptions, are incapable of absorbing a modern education and that, even if it were possible to educate Negroes, such education would only lead to racial trouble.

"Give them a good school and they'll tear it down in a year," these people argue in support of their claim that the Negro can't absorb and doesn't want modern education.

Or, "Give a nigger an inch and he'll take a mile," they say, claiming that education will result in "social equality."

It is also ironical that "social equality" whatever that may be is feared most by white people who themselves have less social standing than a billy goat.

AND ALL THESE ARGUMENTS ARE REPEATED BY A FEW UNPRINCIPLED PLANTERS WHO WANT TO KEEP THE NEGRO

Well, with a Negro population nearly three times that of our own, Pine Bluff has LESS Negro crime than we have here in West Memphis . . . fewer Negroes jailed for drunkenness, fighting, and petty crime; fewer sent to prison for grand larceny, murder and other felonies. In fact, Pine Bluff Mayor George Steed told me this week that the city's court record shows that Negroes are causing less trouble, in proportion to their number, than white people.

The Mayor also told me that, in Pine Bluff, the Negro per capita earning power was greater than anywhere else in the state. "They're good year round customers of our merchants," he said. "Without the money spent here every day by our Negro citizens, Pine Bluff would be in a pretty bad fix."

Mayor Steed is a real Southerner whose forebears fought with the South in the civil war. No one would call him a "nigger lover" and some Liberals would even call him intolerant for he has many of the same prejudices that are common to most white Southerners. But he

[illegible] Negroes' [illegible]

facilities, and opportunities for a better job so that they can live better and be a better citizen.

It would, of course, be incorrect to say that Pine Bluff does not have a "race problem" for, human nature being what it is, there will probably always be "race problems" in any city—North or South—where Negroes comprise nearly half of the population."

But Pine Bluff, unlike some Southern cities, is solving the problem itself. If the Pine Bluff attitude were general throughout the South, there would be little ammunition for the phony Liberals, Communists, and others who would like to see the Federal government take over all of our race problems.

But Pine Bluff, unlike most of us are beginning to realize that education for young people—Negro or white—is a sound investment. Pine Bluff citizens found that out years ago and are now collecting the dividends.

The Pine Bluff investment in Negro education has paid off to the local taxpayers to the extent that local citizens have willingly borne the cost of modernizing the city's four Negro grade schools, the junior high and the high school and are now building a \$250,000 grade school to accomodate an additional 500 Negro students.

How has it paid off? What are the dividends the citizens are now collecting?

Negro Group Seeks Writ Over School

A group of Negro parents Tuesday asked the federal courts to end the practice of separate schools for Negro and white children in the Addison Independent School District, in Northeastern Dallas County.

It was the second time in less than a year here that such an order had been asked. In November, 1948, Negro taxpayers in the Sowers Common School District asked a similar order, but the case was settled out of court without upsetting segregation.

Tuesday's petition was filed by five Negro fathers in the name of their twelve minor children, whose ages range from six to seventeen. The fathers named are George Higgins, Lacy Odom, Lee E. Durham, Edwin Warrior and Fletcher Allen.

They ask the court to pronounce unconstitutional the board's policy of "requiring Negroes to attend unsanitary, unsafe, unequal and inferior schools." They ask a court order forbidding the board to continue this policy.

They request a permanent order against the board's spending any of the money from a recent $25,000 bond issue to improve the white schools "until the Negro school is brought up to equalization."

Finally, they ask "a permanent injunction against the board and its successors from further discriminating against Negro children in maintaining and providing school buildings, facilities, curriculum and educational opportunities because of their race and color."

The Negroes charge that the school district violates their rights and privileges under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Named as defendants are Mrs. Lucille Goodman, school superintendent, and School Board Members R. L. Fulton, M. W. Morris, D. Egger, L. L. Nichols, C. E. Lewis, W. L. Smirl and W. A. Kel-

Specifically, the Negroes charge that the Negro grade school in the Addison District is in an "old, worn, ill-conditioned, 30-year-old, 3-room frame building; is a fire hazard; has grossly unclean outside toilets; no library or adequate furniture.

"It is heated by unsafe old cast-off stoves; has not hot lunch program, gets all its water from a shallow well that is dry in the summer months, and unsafe anyway," says the petition.

"The grounds are unattractive, unclean, unhealthy, they have no play facilities; the school is poorly lit and ventilated; pupils get only an 8-month school term."

At the same time, said the petition, the white grade school is in a "modern, 2-story, 8-room brick building, centrally heated; has inside water toilets, adequate classrooms, proper fixtures, a good library, hot lunches in the school cafeteria, recreational and play facilities on the school grounds; a 9-month school term, and plenty of desks, chairs and teaching aids."

One Negro teacher, said the petition, has to teach her class without a desk.

The plaintiffs say that they are contributing to "in accordance with the law, good school facilities for white children. But the defendants refuse to furnish equal opportunities to Negro children."

Dr. Harry V. Richardson will be inaugurated Oct. 3 as president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta . . . A radio station in Birmingham, recently damaged by hoodlums, is now operating without incident. Station is owned by whites but operated by Negroes. Station WEDR is designed to help Negroes . . . Parents in Waxahachie and Addison (Tex.) filed suits against their school boards charging discrimination against Negro children.

FEDERAL JUDGE ORDERS EQUAL SCHOOL COURSES

WAXACHIE, Tex. — (INS) — A federal court order has been issued to Waxahachie school officials directing them to provide Negro students with the same courses of study offered white high school students in the district.

Although no Negro students asked to take the courses, federal judge William H. Atwell ordered the officials to allow Negroes to register in eight additional courses.

Waxahachie school Supt. T. C. Wilemon said that the usual practice was to add courses in both white and Negro schools when 10 or more students asked to take the courses.

Atwell, however, objected to this practice. He maintained that 'if and when there are 10 Negro students to take a course the school must be ready. That is the only way to satisfy the law."

The courses to be added are chemistry, biology, occupations, journalism, public speaking, bookkeeping, mechanical drawing and geometry.

In a similar case, Judge Atwell also ruled that the roof and windows be fixed in the Audison Elementary School in northeastern Dallas County.

It had been charged that the school had unequal courses and facilities as compared with the school for whites.

TEXAS SCHOOLS SUED FOR BIAS

Dallas-Negro parents of two Texas communities filed suit this week against their school boards charging discrimination against Negro children in educational opportunities in public schools, it was announced here by NAACP Regional Special Counsel U.S. Tate.

The communities were the town of Waxahachie and Addison, the latter in Dallas County and a suburb of the City of Dallas. Plaintiffs in the Waxahachie case were six parents-Lonnie Butler, L.C. Cain, A.L. Henley, W.L. Lewis, Alfred L. Mimms and Roosevelt Scott-representing 12 children.

In the Addison case, five parents-George Higgins, Edwin Warrior, Lacy Odom, Lee E. Durham and Fletcher Allen-complain on behalf of 12 children.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-24-49

THE UPPER SOUTH

Public Power, Negro Schools Are Issues Now in Contention

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19 — A fight over public power and a United States Circuit Court of Appeals decision of far-reaching implications held top interest in this region this week.

The power fight involves (1) an effort by the Virginia Electric & Power Company (Vepco) to build a dam on the Roanoke River in North Carolina and (2) an effort by twelve Rural Electrification Administration electric cooperatives in Virginia to build a steam-generating plant at Scottsville. The cooperatives are fighting Vepco's application and the power company is fighting the cooperatives' application.

Vepco, which operates in sixty-three Virginia counties and in parts of North Carolina and West Virginia, has insisted that it cannot pay Federal taxes, and obtain capital at 4 to 6 per cent, and still compete effectively with cooperatives which are exempt from such taxes and able to borrow from the REA at 2 per cent. The cooperatives insist that no competition is involved.

The court decision came in Baltimore, where the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Pulaski County, Va., had discriminated against Negro high school students by requiring them to travel a longer distance in school buses than is required of white students.

In many counties throughout the South, the Negro population is regarded as too small to sustain a segregated high school. Hence, regional Negro schools, utilized by several counties, have grown up. Educators in this area were apprehensive that the Circuit Court's decision might result in drastic capital outlays to provide separate high schools for comparatively few Negro students.

Princess Anne County Faces School Suit

By Albert L. Hinton

NORFOLK—A prelude to possible court action designed to force equalization of school facilities in Princess Anne county and the town of Virginia Beach, was foreshadowed this week when petitions directed to school officials of the county and resort were dispatched from Richmond by officials of the Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Representing the final administrative step to be taken by the state NAACP, the petitions were directed to the school board of the Town of Virginia Beach, the County School Board of Princess Anne county, and T. W. Cox, superintendent of Princess Anne county schools.

Listed as attorneys for the plaintiffs are: Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, of Richmond, and Victor J. Ashe of Norfolk. All are members of the legal staff of the State NAACP Conference. Mr. Hill is chairman of the state legal staff.

ALLEGATIONS IN PETITIONS

In both petitions it is charged that school officials of both the Town of Virginia Beach and Princess Anne County "have pursued, and are pursuing, the policy, practice, custom and usage of denying, on account of race or color, petitioners and other Negro children similarly situated . . . and therefore have denied, and are denying them the equal protection of the laws secured by the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the rights secured by Sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States Code, and the rights secured by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

LISTED AS PLAINTIFFS

In the petition directed to Superintendent Cox and the Virginia Beach school board, the following are listed as plaintiffs: Sidney Cornick Jr., Lillie Virginia Cornick, and William Edward Cornick, infants, by Sidney Cornick, their father and next friend; Constance Shields and Barbara Shields, by Gracie Shields, their mother; Mary Hill, Georgia Nan Hill and Earnest Robertson, by Charlie Johnson, their guardian and next friend.

Also, Nancy Dukes, by Alice Ward, her guardian and next friend; Alice Sands, by William Sands, her father; Shirley and George Raney, by Corine Raney, their mother and next friend; Sidney Cornick, Gracie Shields, Charlie Johnson, Alice Ward, William Sands, and Corinne Raney.

OTHER PLAINTIFFS

In the petition directed to Superintendent Cox and the school board of Princess Anne county, the following are listed as plaintiffs:

Winston Rudolph Walker, Iva Corales Walker, by Iva Lee Walker, their mother and next friend; Ethel Mae Haynes, Emily Lee Haynes, Ruth Anna Haynes, Sharick Haynes and Clinton Haynes, by George Haynes, their father; Barbara Dozier, Vera Dozier and Janet Dozier, by Linwood Dozier, their father; Mary L. Winston, Martha O. Winston, by their father, William M. Winston.

Also, George L. Munden, May O. Munden, Joyce A. Munden, Harold Munden and Bearrest Munden, by Harold Munden, their father; Clarence V. Russell, Audrey I. Russell and William E. Russell, by Clarence B. Russell, their father; Charlie Woodhouse, Milton Woodhouse, and John W. Woodhouse, by Leon Woodhouse, their father; Christine Little, Rosa Little, Dorothy Little, Maryland Little, Charles Little and Banjamin Little, by Hezekiah Little, their father.

Tuck Warns of Federal Aid

End of School Inequalities Urged by Virginia Teachers

By Elsie Carper
Post Reporter

Richmond, Va., Nov. 3.—The Virginia Education Association today called for the State to end "educational inequality" within the Old Dominion and urged Federal aid to help along the program.

Delegates to the association's forty-third annual convention recommended a State plan of action to guarantee "a minimum standard of education for all children."

The association, which represents the State's more than 20,000 teachers, also declared itself as favoring the principle of "Federal aid without Federal control."

The teachers, who took the action at a morning session of the delegate assembly, tonight heard Gov. William M. Tuck

While not revealing details of the budget that he will recommend for the next biennium, Tuck assured the teachers that it will contain an increase in funds for the public school system comparable to that granted in recent years.

Appropriations available fo r schools have increased from $69,906,502 in the period 1942-46 to $122,397,699 in 1946-50, he said.

Tuck told the convention, attended by more than 3000 teachers, that the ne wbudget will provide for "a more adequate retirement system" and "a very large capital outlay appropriation for the public school building program."

In expressing views on Federal aid, the teachers adopted a report of the legislative committee which declared that Federal assistance particularly is needed in States where there is segregation "to more nearly equalize facilities."

On educational inequality the teachers said, "We deplore the degree of inequality of buildings, equipment. offerings, qualifications of teachers and the amount invested per child."

For State action they recommended:

A State-wide minimum salary schedule. The association affirmed a previous stand that this scale should be $2000 for the professionally trained teacher with a degree. Annual raises of $100 would bring the minimum to $3200 after 12 years.

State funds for school buildings granted in relation to the communities' ability and effort to provide facilities.

State-wide standards of teacher certification, employment practices and school accreditation with minimum standards set for equipment in science, library and physical education courses.

The teachers declared themselves "wholeheartedly" in support of the school program of Democratic gubernatorial nominee John S. Battle.

They indorsed his proposal that the state make available 119 million dollars in funds during the next four years for the construction of school buildings. Of this amount 75 million dollars would be in outright grants and 44 million dollars on a loan basis.

The teachers declared that when the money is available it should be for "permanent and durable" construction that will serve for 50 years or more and not for "temporary or emergency" buildings. They forecast that the buildings will be needed in the decades 1960-80 when the present war babies have families.

Delegates indorsed, but without enthusiasm, action of the State Board of Education in asking for $5,500,000 in 1950-51 to raise teacher salaries. They said it was "regrettable" that the board had not asked for $11,500,000, the amount estimated as needed to set up the $2000 to $3200 minimum salary scale.

The teachers said they were indorsing the board's request for the smaller sum with the "understanding" that additional funds will be made available the following year.

Appearing on the program tonight with Governor Tuck were W. A. Early, president of the association, and Superintendent of Arlington Schools, and Dowell J. Howard, acting State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Tomorrow the teachers will split up into 21 sections to discuss curricucum. The delegate assembly will hold its nal session tomorrow night when it will adopt resolutions and hear a talk by Dr. Andrew D. Holt, president of the National Education Association.

Effort For Better Schools Helps Whites

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. (ANP) — The effort of Negro citizens in various sections of Virginia to secure equality of school facilities for Negro and white school children was seen last week by some of the state educators as one of the most important contributions to the current move to secure a larger school equalization fund to help subsidize the schools in the poorer localities of the state.

The activities of Negroes for equal schools, some observers here said last week, have had a salutary effect on the wider movement for equal school fabilities for all children of the state without regard to race, color or locality.

One of Virginia's school superintendent, who himself has been under the pressure of a federal court order to equalize the white and Negro schools in his county, has recommended a larger state equalization fund to aid the poorer localities in the state. The fund is now only $400,000 but more than a $1,000,000 is needed to equalize schools throughout the state for both races.

Call School Board To 'Explain' Bias

RICHMOND, Va.—Members of the Surry County School Board have been ordered to appear in Federal District Court next February to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for failure to comply with terms of an anti-discrimination injunction issued March 30, 1948.

The citation was issued by Judge Sterling Hutcheson who fined members of the Gloucester County School Board and a division school superintendent here earlier this year on similar charges.

Latest Equal Schools Decision Worries Va. Education Officials

Appeals Court Finds Pulaski Pupils Hindered by Travel, Lack of Courses, Adequate Shops

RICHMOND

A U. S. Fourth District Court of appeals ruling that racial discrimination does exist in the facilities provided colored and white high schools in Pulaski County has State education officials contending that the decision will result in poorer school facilities for the colored pupils.

At present colored high school pupils living in Pulaski County must attend school at Christiansburg Industrial Institute in Montgomery County under a regional agreement.

To change this pattern would entail a great deal of expense and result in poorer educational facilities, according to these officials who admit that they are worried over the new ruling.

Reverses Lower Court

This new decision reverses the one of the District Court in Roanoke and remands the case to that court with instructions to grant the relief sought for the colored school children.

The Appeals Court found that the field of travel, curriculum, industrial arts shops, science laboratories, gymnasiums and summer course offerings in the three white schools were far superior to those offered at the Institute.

In the matter of travel the court declared,

"Owing to the longer ride as compared with white high school pupils, colored children must forego many healthful activities at school and have less time for study, recreation and play. The toll thus imposed on them and their parents is both real and severe."

Could Effect 6 Schools

This is the phase of the court ruling that has the education officials worried. Currently there are six large regional schools serving colored youngsters of more than one county.

Therefore, the ruling on Christiansburg Institute could apply equally to Carver School at Culpeper, the Bruton Heights School at Williamsburg, the Manassas Regional High School at Manassas, Douglass High at Bristol and Walker Grant High at Fredericksburg.

Since the transportation opinion could apply to many of the 85 other consolidated schools in the State that have been established in the past nine years, the State education board is fearfull that it will have to institute more schools.

Jim Crow Law

The State prohibits colored and white children being taught in the same school, it was pointed out. This could force a community with only five colored children to establish a school for them equal in facilities to the white school in the area.

The officials explain that they cannot offer the varied courses of the larger white schools to the small enrollments some of the colored schools would have.

The Appeals Court's decision in regard to elementary schools in Pulaski County was that they are equal.

Virginia Lags In Public School Aid

THE Virginia Education Association has compiled and published some very interesting facts concerning expenditures for public school education by twelve southern states and the position that Virginia occupies in the group in relation to what the state has the ability to do from a standpoint of wealth subject to taxation.

The statistics show that for the twelve states studied the average income received by their citizens averaged per child in daily attendance is $4,912.

In this category Virginia is next to the top—that position being occupied by Florida. Income received by Virginians per child in average daily attendance for the school session 1947-48 was $6,024. That is, each child had back of him or her, $6,024 in taxable income earned by Virginians.

Virginia's investment per child for the same school term was $119.42. In this category Virginia lagged behind West Virginia, Louisiana and Florida, but was ahead of Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Mississippi.

While Virginia, with an income on the part of its people that averages $6,024 for each child enrolled in the public schools, spent $119.42 on each child enrolled, Louisiana which has an aggregate income averaging $5,927 per child enrolled spent $160.81 for each child in the schools.

The study reveals that if Virginia had spent as much per child as Louisiana spent there would have been twenty-million dollars more invested in the education of Virginia children.

What is even more interesting, the study shows that in effort exerted to provide better educational facilities from available wealth, Virginia stands at the bottom of the class. To quote the language of the Virginia Education Association: "For the school session, 1947-48, Virginia invested a smaller percent of its income in public education, both from state and local funds, than did any other southern state."

Again, to quote the Virginia Education Association: "During 1947-48 in Virginia, state aid was the smallest share of the total cost of public education of any southern state."

For example, Alabama showed that 44.4 percent of the total amount spent in that state for public school education was from state funds, 1.5 of its expenditures from the federal government and 24.1 from the local governments.

Virginia received 4.8 percent of its expenses from the federal government, 55.9 percent from the local governments, and the state contribution amounted to 39.3.

This report by the Virginia Education Association has rendered the citizens of the state a vast public service. We hope the facts that have been assembled in such graphic form will stir our next governor and General Assembly to make adjustments which will bring Virginia's position into better perspective.

To obtain more uniform results and to register real progress, it is obvious that a re-examination of the part the localities play in providing educational facilities and the overall part the state plays, should be re-examined and some necessary changes made.

A hundred school districts locally controlled by separate, distinct governments and policies with full latitude to shape these policies and to carry them out as their funds will permit and their local wishes dictate, do not make for uniform and progressive education of the citizens of any state.

Plan Results From Action Of Citizens

Building May Be Finished By 1951, Officials Report

SUFFOLK — After repeated visits by a group of militant citizens led mostly by Mrs. Exie Chambliss to the Suffolk School Board during the past year, the board has finally purchased 24 acres of land in East Suffolk on the Nansemond county line on which they will erect a new high school building at an approximate cost of a half million dollars.

The decision was made at a meeting of the school board on Thursday night of last week.

If all goes smoothly, the projected new high school may very well be erected by Fall of 1951. This was the apparent opinion of board of education members in their meeting last Thursday night. The new structure will replace the Booker T. Washington High School Building now located on Lee street.

Building plans seemed to be moving out of the talking stage as arrangements were announced to call in several architects for preliminary consultations with the board. First one to be invited will be A. Dupre Breeden, Suffolk architect, for the next board meeting on Oct. 13.

The other architects, from out-of-town, will be summoned singly on subsequent meeting dates. Out of the consultations, the board hopes not only to decide upon an architect for the project but also to glean helpful ideas on problems involved.

CLASS ROOM PROPOSED

The consenssu of the board agreed that the high school should contain from 14 to 16 class rooms, exclusive of extra facilities, such as cafeteria, library, shop, home economics, band room, gym and auditorium.

School Superintendent W. R. Savage predicted a Negro enrollment of from 350 to 375 in the 8th through 12th grades by 1952. These grades, planned to occupy the new school, would require 12 class rooms, figuring about 30 to a class. The additional rooms planned would be for subsequent expansion.

Mr. Savage also announced that the four-room annex of the Booker T. Washington School, with luck, might be ready by Oct. 20, but certainly by Nov. 1. Completion of the addition will reduce the present seven double-shift classes in the school to three.

Disputed Testimony On Equalization Presented

Judge Albert V. Bryan Recesses Case; Hearing Resumes On Oct. 18

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—(NNPA)—Judge Albert B. Bryan in Federal District Court here last Friday recessed until Oct. 18 trial of the equal education suit involving schools in Arlington county, Va.

The defense has one more witness to be heard. He is Dr. Howard A. Dawson, director of rural services for the National Education Association, who prepared a report reaching different conclusions than were reached by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

Both of them made studies of the Hoffman-Boston High School for colored children in comparison with the Washington-Lee School for white pupils. Dr. Dawson found no discrimination. Dr. Jenkins found discrimination in both facilities and courses of studies offered at the two schools.

The suit was brought by Constance Carter, a 17-year-old pupil, who asks that she be given equal educational opportunities with white students or be admitted to the Washington-Lee School.

Stephen M. Syndor, principal of the Hoffman-Boston School, testified last Friday that four courses Miss Carter claims she was unable to take in 1946 were in fact being taught at that time.

She was mistaken in her claim that Spanish, civics, typing and physical education were not available. Syndor said. He admitted, however, that physical education was not taught by a "certified" instructor. But since that time, two such teachers have been added, he said.

Superintendent William A. Early testified last Friday that discrimination, if it exists in Arlington county schools, is against whites rather than colored pupils.

Early would not concede under cross-examination by Oliver W. Hill, Richmond attorney, that white school facilities are retsricted to white pupils "purely on the basis of race." He said it was done solely because Virginia law requires segregation.

Inability to provide desired courses for whites or colored pupils in Arlington, Early said, would not necessitate sending students to regional high schools in Manassas, Va. Arrangements have been completed, he said.

Julius Brevard, 15-year-old transfer student, said he wanted to continue at Hoffman-Boston an automobile mechanic course begun at Armstrong High School in Washington, but no such course was available.

Another 15-year-old transfer student, Peggy Council, said she elected last June after transferring from Dunbar High School in Washington

ington, to study chemistry, Latin and shorthand at Hoffman-Boston this year, but none of these courses was available when he registered.

KNOX TESTIFIES

Dr. Ellis O. Knox, professor of education at Howard University, testified last Wednesday that the curriculum at Hoffman-Boston was out-and-out-inferior" to those of Washington-Lee.

Dr. Edwin B. Henderson, head of the department of physical education in the colored schools in Washington, called the Hoffman-Boston physical education facilities "decidedly inferior."

ties for colored and white pupils

To provide the same school facilities for for colored and white separately is "educationally unsound," Dr. Jenkins testified last Wednesday.

"But it is what this system of segregation brings us to," said Dr. Jenkins whose tetsimony was the highlight of the week-long trial.

His statement came in answer to a question from Lawrence Douglas, defense counsel for the county school board and superintendent of schools.

Dr. Jenkins said it was "of course a ridiculous answer," but he would advocate establishing a cadet corps for as few as nine pupils at Hoffman-Boston since there is cadet training at Washington-Lee.

"We are subscribing to something that is educationally unsound, but something we are bound to do," he declared.

MADE SURVEY

Dr. Jenkins in 1948 made a survey of facilities in Washington-Lee as compared to Hoffman-Boston. He testified: "When great disparagement exists between school population, comparisons are worthless based on per capita expenitures per student."

The survey was made by Dr. Jenkins at the request of Mrs. Eleanor Taylor of Arlington, plaintiff in a suit brought on behalf of Miss Carter, her daughter.

A series of comparative pictures was introduced in evidence over Mr. Douglas' protests. Executive Secretary Rupert Picott of the Virginia Teachers Association, testified in support of evidence shown by the pictures.

Martinsville Is Guilty!

Cherrytown Hollow, Home of Seven Doomed Men, Is a Ghetto Ignored by City Officials; Children Must Attend School in a Dance Hall

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Oct. 5-21-49

By LEM GRAVES, Washington Correspondent

MARTINSVILLE, Va.—Martinsville Is Guilty! . . . The same juries which mercilessly intoned—on a one-a-day schedule—a series of "guilty" verdicts in the rape cases involving seven Negro youths and men here recently might have appropriately found the southwestern municipality of Martinsville "guilty" also.

For Martinsville shares the guilt of these underprivileged Negro youths and Martinsville may be "guilty" again unless the corrupt and awesome conditions of Negro life here are corrected.

Death has been decreed for Joe Henry Hampton, Booker T. Millner, Frances Grayson, John Taylor and Luther, Howard and Frank Hairston. But death was not decreed for the slums, the inadequate schools and the casual indifference of the townspeople to the primitive environs of the Cherrytown hollow which will inevitably continue to breed lawlessness and immorality.

ISOLATED SPOT

Although it is part of the corporate limits of Martinsville, the Cherrytown hollow across the tracks of East Martinsville is as rempte, as primitive, as isolated as if it were hundreds of miles from a civilized community. It is devoid of streets, electricity, sanitary facilities, police protection or any of the other physical evidences of town life. In the cover of an impenetrable darkness, unrelieved by even a spect of artificial light, the young men of the clannish, related families of this back-country hollow roamed in the red clay ravines and over the wooded ridges in search of diversion from the monotony of their relatively crude existence.

That the results of this neglect may have been immorality and crime instead of constructive recreation is the fault of Martinsville.

The hollow where the rape of Mrs. Ruby Floyd is alleged to have taken place is completely inaccessible by vehicle after rains. Automobile transportation even after long dry spells is only possible for a short part of the journey to the home of one of the Hairston boys and that trip is made by imposition on the spring structure of a vehicle.

NO PLAYGROUND

Martinsville offers the people of East Martinsville and the Cherrytown hollow no playgrounds, no supervised recreation, and none of the facilities out of which pleasant environs can be created.

Does Martinsville offer very much more to the Negro inhabitants of its jim-crow, segregated mid-town ghetto?

SCHOOLS? More than a year ago, its dilapidated Negro high school burned down and now school children are taught in the back dance hall of a wine and beer-be-decked roadhouse, which, local people say, is hardly discriminatory in the types of business it does, in the annex of a filling station, and in assorted other vacant rooms in neighborhood commercial establishments of various kinds.

* * *

RECREATION? There are no supervised playgrounds or recreation buildings. There are only a few unkempt schoolyards some of which have a swing or two. There is not an acceptable movie house by modern, social welfare standards. There are only the customary, slum-type beer halls and pool parlors. There is no organized program for entertaining teen age Negroes and directing them from the crime-breeding dins of juvenile delinquency.

* * *

HOSPITAL? Negroes are denied admission to the fine Martinsville hospital, built by State and Federal tax funds. In desparation, Negro doctors have established thirteen beds in a shabby office building. When it was thought that Negroes would build themselves a new hospital, this temporary arrangement was properly condemned. But rising costs ate up the fund before the building was completed and rather than suffer Negro admisions to the white hospital, the authorities have simply forgotten about the condemnation order.

* * *

CITY SERVICES? Sidewalks seem to stop suddenly where Negro property begins. The beauty and cleanlines of the rest of Martinsville is generally absent from the Negro ghetto. Police protection is noticeably missing and other services are short cut here as they are in most Southern jim-crow ghettoes.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT? Menial, low paying jobs in this small industrial town are reserved for Negroes in most cases. There are a few exceptions but the Dixie pattern of low economic status is rigidly preserved here.

These civic shortcomings are accompanied by one of the highest real estate tax rates in the commonwealth.

Negro-white relationships in Martinsville are surprisingly harmonious considering the conditions here and this harmony was not greatly dislocated by the recent rape case. At the same time, the city fathers have not seemed unduly disturbed by the disgraceful conditions in Negro neighborhoods which breed crime and degeneration.

The seven Negro youths who are scheduled to die in the electric chair will pay heavily for the crime which Martinsville commits when it ignores, in an astoundingly casual manner, the conditions of life here.

"Martinsville is guilty!!!!"

Virginia Session

Equal School Rights Topic For Teachers

Richmond, Va., Oct. 29 (AP).—Some 3500 educators from all sections of the Old Dominion will hear discussions on "Equalizing Education Opportunities as the State's Responsibility" at the annual meeting of the Virginia Education Association to be held here November 1-5.

One of the keynote speakers will be Francis S. Chase, one-time VEA executive secretary and now lecturer at the University of Chicago. Chase, who has just completed a study of education in the 48 States for the Council of State Governments, will discuss "Facts and Fancies in Public Education."

Other speakers include Governor Tuck, Dr. Andrew H. Holt, president of the National Education Association; Dr. Thomas Pullen, State superintendent of public instruction for Maryland; Henry Foy, jr., executive director of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, and Dewey J. Howard, acting State superintendent of public instruction.

The delegates will act on a State-wide salary scale for teachers, liberalization of the retirement plan and other matters concerning school personnel. An award will be made to the outstanding board member in the State.

Besides four general sessions and two banquets, the convention will include meetings of eight departments and 24 sections. Many of these will have outstanding out-of-State speakers.

Preliminary meetings will take place Tuesday, November 1, when the VEA board of directors and the department of superintendents will convene. The opening general session will be held Wednesday night.

NEA Aide Favors Segregation End in County Schools

Volunteers Opinion During Questioning In Suit Against Arlington Board

A National Education Association official declared yesterday he favored elimination of segregation in Arlington County schools if the Virginia State law did not already prohibit it.

Dr. Howard A. Dawson, director of rural service for the NEA, volunteered this opinion during cross-examination in the Federal District Court, Alexandria, in a suit against the Arlington School Board by Constance Carter and others, charging racial discrimination.

Dr. Dawson, principal defense witness, later amplified the statement to reporters, remarking that Arlington residents were prepared in attitude for a changeover in the schools, and the move would save on educational expenses.

However he strongly upheld as a witness the board's contention that no discrimination is practiced in providing educational opportunities for Negro students.

Dr. Dawson and Mrs. Edmund D. Campbell, vice chairman of the school board, another defense witness, joined in praising the individual attention available to students in small schools, such as the Hoffman-Boston School for Negroes, as compared with the larger Washington-Lee High School for white students.

Dr. Dawson admitted, under cross-examination by Martin A. Martin of Richmond, that the Negro school offers fewer courses than Washington-Lee, but contended that since only 48 students were enrolled, teachers were able to give general training in various fields, with close attention to individual needs.

He stated his preference for "integration of related subjects rather than setting up a lot of labeled courses in water-tight compartments," and said this could be done effectively at Hoffman-Boston.

Dr. Dawson pointed to many inedequacies of the white high school, underlining its limited library and music rooms and the few business machines available for commercial courses.

Mrs. Campbell, a former educator, said the board had attempted conscientiously to provide equal facilities for Negroes "insofar as we could do so with the number of pupils involved."

In fact, she said, board members have been accused of showing "decided preferences" in expenditures for "the colored people of Arlington."

The final defense witness, William A. Early, Arlington superintendent of schools, explained to Judge Albert V. Bryan that courses not available in the county for Negroes often are provided at regional high schools in Manassas.

The names of Julius Brevard, 2900 20th st., and Peggy Council, 3458 22d st., both of South Arlington, were added to that of Constance Carter as plaintiffs in the case. Both asked for courses not available at Huffman-Boston, but offered at Washington-Lee, their attorneys said.

tional facilities for colored children in that State.

Lawyers for Constance Carter, who is suing for equalization of educational opportunities for colored children in Arlington County, Va., in the U.S. District Court for Northeastern Virginia, exacted the testimony from Dawson during cross-examination.

The case of Constance Carter and others against the Arlington County School Board was taken under advisement by Judge Albert V. Bryan Wednesday evening. He is expected to hand down his verdict within two weeks.

Although the witness stated that "if it were not for the laws, I would favor the end of segregated schools in the country," he consistently denied that training at the colored Hoffman-Boston School is "unequal" to that provided at the white Washington and Lee High School.

Shortly after the trial which was continued several weeks ago, was resumed, Leon A. Ransom, chief counsel for Miss Carter, introduced a motion to add two more complainants of unequal training to bolster his suit.

Now a party to the suit are Julius Brevard, 2900 Twentieth St., and Miss Peggy Council, 3458 Twenty-second St., both of South Arlington.

Brevard sought training in automobile mechanics and Miss Council attempted to get instruction in Latin, chemistry and shorthand reporting at Hoffman-Boston; but they said, they could not obtain these courses there.

Va. School Suit Ended

NEA Aide Attacked on Comparison Report

ARLINGTON, Va.—Howard A. Dawson, director of Rural Services, National Education Association, testified Monday, that the segregation laws of Virginia are responsible for the inadequacies in educa-

Right to Equal Schooling Upheld in West Virginia

Baltimore Md.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The State's Attorney General in an opinion delivered last week stated that "No colored child shall be denied the right to substantially the same educational facilities as a white child. 7-9-49

"Colored pupils attending an only county school must receive a full nine months' term when that length of school is offered a white child in the same district," the opinion continued.

The opinion was asked for by the State Board of Education after the Legislative Committee of the West Virginia State Teachers Association had lodged a protest against the closing of the Long Island Run School, in Wirt County, and the Coketon School in Tucker County.

Had 5, 6 Month Terms

The Wirt County School had five pupils enrolled and had operated for five months, while the Coketon School had three pupils enrolled and operated for six months.

In neither county was any provision made for the education of these children during the rest of the school year. Low enrollments in the respective schools was given as a reason for the County Board's action. 14 7-19-49

State Superintendent W. W. Trent approved the schools being being closed short of their nine months term. He stated that the boards were acting according to State laws and regulations of the State Board of Education.

Board Empowered to Act

In answer to Secretary of the State Board H. K. Baer's questions as to the board's duty in the matter Assistant Attorney General Thomas J. Gillooly replied:

"The State Board of Education has ample authority under the West Virginia code defining general powers and duties "to promulgate rules and regulations to deal with this situation."

"These schools must be kept open for a full term or some other arrangement be made for the education of these children which will satisfy the equal facilities requirement." 7-19-49

Cost No Objection

Attorney Gillooly stated that although the per pupil cost to educate colored children might be considerably larger than the cost for white youngsters, those children still must have the same school term.

The State Board of Education is expected to draft a regulation to implement this opinion at a meeting of the board this month.

Uniontown Builds New School For Elementary Negro Pupils

UNIONTOWN, Ala., June 25—A source of pride to both races is the new elementary school for Uniontown Negro children.

Just completed at a cost of about $130,000, it ranks high among the Perry County public school buildings in cost and in modern design.

Forward-looking principles of architecture have been used in the structure. It has such functional features as window walls of translucent glass and the new green chalk boards, for better vision, and cork bulletin boards. A central heating plant will supply steam to new-type radiators in all rooms.

Each of the 17 class rooms has ample wardrobe and locker space.

Endows Library

A library is being endowed by Henry P. Johnston, of Birmingham, for the purchase of every book on the list of the American Library Associations "Basic Book Collection for Elementary Education," for the complete Cadmus Books and any others desired.

Johnston is one of Uniontown's most prominent native sons. In appreciation of his gift the Perry County board of education is setting up the library as an integral part of the school and making it known as the Charles P. Johnston Memorial Library.

About 600 pupils will find their classrooms in the new building when school opens on Sept. 5. It will house grades one through seven.

The two-story frame structure which the new school replaces was built more than 50 years ago.

'Plumps' For Improvement

The Perry County superintendent of education, L. G. Walker, of Marion, is regarded as an effective "plumper" for improved Negro educational facilities.

Philip R. Davis, Uniontown Negro elementary school principal, says that seven of his present teachers hold degrees, that three expect to receive them by next Summer and that "in so far as possible the new teachers to be added will have earned their degrees."

According to Principal Davis: "The Negroes of Uniontown are appreciative of all that has been done toward securing a better school for their children. They look forward to better citizens as a result of better schools which are being provided by the Perry County Board of Education, the superintendent of education, and the citizens both white and colored."

Uniontown's school enrollment is about 1,000 Negro and 340 white children. The ratio of Negro to white population is about three to one.

Alabama School Named for Handy

FLORENCE, Ala.—A new elementary school in West Florence is being named for Florence-born W. C. Handy, "father of the blues."

The Board of Education announced Friday that the fourteen-room school would be named W. C. Handy Elementary School. It is located on a fifteen-acre tract and will have auditorium, cafeteria and athletic fields.

The contract will be let immediately after bids are opened on Oct. 27.

FOR GRENADA ASSOCIATED PEASANT AND INDUSTRIAL CLUBS

The Commentator Dr. George's

Model Rural School At Rising Star Grenada,

Stories from the Life of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Fri. 1-7-49

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Last week's "Story" of Tuskegee's Founder told how the famous Negro Institute's educational influence spread far and wide throughout the countryside, indeed throughout the South and the Nation. Particular reference was made to a farm home which became a model rural school, where the farmer and his wife, both of them Tuskegee Institute graduates, helped boys and girls in learning simple farm and homecraft skills.

This week let Dr. Washington himself, in the following extract from a letter written to a person interested in the improvement and extension of Negro education in the Southern States, tell of the Tuskegee-assisted rural schools :

Rural schools round Tuskegee

"I think the most interesting work that Tuskegee has done in recent years is its work in rural schools in the country surrounding the Institute. During the last 5 or 6 years 47 school buildings have been erected in Macon County by coloured people themselves. At the same time the school term has been lenghtened in every part of the county from five to eight months. This work has been done under the direction of a supervising teacher working in connection with the extension department of the Institute."

School at Rising Star

"Among other things that have been attempted to encourage the people to improve their schools has been a model country school started in a community called Rising Star, a few miles from the Institute. The school at Rising Star is an example of the rural school that Tuskegee is seeking to promote. It consists of a 5-room frame house in which the teachers—a Tuskegee graduate and his wife—not only teach, but live. All the rooms are used by the school children. In the kitchen they are taught to cook, in the dining room to serve a meal, in the bedroom to make beds. In the garden they are taught how to raise vegetables, poultry, pigs, and cows."

1-7-49 Fri.

Pattern for better homes

"The children recite in the sitting-room or on the verandah, and their lessons all deal with matters of their own everyday life . . . Instead of figuring how long it will take an express train to reach the moon if it travelled at the rate of 40 miles an hour, the pupils figure out how much corn can be raised on neighbour Smith's patch of land and how much farmer Jones' pig will bring when slaughtered. The pupils learn neatness and cleanliness by living in a decent home during their school hours. They carry the lesson home, and the result is seen in cleaner and better farmhouses. The model school has become the pattern on which the farmers and their wives are improving their homes . . ."

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Georgia

'Separate But Equal' at Toccoa

That white people in Georgia are ready to give more than lip service to the cause of better education for Negroes is indicated in the outcome of a bond election at Toccoa Tuesday.

Toccoa citizens voted overwhelmingly, 303 to 8, in favor of a $150,000 bond issue for education. A modern, 14-room Negro school building, complete with gymnasium and auditorium, is the main project of the issue. It will cost $140,000. The remaining $10,000 will be used to repair the white school building.

Since fewer than 100 Negroes are registered voters in Toccoa, the overwhelming majority in favor of the bond issue was made up of white votes.

Toccoa is making the "separate but equal" facilities required by Georgia law a reality.

COMMITTEE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION HOLDS CONFERENCE

A conference, sponsored by the Georgia Committee on Elementary Education, will be held at Georgia Baptist College, Macon, Georgia, October 14-21. The committee is participating in the Cooperative Study of Elementary Education of the Southern Association of Second ary School and Colleges.

The purposes agreed upon are: (1) To develop over a three-year period of time excellent elementary schools in Georgia, (2) To promote research in the field of elementary education, (3) To develop procedures and instruments for evaluating the elementary school program.

The committee has selected approximately twenty schools in Georgia to participate in the study. Representatives from teacher education institutions, State Department of Education, and other resource persons will work closely with the county supervisor, the school faculty, and the community people over a three year period of time in helping to develop each school into an observation center. Criteria for the Criteris.

2. The facilities at Macon should provide conferees with opportunities for both work and play, enabling them to become much better acquainted and, therefore, more able to move forward as a well integrated group.

Georgia Schools Participating in the Cooperative Program of Elementary Education include:

ALBANY STATE COLLEGE — W.H. Dennis, Consultant; Hazard Training School, Mr. W. H. Dennis, Principal; Mrs. Hattie M. Reese, JS T; Calhoun County, J. A. Slaton, Principal; Mrs. Marie Pullins, JST; Douglas High School, Thomas County, M. D. Roberts, Principal; Mrs. Gladys H. Davis, JST.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY — Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, Consultant; Chair man of Conferences on Elem. Education Center Hill School, Fulton County — Miss Valeria Godfrey, Principal Thomasville Elem. School, Fulton County — Mrs. Lottie B. Latimer, Principal College Park School, Fulton County — Mrs. Ida Prather, Principal, Miss Maggie L. Perry, JST. Moore Elem. School, Spalding County — Miss Beatrice L. Dominis, Principal, Miss Irene McCrary, JST. Oglethorpe School, Mrs. A. Cathryn Johnson, Principal. Dr. J. Max Bond, Consultant.

FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE — Dr. Catherine Duncan, Consultant. Peach County Training School — Mr. H. E. Bryant, Principal; Byron School, Peach County — Miss Ellen Hollinshead, Principal Myrtle School, Peach County — Mrs. Velma Hamilton, Principal, Miss Eldora Hayes, JST.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE — Miss Alma L. Stegall, Consultant, Powell Laboratory School — Mrs. Dorothy Carter, Principal; Mrs. Rosemary C. Jackson, JST; Evans County Training School — Mr. Raleigh Macon, Principal; Miss Mary L. Hall, JST; G. W. Carver School, Bryan County, L. C. Cogdell, Jr., Principal.

PAINE COLLEGE — Mrs. Mattie B. Braxton, Consultant; Weed St. Elementary School, Richmond County — Mr. Chas. Butler, Principal Miss Eula Coleman, JST; Galilee School, Jefferson County — Mrs. Helen Davis, Principal; Mrs. Ada L. Price, JST; Piney Grove School, McDuffie County — Mrs. Inez R. Kindall, Principal; Mrs. Clara W. West, JST; Davisville School, Burke County — Miss Theodoshia B. Gardner, Principal; Mrs. E. B. Jackson, JST.

COORDINATORS — Mrs. Nell W. McClothlin, Administrative and Education Assistant, Georgia Department of Public Health; Mrs. Maenelle D. Dempsey, Consultant, Georgia Negro Elementary Schools.

selection of schools were set up as follows: (1) There must be evidence of the fact that the school has already done some planning for improvement, (2) Faculty and community must be willing to experiment and to spend time and effort on a program of improvement, (3) The faculty must be relatively stable

The work in the schools selected will be aimed toward three objectives: (1) Growth on the part of teachers in dealing with problems of school improvement, (2) Desirable changes in behavior on the part of the children, (3) Growth on the part of people in the community in dealing with community problems.

Principals, supervisors and consultants attending the meeting in Macon will be concerned with two important items:

1. The Evaluation Committee of the Southern Association's Cooperative Study of Elementary Education has just completed the tentative form of the Elementary Evaluation

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Illinois

See Career As Constant Inspiration

Chicago Defender

14d(2)

Chicago Bulletin

The memory of the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender was honored Friday by the Chicago Board of Education when an elementary school at 37th and Wells streets was named in his honor.

Impressive ceremony was attended by General Superintendent of Schools Dr. Harold C. Hunt, members of the Board of Education, dignataries of the city, county and state together with civic leaders and parents.

"Throughout the years children and teachers in the school will draw inspiration from the life and career of the man whose name it carries," said Dr. Hunt. "The Chicago Board of Education was happy to name this school in honor of Robert S. Abbott, as a tribute to his character and the life he lived."

John H. Sengstacke, president and publisher of the Chicago Defender and nephew of Mr. Abbott delivered the keynote address at the dedication and expressed sincere and heartfelt appreciation to the Board of Education for the honor accorded his late uncle.

He Cannot Die

"Great men like Robert Sengstacke Abbott, whose outstandingly noble deeds bring us here today, cannot die. And down the decades men will find themselves turning in admiration to a man like Robert S. Abbott" declared Sengstacke. Continuing he said:

"The men and women of tomorrow whom Fortune shall direct to study within the academic pathways of this school which will bear the name of the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, will carry with them and pass on to others in the long relay race through Time, some portion of the greatness that Mr. Abbott's noble deeds earned for him.

"I, and the members of my family, humbly thank the City of Chicago and the Board of Education for the recognition given Mr. Abbott's life and work. Moreover, a glance at the names of all schools in the city will show that the City of Chicago and the Board of Education have made it a consistent policy to honor men and women whose deeds have carved a niche for themselves in the temple of democracy.

Constant Inspiration

"If the boys and girls who attend classes here will look up from their academic tasks from time to time, they will read the name, Robert Sengstacke Abbott and gain inspiration to continue on to a fuller realization of the new citizenship that Mr. Abbott helped make possible for them, then I shall more than be proud to have taken part in this ceremony."

Attorney Sidney Brown, a member of the Board of Education said, "The life Robert S. Abbott lived, deserved this honor today".

The Rev. T. E. Brown, pastor of Progressive Baptist church offered the invocation.

Miss Irene Kelley, former pupil mayor of the school, who was graduated last month, returned to give the welcome address.

Ralph S. Scott, principal introduced distinguished guests and expressed appreciation to the Chicago Defender, the Parent Teachers Association and people of the community for making the dedication ceremony a success.

A short program titled "A glimpse of our school activities" concluded the ceremony. Later parents and distinguished guests enjoyed refreshments served by a committee of the Parent Teachers Association.

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NEGRO SCHOOL EQUALITY IS ISSUE IN MISSISSIPPI

N.Y. Times Sun. 8-21-49

To Maintain Segregation State Plans To Grant All Teachers Equal Pay

14d(2)

By TOM KARSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 20—An issue of far-reaching importance for Mississippi—and for the entire South—has emerged this week as a result of the proposal by Gov. Fielding L. Wright to equalize educational facilities for Negroes with those of white persons. Curiously, it is States' Rights thinking that has brought about this remarkable change in attitude toward the problem of Negro education.

Last year Gladys Noel Bates, a Negro school teacher of Jackson, Mississippi's capital, filed a suit in Federal court against the city of Jackson, asking equal pay with white teachers of like education, experience and position.

Miss Bates' case is being financed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

State Helps City in Fight

Soon after the suit was filed, the State Legislature, fearing that she might win her case and make sweeping changes necessary in the employment practices governing Negro teachers, appropriated $25,000 to help the city of Jackson fight the suit.

Federal Judge Sidney Mize, who is a Mississippian, has overruled the city's motion to quash the suit, and thus far the teacher seems to be on top, although the case has not yet been decided.

About the time that the city received its first setback, Governor Wright foresaw the threat that the teacher's suit posed to the whole system of segregation in Mississippi. He realized that if Miss Bates won her case, either the state would have to let Negro children attend white schools or an entire new system of colored schools would have to be built in the state. So, to preserve segregation, he appointed a committee of 300 prominent educators and legislators to investigate the problem of equalizing education.

Last Tuesday a subcommittee of twenty-one completed its proposal for working out the equalization of teachers' pay. Next Tuesday it will report its conclusions to the committee of 300 for the larger group's approval, the granting of which there seems little doubt.

What the committee of twenty-one recommended was a new schedule of teachers' pay, displacing entirely the old system whereby all teachers were employed by individual counties and were responsible to county education officials alone. The committee asked also that a huge, state-wide building program be started at once. This would declare the state's intention to equalize school facilities as well as the teachers' pay.

The pay revision would be based upon training, experience and rating received through examination.

The extent of the problem of equalization of pay was recently pointed out by Wilson Minor, a Jackson newspaper man. He learned that under the present pay system the average salary of 5,400 white teachers holding a B. A. degree amounted to $2,005, while 954 Negro teachers with the same degree were averaging only $1,286.

Differences in Salaries

Mr. Minor surveyed the others and found that salaries of teachers with M. A. degrees averaged $2,865 for 954 whites and $1,588 for twenty-four colored.

The first real test of Governor Wright's strength in the school controversy will come when a special session of the Legislature meets, probably in October or maybe sooner, and he asks for the money to begin construction of Negro schools at once.

All in all. for the first time in Mississippi's history the old guard of the state and the liberal element find themselves on the same side of the issue. Only the in-betweeners are the unknown quantity.

Diverse Motives

The old-liners feel that educational equalization must pass if the state is to retain its time-honored practice of school segregation, and they think that if segregation is broken down in the schools it will soon be lost throughout the pattern of social custom.

The liberal element is anxious to pass the bill because it sees in the change a better approach to solving the racial dilemma. The liberals have long believed that the first big step toward racial progress in Mississippi is adequate education for the Negroes. However, and for whatever the reason the better facilities are provided, the champions of Negro education think it is a victory for tolerance and helps to equip the Negro to take his place in the South's economy.

Whatever the outcome of the special session, the chances are that the political scrap between the States' Righters and the Democratic party will dim the importance of the education bill. For Mississippi's Negroes it will be the most important piece of legislation since the Emancipation Proclamation.

Exchange Teachers Arrive In England

Five American Teachers stood on a platform at Paddington Station following their arrival in London, July 28, to teach in British Schools. They are part of a group of 85 schoolteachers that will teach in England on an Exchange Plan with British Teachers. From left to right, they are: Mabel Reed Haywood, Gary, Ind.; Eva Burdick, Sault Sainte, Mich.; Glenn Adams Evans, Joliet, Ill.; Ruth Judson, Fairfield, Conn.; and Georgene Lestina, Chicago, Ill.
(Wide World Photo)

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Equal Education Laws Denounced

HOUSTON, Tex.—"I would rather have the people take the initiative in providing equal educational rights in the South for Negroes than have the Federal Government impose them upon us," Brady Tyson, editor of The Thresher, student newspaper of Rice Institute, has declared.

Admitting that he is an adherent to the States' right theory and opposed to President Truman's civil rights program, the River Oaks resident added that a series of editorials running in The Thresher since October were to "promote thinking." Expressing determination to find out whether Texas' segregation laws would permit Negroes to study at Rice, Tyson expressed doubts that any Negroes in Texas are qualified for admission to what is considered Texas' edition of the Mass. Institute of Technology. However, he advocated admission of qualified Texas Negroes to the non-State schools.

SOUTH'S EDUCATION HELD ON UPSWING

Spivey of Florida Southern College Tells Meeting Public Shows Keen Interest Now

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

LAKELAND, Fla., March 9—Increased state support for the schools and colleges of the South has brought about an "educational renaissance" in this part of the country, Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, President of Florida Southern College, declared here today.

Speaking at the sixty-fourth annual founders' week celebration at the college, Dr. Spivey said that Southern education was now on the upswing. Public apathy had been replaced by a genuine interest in education, and the wide gap in school standards between the North and the South was rapidly disappearing, he asserted.

Two thousand leaders in the fields of business, education and civic affairs are attending the ceremonies, which will continue through Saturday. Dr. Spivey is beginning his twenty-fifth year as president of the college.

As a result of the greater support that the schools are receiving today, the "educational slums" of the South are being rapidly eliminated, Dr. Spivey declared. Salaries for teachers had been increased in this state and elsewhere through the South and professional standards raised.

However, he went on, much remained to be done to give the South a top-notch educational program. Dr. Spivey urged Congress to pass the Federail aid-to-education bill, which would give $300,000,000 annually to the public schools of the country. A major part of the money would go to the South, to help equalize educational standards.

Federal scholarships for college and university students, he said, should also be made part of the "educational package" designed to raise the cultural level of the nation.

"I am convinced, and so are the others who support this measure," the college president asserted, "that Federal aid will not mean any form of Federal control whatsoever. I am also of the opinion that Federal aid is the answer to the educational problems of the South."

Dr. Spivey reported to the students, faculty and alumni attending the celebration that "Southern education is now definitely on the upsweep," The advances had taken place on both school and college levels. He referred to the salary increases of Florida's public school teachers as "showing where we stand on education."

Educational Slum Land Gone

It was no longer true that the South was the country's "educational slum land," he said, as "better schools and better teachers are being provided everywhere throughout the South."

At the same time, Dr. Spivey criticized educational institutions of the South for what he called "pie in the sky" philosophy. He vigorously attacked complacent educators who retained their love for the "cultural glories of a decadent past."

He called for "a new philosophy which will turn its back on sectionalism, political isolationism, states rights, demagoguery and intolerance."

Jesuit Colleges in North Put 887 Negroes on Rolls

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5—The Society of Jesus reports that its colleges and universities in the North have 887 Negro students enrolled this year.

Among them are St. Louis University, 268; Loyola University, Chicago, 236; Loyola College, Baltimore, twenty-five; Fordham University, New York, ninety-six, and Georgetown University, Washington, three. The report covered twenty-four colleges.

In 1946-47 the total enrollment of Negroes was 581, of whom about 400 were at St. Louis, Loyola—Chicago and Fordham.

ALABAMA EDUCATORS, both white and Negro, discuss with Gov. Folsom the problems of higher education for the Negro race in Alabama and the South. The educators were present at a conference called yesterday by the governor to work on the educational problem. From left to right, they are: Mayor Herbert Meighan, Gadsden, chairman of the committee named by Folsom to make the study; Folsom; Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of Montgomery State Teachers College for Negroes; Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of the University of Alabama, and Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the A. & M. College for Negroes at Normal. Staff Photo by Albert Kraus.

MINORITIES IN EDUCATION

The five-month-old experiment of Jewish-sponsored, but nonsectarian. Brandeis University in Massachusetts is being watched with more than passing interest by the nation's educators.

Sponsors of the experiment, conscious that the Jewish community in America has not made a concrete contribution to higher education for the whole people, believed that by setting the proper example, they could shame discriminating institutions into doing the right and just thing.

For proof, they pointed to the decrease in discrimination against Catholics by Protestant-supported colleges and universities since the Catholics have contributed more than 200 institutions for higher education to the U.S. total.

In fact, they point out, what the Catholic minority had done could well be done by any other minority group. As Brandeis University, with its non-discriminatory policy, becomes more widely known, they believe that discriminatory practices against Jews at other educational institutions will gradually lessen.

Which brings us to this point: The medical and dental colleges at Howard University are in a position to make a similar contribution in our behalf if they can increase their faculties and enlarge their facilities.

Year after year, qualified Jewish applicants to these professional schools at Howard are turned down because of the very limited student body which can be accommodated. But if the medical and dental schools at Howard can be enlarged to two or three times their present capacity, then it would be possible to do an even better job of integration in the student body.

It is likely that some will argue that the admission of white students to Howard works against the admission of deserving colored applicants whose scholastic records might not be as high. But for the ultimate gain, we should be willing to make such occasional individual sacrifices when necessary.

Whether white graduates of Howard cast their lot with us in private practice after graduation is not so important as the knowledge that white men with the M.D. or D.D.S. degree from Howard would of necessity sing Howard's praises wherever they went—frequently into positions of high influence.

And as the number of whites at Howard increases, we believe that the number of colored students at schools now excluding them or admitting them on extremely limited "quotas" will also increase.

Howard should be able to get the necessary Federal funds for expansion. Its trustees would do well to give such a project a No. 1 priority.

...ed: "I had no knowledge what had taken place until I read it in the paper."

...ool's Confirmed

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—... Academy, ... for more than ... housed New Orlean... has been sold.

When asked for a ... of the fact ... reactivate ... to the au... Resident ... Brooks remark... Robert N. B...

LANGSTON Hughes Chicago Defender

Chicago Illinois

Democracy Is Not A Theory At Black Mountain College

MY recent lecture tour took me from North Carolina's Black Mountain to Boston's Back Bay, and I saw a lot of fascinating things along the way. I have always been intrigued by landscapes in motion as they pass by car windows, train windows, plane windows, and by people everywhere as they reveal themselves in action or in conversation. People are the most fun. Buildings and nature and landscapes come next.

Black Mountain College, about 20 miles from Asheville, does not have a campus. It has a landscape. Its rustic buildings sprawl along one side of a lake with the wooded mountains for a backdrop. In the spring it sits in a bowl of lush green cooled by lake waters. Its one modern building, the studio or Studies Building, sits at one end of the lake with a sun-deck overlooking the water. A long low two-story white structure partially on steel piles with a pylon decorated by Jean Charlot, it was built by the faculty and students themselves.

The faculty and students do all the work around Black Mountain College except the cooking and the running of the power plant. It is one of the most expensive colleges in America, but all students share alike in campus labor, those paying top fees and those on scholarships.

Although in the South, Black Mountain College from its inception 13 years ago has been interracial as to both faculty and students. There are no discriminations of any sort on its campus. Democracy in action is its way of life, not just democracy in theory or by word of mouth. It does not talk about decent race relations. It lives them. There have been several Negro students on its campus. This year there is only one, a delightfully jovial Negro girl from Chicago with a beautiful voice concentrating on music.

Black Mountain's faculty feels that perhaps more Negro students do not apply for two reasons—the high tuition fees (or the high standards required to secure a scholarship) and the fact that the college does not give degrees, although America's leading universities admit its students readily to graduate work. Perhaps, too, the very advanced educational methods at Black Mountain perturb the more conventional minded parents or students, both Negro and white. Black Mountain College does not have classes in the old-fashioned formal sense, no routine examinations, and students may attend lectures and classes when and as they choose, or not at all so long as they learn what they are seeking.

Black Mountain believes in individual initiative being developed and the individual desire for learning being stimulated and encouraged in the way best suited to each student. Because it has the highest ratio of teachers to students of any college in the country—one teacher to each four students this semester—a great deal of time can be given to each of its young men and women. The student body is limited to 90.

Teaching in the usual academic sense is transcended at Black Mountain where the accent is rather on student and teacher living and exploring and working together inside the class room and out, youth with the mature adult, one race or social background with another, the knowledge seeker with those already masters of some field of knowledge.

By degrees from Black Mountain to Boston I went for the final Negro History Week program of Anna Bobitt-Gardner's three-day Span of Progress Exhibits and the eighth year of her "Portrayals of the Finer Arts." This amazingly energetic and executive Negro woman began her program in 1941 with a single affair held, I believe, in a church which the next year could not accommodate the crowds she attracted. The program was moved to Jordan Hall. This in turn overflowed.

The following year Mrs. Bobitt-Gardner took Symphony Hall. Standing room only! Now her annual Negro History Week programs have become a three-day series held in Horticultural Hall where all the leading Negro business people of Boston exhibit their products, an excellent art show is assembled, a fashion show is held, plus daily teas and autographing parties, the whole closing on Sunday with a festival of Negro arts and history in the form of tableaux, music, and a speaker. And still the hall is not large enough to accommodate the crowds!

After a week of trains and speeches, when it was all over I enjoyed relaxing at Boston's Hi-Hat where the Sabby Lewis Orchestra played and the Four Notes of Rhythm entertained, featuring a talented young man named Clarence Jackson whose projection of "Begin the Beguine" is the most dramatic version of that song I ever heard.

Fayetteville College Gets Record Grant

Journal Louisville

By J. H. RAWLINS

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—The North Carolina legislature last Thursday granted Fayetteville State Teachers College the largest appropriation in the history of the school. The sum set at $945,922 will be used to secure additional buildings and improve the physical equipment of the institution, according to Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of the college.

Norfolk Va.

The new construction program calls for three new dormitories, one each for girls, single teachers and married teachers. Also the present auditorium will be converted into a business office and class rooms and a new one built. Twenty seven thousand dollars is alloted for improvement of roads and lights on the campus, $22,000 for the athletic field and $50,000 earmarked for the library.

Dr. Seabrook expressed great satisfaction at the grant and said that the sum will permit an all embracing program rather than a piece meal approach to the physical needs of the school.

Cops Raid Dillard U.

Chicago Defender

NEW ORLEANS, La. — White city policemen staged a Gestapo-like raid on Dillard University campus last week when they burst into a classroom and arrested 18-year-old Emmanuel Butler on a charge of disturbing the peace.

The policemen were accompanied by a white woman who identified Butler as the youth she said used "insulting and abusive language" in the presence of herself and three friends. The policemen cursed and threatened him for denying the charge of the woman, adding, "What are you doing in school if you're 18 years old. You ought to be out working."

Butler, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Butler, was released on bond for trial postponed to May 20.

AME Bishop Pledges No Compromise

St. Louis Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

Bill To Return Ohio School Tabled

We will not accept a compromise in our fight for Wilberforce university, Bishop J. Ormonde Walker told an Argus reporter here this week. He stated that the action of the State Senate Committee on Education in tabling indefinitely Senate Bill No. 5 last Tuesday would be fought. The bill would repeal current legislation governing the College of Education at Wilberforce and return the State-supported college to a department under the control of the church-supported Wilberforce U.

The Bishop stated that the present jim crow setup of the State school is not in keeping with the present trend against discrimination and segregation. He pointed to it as a menace to the present unsegregated insttiutions of higher learning throughout Ohio. One of the big factors that is unfair is the way in which the State school makes use of the name Wilberforce to bill its enrollment. He stated that the church has found that a majority of the students at the State college are of the African Methodist denomination and that the church would be opposed to members of their denomination attending the separate institution if it continues. He also took issue of the unfair proportion of trustees of the school of which the church is allowed only one representative.

A fiery hearing before an audience of almost 500 persons was held on the bill to return the school to church control.

Dr. Wesley, president of the State school, concluded the presentation of the opponents of the bill in a brilliant discussion of what the measure will do to the State college. At one time during his presentation, Dr. Wesley's temper flared as he snapped at hecklers in the audience.

Dr. Wesley was preceded by former Senator Harry Davis of Cleveland who told the committee that the present legislation governing the College of Education which was passed by the 97th General Assembly was not a vindictive measure but one designed to meet the recommendation of the North Central Association, major national college accreditng group. The State school was accredited recently.

More Tension

One of the speakers for the opposition was Dr. James Owens of Detroit, formerly of Cleveland, who served as a member of the board of trustees for eight years. Dr. Owens attacked officials of the church in his talk and was admonished by members of the committee. Also speaking were the Rev. James Cayce of Hamilton, who spoke for the Baptists of Southern Ohio and Edmond Paxton, assistant city solicitor of Columbus and a Wilbefroce alumnus. Atty. Ray Hughes, former committee, moved in favor of Dr. Wesley. In the rebuttal, Dr. Edward Harris of the university faculty and Bishop B. O. Walker, former president of Wilberforce university, both attacked what they called the inefficiency of the State school.

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RACE FORGOTTEN, STUDENTS SAY:

2 Catholic Colleges Fully Integrated

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — A Greensboro, N.C. co-ed, attending Manhattanville College here, declared last Thursday that race relations at her school are so good that she rarely remembers of the fact that she is of a different race than the majority of the students.

The statement was made by pretty Miss Joselyn Bailey, who is also studying music at Manhattanville, a Catholic college.

Her statement was backed up by John Bell, student at Fordham University, who said he too had been unable to find the slightest evidence of attention directed towards his race at his school.

Catholic Council Delegates

Miss Bailey and Bell were in a group of six students representing the National Commission on Interracial Justice who met with members of the press at the Catholic Interracial Council in observance of Interracial Justice Week in Catholic Colleges.

The council has as its special aim the application of Catholic and democratic principles to the solutions of minority group problems.

Integrated in Student Life

Miss Balley, a freshman, said she had been completely integrated into the life of students at her school. She pointed out that she attends all the social affairs which her time will permit and that she is constantly being invited to the homes of other students.

She also said that she had spent her vacation at the home of one of the white students and that she has another invitation to spend her coming vacation at the home of another white student.

Bell said he had been invited and pledged to become a member of a white fraternity on the campus and that he had never had any situation arise to cause him to remember that he was "different" from any other student.

Parents at First Opposed

Members of the group, explaining interracial work at the various Catholic schools, said most of their opposition at first had come from parents of students.

Miss Clare McGowan, president of the NCIJ, said when colored students were first admitted to Manhattanville, one white girl's parents had withdrawn her from the school over her stern objections.

She said the girl later became a Catholic nun and is now teaching

Vassar's Head Bids More Negroes Apply

Says Admissions System Does Not Discriminate

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 5 —Private colleges are "uniquely qualified" to experiment with teaching techniques and courses of study "appropriate to our democratic way of life," Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar College, said today in her report for 1948.

Miss Blanding cited the report of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education in regard to discrimination in college admissions and commented: "We rejoice that at Vassar our admissions system makes no distinction as to race, creed or color. There has been much in the press to take this opportunity to say that Vassar would welcome more applications from well-quallfied Negro students."

Miss Blanding said that of the 1,370 students enrolled at Vassar in 1947-'48, forty-seven come from foreign countries. She also noted that the college had had forty-five men veterans enrolled as day students.

On the statistical side Miss Blanding reported that Vassar had received gifts totalling $439,286 during the year and was able to give scholarships to 311 students. Twenty-three percent of the students, she said, had received financial aid in some form in 1947-'48.

Dean C. Mildred Thompson, who is retiring after forty-three years at Vassar, also issued a report reviewing her twenty-five years as dean.

Negro Co-Ed To Attend Oklahoma University

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 5 —(AP)— The University of Oklahoma Saturday prepared to accept its first Negro co-ed.

A state attorney general's ruling Friday night ordered the university at Norman to admit Opherita Eugenia Daniels, 35, to its graduate school of social work.

The decision stems from a recent Federal Court order that states must open white colleges to Negroes if their courses are not available in state schools for Negroes.

DR. AMBROSE CALIVER, specialist in higher education for American Negroes, U. S. Office of Education, has been designated by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing to conduct a study for the Displaced Persons commission during the next 90 days. The request for an Office of Education representative to take responsibility for this project was made by Uga Carusi, chairman of Displaced Persons commission.

The study to be made by Dr. Caliver will provide a comprehensive report on an orientation program for displaced persons who are eligible for admission to the U. S. under the displaced persons act of 1948. He will visit Germany and Austria, the European headquarters of the displaced persons commission in Frankfort and the headquarters of the international refugee organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

NASHVILLE PROFESSOR TO JOIN BOTANICAL CLUB

NASHVILLE—Dr. Marion R. Myles, associate professor of biology at Tennessee A. & I. State College, has been elected to the Torrey Botanical Club, the oldest society of its kind in America.

of the Hampton Institute, Va., teaching and administration of America's Negro college, is featured in the thirty-eight annual educational number of The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"In general," Professor Burke writes, "Students in Negro colleges are in competition with the worst kind of mediocrity." He complains that "there has not been in a single Negro college for the last twenty years or more a thoroughgoing liberal arts department" and states that "liberal arts in the conventional sense is unknown to the Negro college."

Noting that vaguely-defined programs and poor guidance are in part responsible for the comparatively low educational standards of many Negro colleges, Professor Burke nevertheless commends teachers in Negro colleges for "an abundance of demonstration, of painstaking conference work, and of careful in-class instruction." He concludes the article with the assertion that "in the American scene it is still true that Negroes are required to do a better job in order to reach the same goals that white persons attain."

Dr. Tilley's resignation will become effective three days after the close of the regular sessions at Alcorn. Dr. Gray is presently in Philadelphia where he has announced plans for a two-continent tour this month and during the summer. Left to right: Thomas Tucker, Misses Emma Woodson and Joy Barnes; Albert Norrell and James Teele. The idea, it is "first" among Negro colleges in the United States.

Foreign Study Team—

There are five members of the Foreign Study Team of Virginia Union University, heading for a two-continent tour this month and during the summer. Left to right: Thomas Tucker, Misses Emma Woodson and Joy Barnes; Albert Norrell and James Teele. The idea, it is "first" among Negro colleges in the United States.

'Open Season'?

4th College Head Quits

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — With no reason having been given for the action, the secretary of the board of trustees of Florida Normal and Industrial College has announced that Dr. John L. Tilley, president of the college for the past five years, has resigned that post, effective Aug. 15.

Dr. Tilley is the fourth Negro college president in recent months to leave his position under pressure or extremely short notice. The others are Dr. Howard D. Gregg, Delaware State College; Dr. William H. Pipes of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., and more lately, Dr. William H. Gray Jr., Florida A. and M. College Tallahassee, who was forced to resign under pressure.

NO SUCCESSORS NAMED

During this seemingly "open season" on Negro college heads, no successor has been named to either of the four vacancies, three of which are in the Deep South. In the Border State of Delaware, Dr. Gregg is currently fighting his ouster on charges of "misuse of his office." Governor Elbert Carvel of Delaware, although pressing the case against Dr. Gregg, under a third different board of trustees will restudy the case against the former Delaware State prexy.

Hampton Professor Says Negro Colleges Are Below Standard

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—"Standards at Negro College," an analysis by Arthur E. Burke, associate professor of English at

Burke Contends There Has Not Been Single Liberal Arts School In Existence During Past Twenty Years

HIGH PRICE FOR PROGRESS

Ohio-American Dat. 7-23-49

There is an amazing similarity between last week's forced resignation of Dr. William H. Gray from the presidency of Florida A. & M. College and that of Dr. William H. Pipes, president of Alcorn College in Mississippi.

While no official statement has been issued regarding Dr. Gray's resignation, informed sources say that, among the many reasons given, the most compelling was Dr. Gray's refusal to commit himself in favor of segregation.

About two months ago, Dr. Pipes was forced to resign his post at Alcorn, effective June 30, allegedly because he would not commit himself to the announced segregation program of Dixiecrat Governor Fielding Wright, Miss.

Each of these administrators holds the Ph.D. degree and each is comparatively young, as college presidents go. Each was interested in getting his school accedited and in expanding its program and facilities. Both were successful.

Yet, Drs. Gray and Pipes found themselves fighting forces within the ranks as well as without. Low political shenanigans were indulged in by representatives of both races and neither president was given the courtesy of a hearing before his resignation was forced upon him.

We learn upon good authority that proposed reprisals included threats of physical violence. Both were literally railroaded out of office. Although there were assorted charges filed against them, the greatest "sin" that these college heads committed was their refusal to play ball with the segregationists. 14c(1) Annual

Politics and education make strange bedfellows, particularly in Dixie. One either plays ball and stays, or refuses to do so and is tossed out on his ear. The progressive who is unwilling to compromise a principle is out of place in the lower reaches of the Southland, that is, if he can be reached by political influence.

We hope that this state of affairs will not discourage other talented men from going South. The alumni of these schools, if they're worth their salt, should embark upon a continuing campaign to clean up this situation so that their institutions will not fall back into the hands of second-rate stooges.

We have come too far along the road now to think of turning back.

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VISIT AFRICAN STUDENTS AT TUSKEGEE

African dignitaries, during a recent visit at Tuskegee institute, posed with native students on the campus. First row, left to right: Henry L. Dupigny, Portuguese West Africa; Christiana Caulker, Freetown, Sierra Leone; Dr. Ruth Sloan, chief, African division, U. S. department of state, Washington; Rennar J. Ettah, Nigeria. Second row: Ivor Cummings, British Colonial Education office, London; Edward A. Thomas, Freetown, Sierra Leone; and Dupigny Leigh, Liberia. (ANP)

African Students Flock Here To Go To College

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Every year, more students from Africa are coming to the United States in search of education. This year there are more than twice as many young men and women from Africa studying here as there were last year. Compared with 1946, the number has more than tripled.

According to a register of students from Africa studying in the United States prepared by the Department of State, 322 Africans are at present enrolled in 111 American colleges, universities, and technical schools. Aided financially by public and private organizations both here and in their native countries, these students have come to this country in pursuit of educations which they hope will make them leaders in their own countries. The Phelps Stokes Fund this month is sponsoring a school-by-school survey of these visitors to determine whether the proper kind of education is actually being obtained.

According to the State Department's register, the students come from 11 different countries, with British West Africa supplying the majority. Nigeria alone has sent 104, compared with 36 last year. The two independent nations of Africa, Liberia and Ethiopia, are responsible for 79 and 45, respectively. French North Africa has sent 10 this year, a gain of exactly 100 per cent over 1947. Three come from Kenya, two from Southern Rhodesia, one from Portuguese Angola.

There are none from Spanish or Belgian colonies. (Egypt, the Sudan and the Union of South Africa are not included in the report, as the department of State places them in different area divisions.)

Almost All Types

Almost all types of American educational institutions are represented in the list of 111 schools, ranging from our greatest universities to small technical training schools. Boston university, Brown, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, and Harvard; the universities of California, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, and Ohio: Howard University and Tuskegee Institute; Bowdoin, Haverford, Hunter, Oberlin, Radcliffe, and Regis Colleges—all have African students on their rolls.

A little over half are in schools in the South, but this year, they have begun to spread into the Far and Middle West, with California, Washington, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota appearing on the list for the first time. The small Southern Negro schools, however, are the most heavily represented type of institution.

The proportion of women students to men remains the same as it was in 1947, about one to five. Of the 53 women here, 35 come from Liberia, the African country where women appear to have the greatest professional opportunity. Nigeria accounts for 10 of the 18 remaining women.

What are Africans interested in? Just about everything, from fine arts to zoology. As most of them are undergraduates the liberal arts courses are the most popular with medicine, education, and agriculture following in that order. There is a great variety of specialization, however, architecture, journalism, business administration, even photography and motion pictures have their adherents. The women students appear to be most interested in education and home economics.

Several Organizations

The boom in American education for Africans has not come about through the interest of individual Africans alone. The Institute of International Education arranges for scholarships for many of the students in private colleges and universities. CASNA, or the Committee for African Students in North America, under the chairmanship of Dr. Emory Ross, who has spent over 35 years in different parts of Africa, was formed in 1947 to assist and advise Africans coming to North America to study.

The African Academy of Arts and Research maintains a place for African students to gather at African House in New York City and is currently engaged in establishing a scholarship fund. At Howard University an African Students' Association of the United States and Canada has been formed to promote the interests of its members and to interpret Africa to Americans. And the American Council on African Education, a private organization headed by A. A. Nwafor Orizu, an American educated Nigerian, has been in part responsible for the large number of British West Africans, including those from the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Cameroons as well as Nigeria, who are at present studying in the United States.

STUDENTS, POLICE BATTLE IN STRIKE

27 Arrested in Riot Involving Ouster Demand

(The Associated Press)

New York, April 11.—Police and youthful pickets battled on the campus of the College of the City of New York Monday as students struck in a mass demand for the ouster of two faculty members.

The professors were accused by the striking students of anti-Semitism and racial discrimination.

Twenty-seven jeering demonstrators, five of them women, were arrested. Police lifted 25 of them bodily and forced them into a patrol wagon in a flurry of fist fights. One student leaped on the back of a patrolman, who hurled the youth to the sidewalk.

Police rushed reinforcements to the picketed campus when early-arriving patrolmen described the demonstration as a "riot." Order was restored, but later mounted police rode through a ring of 800 students to break up an impromptu rally where speakers hurled charges of "police brutality."

Most of the pickets arrested, police said, were students who tried to block entrances to campus buildings. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

One demonstrator, Martin Dubin, was arrested on an assault charge. He was accused of slamming the door of a patrol car on a policeman's hand and then twisting the injured fingers.

The strike committee claimed that more than 75 per cent of the school's students had joined the walkout. But a college spokesman said a noon check disclosed 45 per cent of the 7,280 day students attended classes.

The strike was voted last Friday by the student council after a student body referendum. The council said the walkout was a protest against "administrative inaction" in the cases of Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the romance languages department, and William C. Davis, economics instructor.

Knickerbocker was cleared of the anti-Semitism charges by a faculty committee and the board of higher education. Davis quit as assistant to the president of the college last year when a faculty board accused him of practicing segregation at a school dormitory. He continued at the school, however, in his capacity as an economics instructor.

Knickerbocker said at a news conference that the anti-Semitism charges were conceived by four professors in his department "disgruntled" because they were not promoted.

He denied that he took race or color into consideration when recommending promotions.

The teacher said the strike, while not a "Communist demonstration," was fomented "to a great extent by a small group of well-organized Communists."

The college's publicity director, Lester M. Nichols, denied the strike was being waged by Communists. He said it was called by the council as a result of the study body referendum.

Both Davis and Knickerbocker were defended by Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of the college.

Wright said in a statement that he "despised" discrimination "on the basis of race, religion or country of origin," but declared:

"Prof. Knickerbocker and Mr. Davis have been exposed to orderly processes of investigation and action was taken where justified. Accordingly, to respond to pressures from any direction which would violate the civil and tenure rights of these men is unconscionable. It is equivalent to lynch justice . . ."

STUDENTS DECLINE TO CALL OFF STRIKE

City College Faculty Plea to Use Normal Means to Settle Bias Row Is Rejected

Student strike leaders at City College rejected yesterday the suggestion of the General Faculty that all students return to their classes on Tuesday morning and "use the normal means of communication with Administration and Faculty" in an effort to gain the ends they have been seeking through picketing.

Student Council president, said the faculty had "acted in an undemocratic way" in refusing to permit student leaders to present their case at Wednesday's meeting, at which the truce suggestion was drafted.

William Fortunato, "We tried to get into the meeting to state our case before the faculty took any stand," Mr. Fortunato said. "We made our request to Dr. Wright [Harry N. Wright, president of the college] before the meeting. We cooled our heels outside the meeting room for three hours and weren't allowed in."

Mr. Fortunato conferred with other leaders of the strike before making the statement that the Easter and Passover vacation ends Tuesday morning. There will be no classes on. There will be a meeting this morning of the strikers will hold at its headquarters at 1582 Amsterdam Avenue.

buildings, Mr. Fortunato declared.

Two Faculty Members Accused

The strike, which began Monday, was voted by the Student Council in an effort to force open trials of Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the Roman Languages Department, and William C. Davis, economics instructor, on charges, respectively, of religious and racial discrimination.

The Furriers Joint Council sent a letter to the student strike committee pledging full support of 15,000 fur workers to the City College students in their "fight for civil rights and against anti-Semitism and anti-Negroism."

Mr. Fortunato said the students "can't stop anybody from making statements supporting us" but would not accept financial or other aid from any organization not "cleared" by a student subcommittee that was set up to prevent communistic or other undesirable organizations from attaching themselves to the student demonstration. Mr. Fortunato said the Furriers Joint Council was "one of the organizations our committee will not clear."

The Queens College Student Council, it was learned yesterday, has called on the student councils at Brooklyn and Hunter Colleges to join it in offering to mediate between the strikers and the City College administration. A telegram was sent by the Queens College group to Dr. Wright, proposing that a board be set up consisting of three students each from Brooklyn, Queens and Hunter Colleges.

Attendance Up Despite Pickets At City College

Strike of Students Takes on Carnival Air; Band Plays; No Clashes With Police

By Leslie Midgley

Student picket lines continued to revolve yesterday before entrances of the City College of New York buildings at 139th Street and Convent Avenue. Bearing brightly-colored placards proclaiming their demands for suspension and trial of two teachers charged with race discrimination, the chanting, singing strikers paraded 300 at a time urging fellow scholars to join the walkout which began Monday.

College authorities estimated that 1,500 students, 33 per cent of normal, abstained from day-session classes yesterday. About 2,500 stayed out Monday when the walkout began. In classes of the Division of Technology, and in laboratories, attendance was nearly normal.

"Join Our Quiet Riot" was inscribed on a banner above two noontime parades and rallies in the campus quadrangle. There were no clashes with the police detail of twenty-five foot and six mounted officers.

A student brass band showed up for the rallies and its music, abetted by the efforts of guitar players and folk singers strolling along the picket lines lent the tone of spring carnival to the crowded campus. Co-eds petted and fed the police horses and a noisy good time was had by all.

On the serious side, college authorities were deply concerned about what they said was an erroneous popular impression that the strike was inspired and directed by Communists or fellow travelers. Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of the college, said, "I am gratified by the manner in which the liberal student body at the college has been able to keep the small radical group under control in this tense situation."

Lester M. Nichols, public relations director for the school, said he feared that publicity concerning the strike might be harmful to graduates this year, whether or not they had any sympathy or connection with the demonstrations.

The strike was approved in a referendum conducted by the Studnet Council. It is in protest against alleged anti-Semitism by Professor William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the department of Romance languages, and alleged discrimination against Negroes by William C. Davis, an instructor in the department of economics.

Professor Knickerbocker was cleared last year after an inquiry by the Board of Higher Education, but criticized in a City Council resolution. Mr. Davis was retained on the faculty but relieved of his post as director of Army Hall, in which he allegedly enforced segreagtion of white and Negro residents.

A committee of the Associate Alumni of City College, headed by Harold Wisan, an attorney, of 111 Broadway, issued a statement yesterday deploring the strike. Students at the School of Business and Commerce, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, have not joined it.

The committee was organized more than a year ago to represent the 40,000 alumni of the college. Justice Hubert T. Delany of Domestic Relations Court was original chairman, but resigned, saying he could not obtain cooperation from college authorities. Mr. Wisan succeeded him. The statement issued today was signed by the eight members of the eleven-man committee who attended a special session Monday night.

The statement affirmed the interest of the alumni in a fair conclusion of the Knickerbocker and Davis cases and outlined its past work.

Committee Statement

"The committee deprecates the decision of the student body at the uptown center to strike," the statement said. The committee believes that the presence of police on the campus serves only to aggravate a purely intramural college matter and it regrets that the proper college authorities did not take necessary steps to prevent conflict between students and police. . . . When the committee is permitted to function free from all pressures, it proposes to go ahead with its earlier decision to hold an open hearing at the college. This open hearing will afford full and fair opportunity for the presentation of all facts and issues concerning any charges of discrimination at the college"

A student group, the Technology Intersociety Interfraternity Council, also issued a statement deploring continuance of the strike, saying it supported the movement for one day only.

Eighteen persons were arrested Monday, in cltshes with police at the college. Sixteen were paroled for hearing May 5 and one held in $500 bond for hearing May 6.

Stephen Wroblewski, thirty-three, of 676 Riverside Drive, who said he was an assistant librarian, was fined $25 yesterday. He had been released in $25 bail Mondty and refused to obtain legal aid or agree to an adjournment yesterday.

College authorities announced yesterday that three of those arrested Monday were not students of the college, but were apparently visitors from other schools.

One student got a summons yesterday for making unnecessary noise by operating a portable loudspeaker system powered by a battery in the quadrangle facing the administration building. Speakers continued without the public address system.

Between 4 and 5 p. m. students at evening sessions took over the picket lines. They voted to join the walkout Monday night.

In any event picketing and striking both will cease tonight, when Easter vacations will begin for students in all sessions. William Fortunato, president of the day session Student Council, said the picket lines will be re-established Tuesday morning when the holiday ends.

10 African Students at Florida School

Dr. John L. Tilley (left), president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute in St. Augustine, meets Miss Lily Ulasi of Lagos, Nigeria, who will be attending the Institute on a scholarship of the American Council on African Education. They are shown in the office of Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu (rgiht), president and founder of the ACAE, an organization founded to obtain scholarships in American schools for qualified African students.

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The Courier
Alabama's College
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Outlay for Negroes

Still Insufficient

MONTGOMERY, Ala. - A proposed educational budget in Alabama carries a 132 per cent boost in appropriatmately 16 per cent of the amount set aside for white students.

This was part of a general outlay of $94,891,627 requested by educational leaders. Sat. 2-5-49

A suggested budget of $10,838,234 has been asked for the nine State colleges and the regional educational fund. Of this amount $1,228,-000 is proposed for the two Negro colleges and out-of-state aid fund. The Courier
Broad Differences Pittsburgh, Pa.

In listing the proposed $55,000 out-of-state aid fund to money available obvious that the fund was established as a kind of hush-mouth fund to students desiring professional training which is avail able to white students in Alabama but closed to Negroes.

The proposed budget calls for $8,045,390 for the University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Alabama College, and $1,-064, 834 was proposed for the teachers colleges at Jacksonville, Florence Livingston and Troy. The budget would set aside $55,000 for out-of-state scholarships. Sat. 5-3-49
No Racial Breakdown

There was no racial breakdown of the $2,699,100 proposed for vocational education. The same is true of the $216,979,685 building program.

Alabama

	Last Year	Proposed	Increase
Alabama State	$300,000	$695,000	$395,000
Alabama A.&M.	225,000	528,000	303,000
Out-of-State Aid	25,000	55,000	30,000
	$550,000	$1,728,000	$728,000

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-3-49

Board Says Funds To Decide Standard Of Negro Colleges

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery

How far Alabama can go toward higher Negro education facilities will depend largely upon appropriations provided by the Legislature.

There was general agreement on this by a comittee of educators and laymen which met here yesterday to plan ways for improving college training for Negroes.

The nine-man bi-racial group decided to meet again March 26 to draft definite recommendations.

The committee was set up at a conference on Negro education called by Governor Folsom earlier this year. It began its survey Feb. Sun-3-13-49

When recommendations of the larger body are in final form they will be submitted to Governor Folsom who is expected to pass them on to the Legislature when it convenes in May.

Yesterday's session was devoted to general discussion on curricula of the three major Negro institutions of higher learning and facilities which are already available.

Dr. E. G. McGhee, director of the State Educational Department's division of Negro education, presented a report on the three institutions.

The committee discussed it point-by-point but arrived at no specific answers to various problems raised.

One of the committee members, State School Superintendent A. R. Meadows, said all of Alabama's colleges, Negro and white, now provide two years of broad basic training in the arts and sciences. Sun-3-13-49

Students don't start specializing, he said, until their third and fourth years.

Meadows took issue with those who contend there is "too much duplication of effort" in Alabama's college system. He said no school is large enough to handle all college students.

"The teacher colleges, Tuskegee, the State Normal College and others fill a very definite need. Every student taking the first two basic years at one college takes that much load off Auburn and the University of Alabama."

There are advantages in this, he said, because students can commute to and from their homes and relieve pressure on boarding facilities.

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A&M Institute, said his school has a long waiting list, primarily of veterans, wanting to enroll in mechanic arts and specialize in various trades.

The state superintendent pointed out that the new state Negro trade school which is being set up in Jefferson County, might take some of these students who don't necessarily want college degrees.

Committee members present in addition to those mentioned were Dr. John E. Bryant, Talladega; Parker Campbell, Scottsboro; Ralph G. Holberg, Jr., Mobile; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Montgomery.

Alabama Looks To State Univ. For Negroes

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — Alabama outlined plans Tuesday for the creation of the first state university for Negroes in the Deep South.

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The plan was proposed by a biracial committee seeking better educational facilities for Negroes in the state. Tu. 4-22-49

This was apparently Alabama's answer to rulings by the United States Supreme Court. The group will make recommendation to the Legislature leading to its establishment of such an institution.

The nine-man sub-committee which proposed the new university has been studying Negro education in Alabama for several weeks. It is part of a 35-member committee appointed by Gov. James Folsom in January.

The Alabama State College, of which H. Council Trenholm is president, annual appropriation would be raised from $300,000 to $695,000 as a one-step towards making it a full-fledged university.

As a university, the Teachers College would offer instruction in such courses as law, where most of the demand for higher education for Alabama Negroes come.

The Committee believes Negroes would like to have a university like the University of Alabama for white students and also, a land-grant institution like Auburn.

Negro Education In Alabama

From The Education Bulletin, Monthly Publication of the Alabama Education Association

THE STORY OF EDUCATION of the Negro in Alabama needs to be told frequently. It is an inspiring story, moving, stimulating, and full of promise.

This progress can best be shown by referring to several items for the 10-year intervals, 1928, 1938, 1948.

In 1928 there were 329,146 Negroes in Alabama between the ages of 6-20. In 1938 this number had dropped to 319,231. In 1948 it had dropped further to 275,515.

And yet, despite the decrease in Negro school population during the 30 years, the number of Negroes in attendance increased as follows: In 1928, 148,442; in 1938, 131,022, and in 1948, 191,887.

School terms for Negroes for this period lengthened as follows: In 1928, 127 days; in 1938, 142 days; in 1948, 177 days.

During this period the average salaries of Negro teachers were as follows: In 1928, $354; in 1938, $396; in 1948, $1,648.

Per pupil expenditures based on enrollment were as follows: 1928, $8.22; 1938, $11.25; 1948, $59.07.

* * *

Greater Than For Whites

FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS it is noted that while the term for white schools dropped three days between 1928 and 1938, the term for Negro schools rose 15 days. Further, although between 1938 and 1948, white salaries rose from $830 to $2,038, or an increase of 145 per cent, Negro salaries increased from $396 to $1,648, or 317 per cent.

The first official record of Negroes being transported to school at public expense appears in the official report for 1926, when the record shows that 150 pupils were carried in buses. By 1938, 12 years later, 5,281 were transported. In 1948 this number had risen to 33,044.

In recent years in the field of professional training, Negro teachers have advanced relatively faster than white teachers. Thus from 1937 to 1946 the number of Negro teachers holding college degrees increased 17 per cent, while the number of white teachers holding college degrees increased only 11 per cent. Again, during this same period the number of Negroes with less than two years of college training dropped 24 per cent while the number of white teachers with less than two years of college training increased over 3 per cent.

In 1927-28 official reports list Negro high school enrollment at 14,500. By 1938 this had increased to 30,000 and by 1948 to over 60,000. In 1948 the Negro high school graduates numbered over 4,500.

* * *

Higher Education For Negroes

ALABAMA HAS NINE institutions that offer instruction for Negroes at the college level. Two of these, the A. & M. College at Huntsville, and the Alabama State College at Montgomery, are fully state supported; one at Tuskegee is maintained partly by the state and partly by private funds; and the remaining six are supported by private or philanthropic funds. These six are Talladega College at Talladega, Miles College at Birmingham, Oakwood College at Huntsville; Selma University at Selma, Stillman College at Tuscaloosa and Greater Payne University at Birmingham.

It should be noted that Alabama Negro colleges have played an important part in the development of higher education for the race in the nation. For example, Talladega College, established in 1867 by the American Missionary Society, was the first American college for Negroes authorized to confer the baccalaureate degree. This was done in 1895. The State Teachers College at Montgomery is the largest teacher-training institution for Negroes in the country as well as the oldest, being established in 1867 at Marion by the American Missionary Society. In 1873 it was set up by the State Legislature as the State Normal School and University for Negroes. Five years later William Burns Paterson, the progenitor of the famous Montgomery Paterson clan, was made president of the school at Marion; and remained president after it was transferred to Montgomery in 1887, when its name was changed to the Alabama Colored People's University.

It is an interesting fact that Tuskegee College had its beginning in politics. It seems that about 1880 an ex-Confederate colonel conceived the idea that if he could get the votes of the Negroes of the county, he could win a much coveted seat in the Legislature. The candidate approached a Negro, an ex-slave, named Lewis Adams, and asked how he might win the Negro votes. Adams explained that what the Negroes wanted most was an industrial school patterned after Hampton Institute. The agreement was made between the ex-colonel and ex-slave and rigidly kept. The folowing year the Legislature made an appropriation of $2,000 to set up the school.

Today Tuskegee is a quasi public institution, having six trustees out of 25 appointed by the governor and approved by the Senate. The state helps, therefore, to determine its policies. It receives a state appropriation of $224,900. Its enrollment this year totals 2,464, divided between 2,404 undergraduates and 60 graduate students. Of these, slightly more than 1,400 come from out of the state.

The State Teachers College now receives an annual appropriation of $300,000 and the A. & M. College at Huntsville gets an appropriation of $225,000. In addition, during the last three years, the two state colleges have received $290,278 for capital outlay from the State Building Commission. These two institutions are rated Class A four-year colleges and enroll 3,271 students. The total enrollment of the nine Negro colleges is over 7,900.

Requests for increases in appropriations for Alabama state Negro colleges totaling $1,223,990 are now before the Alabama Legislature.

* * *

University For Negroes

AS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED in the state press, the special committee on Negro education appointed by Gov. Folsom has recommended that the state establish a university for Negroes which would include a law school in conjunction with the State Teachers College at Montgomery. This recommendation is accompanied with a request for a considerably increased appropriation for maintenance in addition to another for buildings.

Marked progress has been made since 1943 in professional education for Negroes. At the present time graduate work is offered at the State College for Teachers in education and at Tuskegee in agriculture, home economics, rural education, and veterinary medicine. In another the state furnishes financial aid to Negroes who may want courses not available at either of the three Negro colleges, provided such courses are offered white students at the University, Auburn, or Montevallo.

The much discussed plan of pooling financial resources so as to provide educational opportunities on the regional basis seems to be making definite progress. It offers special advantages for the less wealthy states and regions in their efforts to provide the more expensive types of education at a minimum cost.

* * *

Once A Crime To Teach Negroes

IN THE AUTUMN of 1831 the domestic quietude of the South was rudely broken. A bloody massacre of men, women and children had been engineered in Virginia by a Negro preacher named Nat Turner. Turner had been taught by his parents to read and write. His master added to his limited training. He was called a visionary and was said to have been led to revolt because he thought of himself as another Moses chosen to lead his people from bondage, who had been influenced by incendiary pamphlets disseminated by Northerners.

In 1832, just one year after the Turner incident, a statute was enacted in the Alabama Legislature making it a crime to instruct any Negro, free or slave, in the arts of reading and writing. One guilty of this offense was to be fined from $250 to $500. In fact, Negroes were prohibited from assembling for any purpose, even for religious exercises, unless five respectable slave-holders were present, or the preacher in charge had a license from the mother church, of which they were members.

Bi-Racial Group May Urge Alabama Negro University

Montgomery

A state university for Negroes is expected to be recommended here today by a bi-racial group seeking better educational facilities for Negroes in Alabama.

Montgomery Ala

It would be the first such university in the Deep South.

Wed-4-20-49

Recommendation that the legislature take steps leading to its establishment probably will be made by a nine-man subcommittee which has been studying Negro education problems in Alabama for several weeks.

The committee is part of a 35-member commission appointed by Governor Folsom in January to draw up a program for Alabama independent of the regional education plan proposed by the Southern states.

Both the subcommittee and the larger commission will meet here today, the smaller group at 11 a.m. and the other two hours later. Recommendations of the nine-man body will be turned over to the parent commission, which in turn will make a report to the governor.

If Folsom agrees with the proposals, he says he will submit them to the legislature when it convenes May 3.

Much of the success of the program reportedly worked out by the subcommittee depends on how much money the legislature appropriates for Negro education. The recommendations expected to be made today call for an increase of more than 100 per cent in present state contributions.

Wed-4-20-49

The annual appropriation for the State Teachers College at Montgomery would be raised from $300,000 to $695,000 as one step toward making the college into a full-fledged university.

Alabama now has three Negro colleges—the one here, a land-grant school, A. and M. Institute at Normal and Tuskegee Institute. The latter is a private school but receives state funds.

As a university, the Teachers College would offer instruction in such courses as law.

The subcommittee's plan, as outlined by sources reliably informed on such matters, also provides for a whopping increase in the appropriation to A. and M. Institute—from $225,000 to $500,000 a year.

14e(1)

As the sources put it, the Negroes would then have a university like the University of Alabama for white students, and also a land-grant institution like Auburn.

Wed-4-20-49

Whether any additional funds would be set up for Tuskegee was not known. That to be decided at a conference between committee members and Tuskegee President F. D. Patterson this morning.

Gov. Folsom created the Negro study commission because he felt the southern governors' regional educational plan isn't sufficient. Several committee members agreed later and one of them predicted the regional policy wouldn't get through the supreme court.

Dean William Hepburn, of the Alabama University Law School, said he didn't think it would meet the court's insistence on equal educational facilities for all races.

The 35 commission members were told by a leading white educator at the outset that the South has been "derelict" in providing for Negro education.

NAACP Head Tells Dr. Patterson Stand Up, Fight

Black Dispatch

Bama Governor Named Patterson To 35-Man Committee

Oklahoma City Okla

BIRMINGHAM, (NAACP) Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and a member of the 35-man committee appointed by Governor James E. Folsom to study the problems of college training for Negroes in Alabama, was urged "to stand up and fight for non-discrimination" by Emory O. Jackson, executive secretary of the Birmingham N. A. A. C. P. branch, in a letter dispatched to the Tuskegee leader this week.

Sat-4-23-49

The NAACP, Mr. Jackson's letter explained, is "uncompromisingly and unrelentingly opposed to any regional plan of education which entails and extends segregation and racial discrimination . . . The NAACP believes that the existing state universities should be thrown open to Negroes on a bass of scholastic and merit without any barriers such as racial and religious considerations. The NAACP urges you as a member of the committee to stand up and fight for non-discrimination."

The NAACP, Mr. Jackson's letter continued, "will be happy to work along with you" in pursuit of this objective. The local branch is preparing a memorandum to be submitted to Dr. Patterson as an aid in demonstrating that equality in education is unattainable within the framework of segregation.

Committee Urges New University

Chicago Defender

Chicago Illinois

Sat-4-30-49

By JOHN LeFLORE

(Defender Southeastern Bureau)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Dixie regional educational scheme to circumscribe the law requiring a state to provide equal training for white and Negro college students alike was repudiated in Alabama last week.

A special committee on Negro education appointed several months ago by Gov. James E. Folsom, recommended last Wednesday a multi-million dollar program to include a Negro state university and law school. Likewise, the plan embodies an immediate $835,000 yearly increase in appropriations to Negro colleges and an additional $4,500,000 for buildings.

After the full 35-man bi-racial committee accepted its sub-committee's report, Gov. Folsom said he will ask the Alabama Legislature, convening in May, to provide for the university and the other funds requested.

Fights Poor Education

The governor was unable to attend the meeting of the committee but heartily endorsed its work. He declared recently in a Birmingham speech that he would fight against "second class education in Alabama." He indicated that all citizens, regardless of race, are entitled to equal educational opportunities.

If the recommendations of the governor's committee are accepted by the Legislature, Alabama would become the second state of the South to have a Negro university. The Texas 50th Legislature approved a Negro university at Houston in 1947 when it seemed the courts would require the University of Texas to admit a Negro, Heman M. Sweatt, to its law school.

The committee's plan was accepted and made public on the eve of another meeting of those fostering the regional educational pact to perpetuate Jim Crow college training. The regional crowd confab was held in Atlanta Saturday.

Sat-4-30-49

Labeled "Urgent"

Folsom's committee labeled the Negro educational recommendations as "urgent" and said they were designed to meet the state's moral as well as legal obligations.

The United States Supreme Court ruled in the University of Missouri case, more than a decade ago, that states must provide equal educational facilities to whites and Negroes. The decision made clear that if a certain kind of training is available for whites within the bounds of a state, such training also must be provided for Negroes in a like manner.

The committee asked for $2,465,000 to meet building needs at the Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, which would be made the Negro university. An appropriation of $2,000,000 for the Negro A. and M. Institute at Normal, Ala., near Huntsville was asked for a building program to make it a land-grant college.

New Law School

To create a Negro university at the Teachers College in Montgomery, the committee recommended boosting the college's annual appropriation from $300,000 a year to $695,000 annually. It was pointed out that the law school would be located there to meet heavy demands for training in that field.

However, it is not clear what would be done about Negro medical students and those seeking professional and graduate training which would not be available at the Negro university.

The committee asked that the A. and M. Institute at Normal be granted an increase from $225,000 to $500,000 a year "to expand it into a full-scale land-grant school."

The body urged that Tuskegee Institute's contribution from the state be raised from $225,000 to $370,000 to aid in the teaching of agriculture, home economics, engineering, chemistry, nursing, education and veterinary medicine.

Tuskegee's Private

Tuskegee Institute is a private institution but receives $225,000 a year from the state at present for training offered to Alabama Negro students not a part of the curricula of the state-owned colored colleges.

The committee asked that the Legislature add $20,000 to the $25,000 out-of-state fund, which was begun primarily to attempt an escape of the Nation's high court's decision in the University of Missouri case. Afterwards the appropriation would be $55,000. It is perhaps through this medium that it is hoped to care for Negro medical students and other whose courses would not be available at the state's Jim Crow colleges.

University For Negroes

Montgomery Ala News

To the Editor:

Of all the good news that your paper has published lately, none has gotten me more than what you published concerning the report of the committee to Gov. Folsom on higher education for Negroes in Alabama. My hat is off to Gov. Folsom for appointing the committee, and I heartily commend the committee for the report it gave in its recommendation of the establishment at Montgomery of a university for higher learning for Negroes. I wrote the state superintendent of education in February, 1948, and in answer to that letter he assured me that they were making a serious study of the matter. This report of the committee bears out his statement.

Wed-4-27-49

This is a long stride forward for Alabama. It puts Alabama out in front as one of the broad minded and liberal states of the Union, and speaks for her citizenry in thundering tones that Alabama and Alabamians are determined to solve her own race and educational problems independent of all outside influences.

I am a staunch advocate of race segregation. If Alabama had as many Chinese or Japanese or Malays or whatnot, I would be in favor of segregation for all of them. Fowls and animals segregate themselves. Horses, cows, pigs, goats and sheep all graze in the same pasture, yet they segregate themselves. Turkeys, guineas, chickens, ducks and geese all eat in the same poultry yard and still they segregate themselves. And they are all contented and happy. Just so with people.

But as citizens of Alabama, the greatest state in the U. S., we want to, and we will, give all an equal chance to become good citizens and to enjoy the blessings that a kind Providence has placed at our disposal regardless of race, creed or color.

Wed-4-27-49

The "Folsom University" for Negroes at Montgomery, Ala., will become one of the great universities of all the Western Hemisphere. And the Legislature that establishes and provides means for its support will go down in history as one of the most farseeing Legislatures of Alabama's history.

P. E. DAY, County Judge of Walker County.

Equalization 'Intended'

Alabama Planning Super University

MONTGOMERY—A committee that has been studying the problems surrounding higher education for Negroes in this State today in a report recommended spending $5,390,000 to provide "parallel" education for Negroes.

Gov. James E. Folsom, who organized the committee, although absent at the meeting where the report was made public, quickly approved the plan calling for "separate but equal educational opportunities" in Alabama.

This plan of "parallel education" came in an eleven-point suggested program on the subject.

$5 MILLION INVOLVED

The money would be spent this way:

1. New buildings $4,500,000
2. New appropriations .. 835,000
3. Out-of-State aid ... 55,000

The plan calls for expanding Alabama State College at Montgomery into a university, enlarging Alabama A. and M. College at Normal and extending the work of Tuskegee Institute.

One member of the committee expressed the opinion that Alabama would participate in the regional system of education despite the warning by Dean William Hepburn of the University of Alabama Law School that the regional plan would hardly get by the United States Supreme Court.

The committee wrote into its recommendation to the State that it be the "declared intention" of the State to provide parallel education for white and Negro citizens.

Alabama Plans University for Negro Students

Montgomery, Ala., April 21 (AP). Alabama put forward a multimillion-dollar program today to meet the urgent demand to give Negro students the same college opportunities as those provided for white persons.

The program, devised by a special committee on Negro education, calls for a separate Negro State University and a law school. The committee also asks for an immediate yearly increase of $835,000 in appropriations to Negro colleges and another $4,500,000 for building purposes.

The committee was appointed three months ago by Gov. James E. Folsom. Committee members said the program is designed to meet both the moral and the legal obligations of the State.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that States must give equal educational facilities to white and Negro students.

Alabama previously had depended on the regional education program of the Southern Governors' Conference. Under this program, Southern States jointly contribute to schools where Negroes can take courses not offered them in those States.

Board Named To Study Negro Education Needs

GADSDEN, ALA., Jan. 25—(AP) A nine-man sub-committee of educators and laymen has been named by Mayor Herbert Meighan to blueprint the needs for Negro education in Alabama.

The group will meet at the state capitol Feb. 9 to begin its work, Meighan said.

Members of the sub-committee are Dr. A. R. Meadows, state school superintendent; Dean William M. Hepburn of the School of Law at the University of Alabama; Dr. J. E. Bryant, president of the Alabama School For the Deaf, Talladega; Dr. Parker Campbell of Scottsboro.

Thomas D. Russell, Alexander City; Ralph G. Holberg, Mobile; Carey Haigler, Birmingham; Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A. & M. Institute for Negroes near Huntsville; Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of the Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery.

The sub-committee was authorized at a conference on Negro education called earlier this month by Gov. Folsom. Members were asked to study the needs in this field.

A University For Negroes?

If the recommendations of a biracial committee set up by the governor's commission on Negro education are followed, Alabama may be the first state in the South to provide a full tax-supported university for Negroes. Yesterday a nine-man subcommittee of the commission recommended the establishment of such a school.

Court orders have indicated that Southern states must provide within each state's borders equal educational facilities for qualified Negro students. No ruling has ever been made on the projected plan of regional schools, but some competent legal minds are not sure that the plan will stand court tests. A few properly qualified Negroes in some Southern states have been admitted to professional courses in regular white institutions, notably in Arkansas.

* * *

The proposal came as part of an 11-point program aimed at providing "parallel" educational opportunities for both races. The committee said it should be "the accepted obligation and declared intention" of the state to provide "parallel educational opportunities which will be fully comparable to those opportunities provided . . . for white students."

If a Negro university is established, the report suggests, it should be at the present State Teachers College for Negroes in Montgomery.

But the cost would be considerable. The committee recommended that an immediate legislative appropriation be made for a law school, for most of the demand for Negro training comes in the legal field. It is estimated by the committee that to put the Negro on an equal basis with the white student at the college and professional school level will cost, in the next year, at least $670,000 more in state appropriations than was spent for Negro education this year. That sum would be divided between the Teachers College and the A. and M. Institute at Normal. In addition there would be a need for $4,500,000 for additional buildings at both schools. A. and M. Institute would then become a full-scale land grant college, offering Negroes opportunities parallel to those which white students have at Auburn.

Before such a program can be carried out satisfactorily, however, the state will have to rely on the issuance of out-of-state scholarships as it does now, but the present sum allotted for such purposes, said the committee, should be increased from its present $25,000 to $45,000. Meanwhile Tuskegee would be asked to contract with the state to provide some training not now available to Negro students in state-supported institutions.

There is a good deal to be said in favor of the plan. In view of Alabama's time-honored belief in separate education for the races, it must support some such plan or cooperate fully in the plan for regional education, about which legal doubts remain. Dual education is expensive, but the state must face that fact. It cannot stand still. It must advance to meet the tests to be placed upon its educational system. This outlined plan is one possible solution.

Studying Negro Colleges

Name Nine-Member Sub-Committee on State Education

GADSDEN, Ala.—A nine-man subcommittee to blueprint the needs to maintain "separate but equal" education for Negroes in Alabama has been named by Gadsden Mayor Herbert Meighan.

Mayor Meighan and the sub-committee group are members of a committee of thirty-five selected by Gov. James E. Folsom in January to study the State's "perplexing" jim crow educational setup, now menaced by decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

The Mayor said the sub-committee will meet at the State Capitol in Montgomery, Feb. 9, to begin its work. He listed the following Alabamians as members:

Dr. A. R. Meadows, State superintendent of education; Dean William M. Hepburn, University of Alabama Law School; Dr. J. E. Bryant, president of the Alabama School for the Deaf, Talladega; Dr. Parker Campbell, Scottsboro.

Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of the State Teachers College at Montgomery, and Dr. J. F. Drake, head of State A. and M. Institute at Normal, near Huntsville, are the two Negro members of the sub-committee.

Other white members are Thomas D. Russell, Alexander City; Ralph G. Holberg, Mobile, and Carey Haigler, CIO State director, Birmingham.

Governor Folsom has indicated that Alabama must extend wider opportunities for Negroes to be educated, particularly in the fields of higher learning. The sub-committee was authorized at a conference on Negro education called several weeks ago by the Governor.

Alabaman Wants Top Education For All

Chicago Defender

By JOHN LaFLORE
(Defender Southeastern Bureau)

Chicago Sat.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Governor James E. Folsom told 5,000 white teachers here Friday that he will fight against "Second class education" in Alabama. 4 col 1

The Governor's reference in his speech before the Alabama Education Association at the Municipal Auditorium, was with regard to educational opportunities for Negroes. Sat-1-22-49

He said he has a commission now working on improving Negro education. He continued, "There shall be no second-class education in Alabama — and you know what that means."

He said he will also ask the 1949 Legislature for an $1,800 minimum teaching salary, a $5(a month minimum pension program for teachers, and more money for school buildings.

In reviewing his over-all plans to be recommended to the Legislative body, he said he will again ask for old age pensions of at least $50 per month and black top mail box roads. He indicated that reactionary forces in the Legislature will fight his program this time, just as they blocked it before.

Pulitzer Winner Speaks

In another address, Virginius Dabney, 1948 Pulitzer Prize Winner, Editor of the Richmond (Va.) Post-Dispatch, speaking at the closing session of the AEA meeting, told his listeners, "We should put into effect some system where the races can dwell together peacefully, and make it possible for the Negroes to have advantages.

"They deserve them and it will be better for us to create these advantages than to have them forced on us against our wishes."

He also advocated a two-party political system in the South.

Previously, the teachers were told by Dr. W. G. Carr, an official of the National Education Association, to avoid revealing their prejudices so as not to pass them on to young students.

Negro Colleges Would Get 132 Per Cent Boost

Montgomery Advertiser

Alabama would tack at least 132 per cent increase onto its Negro college appropriations under the program outlined yesterday by school administrators.

The proposal came as part of an overall education budget for the next two years.

The annual appropriation for the State Teachers College for Negroes at Montgomery would be increased from $300,000 to $695,000; at A.&M. Institute at Normal, Ala., the appropriations would jump from $225,000 to $528,000.

For Alabama's program of regional education, the committee proposed an increase from $25,000 a year to $55,000.

In all, the three appropriations would be hiked from their present total of $550,000 to a record-breaking $1,728,000 a year. It might go even higher, because the funds for the Negro Teachers College and the A.&M. Institute would be contingent on statewide studies of the need for Negro education.

South Is Told It Must Share Civil Rights

Montgomery Advertiser
Thurs 2-10-49

Board Rejects Regional Plan But Asks Better Colleges For Negroes

Montgomery Ala

A weekly newspaper editor, urging better education for Negroes, told fellow southerers yesterday they must share the responsibility for President Truman's civil rights program.

"We blame it on politics," said Parker Campbell of Scottsboro, Ala., "but the past politics of our own states is as much to blame."

"You know and I know it's true," Campbell told fellow members of a committee studying the Negro education problem. "Any man running for public office in Alabama on a program to elevate the Negro was just leaving himself wide open to criticism."

Other committee members agreed the southern states must provide better schooling facilities for the Negro, especially in college, and that the southern governor's regional education plan "is not the answer."

One committeeman, Dean William Hepburn of the University of Alabama Law School, declared, in fact, he doesn't think the regional plan will stand up in court.

Equal Facilities

"Everything the Supreme Court has said up to now points to that," he explained. "The court has said equal facilities must be provided for the races within the state borders."

The discussions came at the first meeting of the committee headed by Gadsden's Mayor Herbert Meighan. The nine-man group, composed of members of both races, is part of a larger committee set up by Gov. Folsom to blueprint an "adequate" Negro educational program.

Campbell, who edits The Sentinel and Progressive Age at Scottsboro, deplored what he called the lack of interest on the part of the public and said he is "chagrined to find how few people take this seriously."

Thurs 2-10-49

Enlightened Negro

"The impending future is much heavier on the southern states than we can possibly realize even now," he warned, adding:

"We will not have a prosperous South until we have a prosperous Negro. We can't have a prosperous Negro until we have an enlightened Negro. And we won't have an enlightened Negro until we have a better-educated Negro."

Textile Executive Thomas D. Russell of Alexander City contributed this thought:

"We should have done it without being forced to."

To Dean Hepburn, however, the obligation is both moral and legal, and using his own school as an example, he argued "we either have to admit Negroes to the University or provide a law school for them in Alabama."

He suggested using facilities at Stillman Institute in Tuscaloosa or at Tuskegee Institute or the Negro Teachers College in Montgomery, but the committee made no definite recommendations along that line.

They will come at the next meeting March 12.

State Rebuked, Urged To Help Negro Schools

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

Efforts Called Derelict; Folsom Subcommittee Approved For Survey

Sat-1-15-49

A challenge for Alabama to improve its standard of education for Negroes was issued here yesterday along with a warning that the rest of the South and nation will be watching what is done here.

The occasion was a meeting of a committee appointed recently by Gov. Folsom to make a study of how the state can give Negroes "better and more adequate college education."

Folsom said that Alabama has "shirked" its responsibility to the Negroes. An educator charged the state with being "derelict" in its duty to provide higher education for the Negroes.

To begin its study on the state's "moral and legal obligations" toward the Negroes, the 35-man group previously named by the governor approved yesterday the naming of a smaller group to open a survey to determine the state's responsibility.

The subcommittee is to be composed of nine members, who will be laymen and educators from both races.

Mayor Herbert Meighan, Gadsden, chairman of the large committee, said he will not name members of the sub-group immediately because he wishes to "give it some serious consideration."

Duty of State

Gov. Folsom said he had named the committee to make a study of higher education for Negroes "because it is the duty of the state to solve the problem."

Declaring that the state had to solve the problem "at home," Folsom stated it could not be solved entirely on a regional basis.

He said it was his duty to make recommendations to the legislature and he wanted advice from the committee.

Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., Atlanta, director of the Regional Council on Education set up by the Southern Governors Conference, charged that the state and South had been "derelict" in duties toward providing educational facilities for Negroes.

All the Southern States have laws providing that Negroes shall have separate but equal educational facilities with the whites, Dr. Ivey declared.

Termed Unequal

"But in no state have they been equal," he asserted.

He told the committee that it should conceive of its job as being one of "national import," and "other states will be watching what is done here."

Regional education, he said, will not be sufficient because it is meant to support rather than supplant educational facilities provided by the individual states.

"The (U. S.) Supreme Court has made it clear that it is the responsibility of the state to provide equal education for Negroes within its borders," he added.

Dr. John M. Gallallee, president of the University of Alabama, declared that if the state is to meet its obligations to all citizens it still must be done according to law and "within the state's ability to pay or we are going to run into difficulty."

Agreeing with Dr. Gallalee, Dr. Ralph F. Draughon, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, stated Negro education must be developed in the professional fields and improved in quality in the arts fields.

Pointing out that the demand for higher education from Negroes has increased tremendously in recent years, State Education Superintendent A. R. Meadows declared there isn't even equality of educational facilities for whites in Alabama.

Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of Montgomery State Teachers College for Negroes, issued the challenge that the study of the problem should consider "all factors involved."

Asks Participation

He asked that members of his race be given the opportunity to participate fully in the survey.

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A&M College for Negroes, Normal, said he hoped the committee would have the opportunity to study the problem in its "broadest implications, taking into consideration what the state can do for the individual and what the individual can do for the state."

Negro Educator Robert C. Hatch, supervisor of instruction at MSTC, added the "thought" that "anything done is not any gift to any segment of the state's population but will be a contribution to all the state."

"We've got to make up our minds it is going to take money and we can't get away from that," declared Dean William M. Hepburn of the University of Alabama law school.

Folsom asked the committee to make its report to him in time for him to prepare his recommendations for presentation to the legislature. Sat-1-15-49

Negro School Survey Opens

Montgomery Advertiser

A subcommittee, headed by Gadsden's Mayor Herbert Meighan, meets here today to survey needs of Negro education in Alabama.

The nine-man committee will report its findings to a larger group of educators, lay and professional leaders called together last month by Governor Folsom.

Members of the subcommittee: Dr. A. R. Meadows, state school superintendent; Dean William M. Hepburn of the University of Alabama law school; Dr. J. E. Bryant, president of the Deaf and Blind School at Talladega; Dr. Parker Campbell of Scottsboro. Wed-2-9-49

Thomas D. Russell, Alexander City; Ralph G. Holberg, Mobile; Carey Haigler, Birmingham; Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of the Alabama State College for Negroes, and Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A.&M. Institute for Negroes at Normal, Ala.

Folsom asked the conference to investigate the needs of Negro education and recommend ways to meet them.

Negro Schooling Study Here April 20

Montgomery Advertiser

The problem of better education for all Negroes comes up for further study at a meeting here April 20.

Gadsden Mayor Herbert Meighan, chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Folsom to call together for its third meeting.

The committee is part of a larger commission appointed by Governor Folsom to help him prepare recommendations for the 1949 legislature appropriates.

No specific suggestions have yet been offered by the white and Negro educators on the committee. But they agreed on the program will be greatly influenced by whatever funds the legislature appropriates.

Folsom Names Board To Study College Training For Negroes

Governor Folsom yesterday appointed 35 educators, religious leaders and civic leaders as a committee to study the problem of higher education for Negroes in Alabama.

Announcing the committee, Folsom said that a great deal of attention has been focused on this particular subject during recent months and that he felt this group could do much toward making sound recommendations to both educators and to the legislature.

The committee will be asked to meet at an early date, Folsom said.

Members of the group named by Folsom are:

Education — Bart Cowart, Haleyville; Dr. Ralph Draughon, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of University of Alabama; Dr. John T. Caldwell, president of Alabama College; Dr. A. R. Meadows, state superintendent of education; Dean William M. Hepburn, University of Alabama law school.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. H. G. Trenholm, president of the Montgomery State Teachers College for Negroes; Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the Agriculture and Mechanical Institute for Negroes, Normal (Huntsville), and Robert C. Hatch, supervisor of instruction, Montgomery State Teachers College.

Religion—Dr. A. S. Turnipseed, pastor, Dexter Avenue Methodist Church; the Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly, president of Spring Hill College, Mobile; Ralph G. Holberg, Mobile.

Lay members—Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Birmingham; Mrs. H. B. Lewis, Albertville; Dr. J. A. Bryan, president, Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, Talladega; State CIO Director Carey Haigler, Birmingham; Joe Alex McGowin, Mobile.

Parker Campbell, Scottsboro; McClellan Van der Veer, of the Birmingham News; Bruce Shelton, of the Tuscaloosa News; Dr. Hubert Searcy, president, Huntingdon College; Mayor Herbert Meighan, Gadsden; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., Birmingham; Mrs. Eva Comer Ryding, Birmingham.

Tom Russell, Alexander City; Judge E. T. Millsap, Monroeville; R. T. Rives, Montgomery; Mrs. Paul Windham, Elba; Dr. Solomon Baxter, superintendent of education, Dothan; State Senator Joseph N. Langan, Mobile; Mrs. Caldwell Troter, Shady Grove; Rep. John B. Weaver, Double Springs; Dr. A. E. Bayles, Anderson, and George W. Floyd, Alabama City.

Folsom Names Group To Study Negro College Training Plan

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5—(AP)—Gov. James E. Folsom has asked 35 educators, ministers and civic leaders to serve on a committee to study the problem of college training for Negroes in Alabama.

Folsom announced during a radio broadcast New Year's Day that he would appoint such a committee.

He asked the following to serve:

Educators—President John M. Gallalee, of the University of Alabama; President Ralph Draughon, of Auburn; President John P. Caldwell, of Alabama College; State School Superintendent A. R. Meadows; Dean William M. Hepburn of the university; Bart Cowart, of Haleyville; President E. P. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute; President H. C. Trenholm, of the State Teachers College at Montgomery; Robert C. Hatch, supervisor of instruction at the Montgomery College, and President J. F. Drake, of A. & M. Institute at Normal, Ala.

Religion—Dr. A. S. Turnipseed, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church in Montgomery; President W. Patrick Donnelly, of Spring Hill College in Mobile, and Ralph G. Holberg, of Mobile.

Lay Members—Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, Birmingham; Mrs. H. B. Levie, Albertville; President J. A. Bryan, of the Deaf and Blind School at Talladega; CIO Director Cary Haigler, Birmingham; Joe Alex McGowin, Mobile; Parker Campbell, of Scottsboro; McClellan Van Der Veer, of The Birmingham News; Bruce Shelton, of The Tuscaloosa News; President Hubert Searcy, of Huntingdon College; Mayor Herbert Meighan, of Gadsden; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., of Birmingham; Mrs. Eva Comer Ryding, of Birmingham; Tom Russell, of Alexander City; E. T. Millsapp, of Monroeville; R. P. Rives, of Montgomery; Mrs. Paul Windham, of Elba; School Superintendent Solomon Baxter, of Dothan; State Sen. Joe Langan, of Mobile; Mrs. Caldwell Troter, of Shady Grove; State Rep. John B. Weaver, of Winston County; Dr. A. E. Bayles, of Anderson; George W. Floyd, of Alabama City.

Folsom said the committee will be asked to meet soon to start work.

Committee On Negro Education On Survey

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP)—Gov. James E. Folsom's committee on Negro education has begun a survey to find what Alabama should do to meet its "moral as well as legal obligations."

Southerners have become "derelict" in Negro education, Dr. John Ivey, of Atlanta, told the committee Friday. Ivey is director of the regional council on education set up by the Southern Governors Conference.

* * *

NEVER BEFORE has a Southern state made a "serious" attempt to give equal school facilities to Negroes and white, although they have laws requiring such treatment, Ivey said.

"They have had separate facilities, but never equal," he said.

Most of the discussions thus far have concerned college training for Negroes because, committee members said that field has been neglected most.

A subcommittee of nine white and Negro educators and laymen has been given the job of outlining a detailed program. Mayor Herbert Meighan, of Gadsden, committee chairman, wanted time for "serious thought" before naming members to the subcommittee, however.

The work of the committee in Alabama should serve as a guide to oher Southern states, Ivey said, and a "symbol of an enlightened South trying to meet its legal obligations."

Gov. Folsom had this to say:

"Alabama reserves the right to educate its citizens. Therefore, it must assume the responsibility. States rights and responsibility go hand in hand just like authority and responsibility."

* * *

THE GOVERNOR ASKED the committee to report to him in time for him to draw up a plan to submit to the Legislature when it meets in May.

Whatever this committee recommends will be "a contribution to the welfare of the entire state," said Robert C. Hatch, of the State Teachers College in Montgomery.

Dean William Hepburn, of the University of Alabama law school, said "We might as well make up our minds that it is going to cost money and we'll have to find it some way."

State School Supt. Austin R. Meadows cited figures showing the growth in high school attendance among Negroes. The number rose from 2,000 to 4,700 during the past nine years and college enrollment jumped from 1,500 to 2,500. These figures included only A. & M. Institute at Normal, Ala., and the Negro Teachers College in Montgomery. Tuskegee Institute was not included in those figures, he said.

President John M. Gallalee, of the University of Alabama, said primary attention should be given to providing Negroes with training in five fields: Law, engineering, medicine, dentistry and architecture. Negro schools in the state do not offer those courses now.

Whatever decisions the committee reaches, considerable attention will have to be given to the financing of the necessary schools. Quite obviously the state cannot support two medical schools of equal rank, two schools of dentistry or veterinary medicine, engineering or architecture or law, one for each race. Yet the decisions of the Supreme Court require that Negroes be provided equal opportunities and immediately. This will come into the discussion inevitably the plan for regional education. Not many Negroes are presently qualified to enter professional schools, but the number is increasing slowly from year to year.

The state will watch the progress made by this committee with interest. We commend its efforts and heartily hope it comes up with constructive recommendations.

A Committee On Negro Education

In line with a growth of interest in the problem of educating Negro citizens, Gov. Folsom has appointed a committee of representative men to survey the situation in this state. It will attempt to find out what Alabama should do to meet its "moral as well as legal obligations." Although this committee has no direct connection with the plan set forth by the Southern Governors Conference for regional schools, it will no doubt take into consideration the proposals which have been made in that regard.

Last Friday the group held its first meeting. It was addressed by Dr. John Ivey of Atlanta, director of the Regional Council on Education, which is the outgrowth of the governors' conference. Dr. Ivey verbally chastised Southerners as having been derelict in their duties to Negro education. But, he said, this committee is giving "serious" consideration to the provision of equal facilities to both races. Southern states have laws requiring such treatment. Negroes and whites have had "separate facilities, but never equal," said Dr. Ivey.

* * *

Most of the discussion thus far has had to do with education at the college and professional school level, for that is the field which has been most neglected. The educators and citizens on the committee, both Negro and white, approached the problem in a realistic fashion. Dean William Hepburn of the University of Alabama's law school said: "We might as well make up our minds that it is going to cost money and we'll have to find it some way."

The number of Negroes in high school during the past nine years has more than doubled, from 2,000 to 4,700, and those in state-supported colleges in Alabama have increased from 1,500 to 2,500. President Gallalee, of the university, said that primary attention should be given to the training of Negroes in the five fields of law, engineering, medicine, dentistry and architecture. Such courses are not offered anywhere in the state to Negro students.

Gov. Folsom asked that a subcommittee of nine white and Negro educators and laymen be given the job of outlining a detailed program. Mayor Herbert Meighan of Gadsden, chairman of the whole group, will appoint such a subcommittee. The governor has asked for a formal report in time for him to draw up a plan for presentation to the Legislature in May.

Dr. Ivey pointed out correctly that so long as the state reserves the right to educate its citizens, it must assume the responsibility. The fact that the state has not heretofore lived up fully to that responsibility ought to spur this group on to the task with redoubled determination to make up for lost time.

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Alabama State

Alabama State Gets Dining Hall

Montgomery Adv.
Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, ALA—Contracts were signed on Monday for a new dining hall building at Alabama State College for Negroes. This building will seat 600 students and will provide for the two lines of self-service. The ground floor will be used for the college store and for the faculty dining room. The total cost of the building and equipment will be approximately $210,000.00.

This is the third major building erected during the past two years. A new dormitory, at a cost of $305.000, was completed last winter and occupied last summer. A library and Graduate Class room building was completed last summer at a cost of $254,000.00. Thus over three-quarters of a million dollars are involved in these structures for which Louis E. Fry of Howard University has been the architect, George A. Reed of Tuskegee Institute the engineer and Bear Brothers, Inc. the contractors. Let 3-17-49

In the meantime, the college has used its own resourses to erect an attractive COLLEGE CENTER which was opened in January. Brick veneering of two other buildings erected by the Federal Bureau of Community Facilities has been completed. Major alterations have been made on the ground floor of the Science Building.

The Dining Hall, just being started, will become the thirty-second building located on the campus of The Alabama State College for Negroes.

Resigns—Dr. W. H. Pipes, president of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., for the past four years, has submitted his resignation to the State Board of Trustees to become effective July 1, 1949. Last month the board had unanimously re-elected Dr. Pipes to another term.

The Dilemma of Negro Leadership

The voluntary resignation of Dr. W. H. Pipes, president of Alcorn college, Mississippi, has doubtless some implications and involvements which do not instantly meet the eye. Alcorn is Mississippi's largest state college, and Dr. Pipes sent his regrets to the board immediately following his election. He was at one time an instructor at Langston university.

But Governor Fielding Wright and his associates have been placing unbearable conditions upon the shoulders of Dr. Pipes during the past four years. Unwilling to consider a black man knew enough about economics to manage the institution, Governor Wright installed a white man as the business manager, who in a great many respects is superior in authority to Dr. Pipes. In a great many respects Dr. Pipes seems to have been a mere figure-head, but the clash is said to have come when Governor Wright sought to secure the endorsement of Dr. Pipes for regional colleges. It is assumed that this insistence continued and was intolerable.

Oklahoma has had the same sort of situation for the past three years. Efforts have been made to force Dr. G. Lamar Harrison to sponsor and endorse programs of education at Langston university which at heart did not meet the approval of the Langston prexy, and he has had the moral courage to stand up in church and denounce those who sought to put words in his mouth and otherwise make him a jumping-jack for southern reaction. Black Dispatch

First the effort was made to have Dr. Harrison endorse the fake law school which is at present operating in the capitol building. Words were put in his mouth and elevated to the public print, and this alleged statement had to be publicly repudiated by Dr. Harrison. Shortly thereafter effort was made to place Dr. Harrison in position of endorsing the regional college plan by making him a member of the regional planning committee, and giving him a seat of honor with this committee on the floor of the legislature while the governor of Florida was addressing the solons. The latest attempt came when it was reported in the daily press members of the Langston faculty had said to A. & M. authorities there were ample facilities currently provided at Langston university for the teaching of textiles and international law on parity with the A. & M. college. Sat. 5-7-49

It should have taken a deal of intestinal fortitude on the part of Dr. Harrison to weather the gale of insinuation and innuendo that has officially been looped about his neck during the past thirty months. Most assuredly he knew that the taking of a forthright position on these controversial issues, and separating wheat from chaff would endanger his position as head of the institution. But even so, the Black Dispatch feels Negroes of the state should consider that from these perilous shoals Dr. Harrison has emerged with flying colors, and up to the present without any damage to his integrity and honor. Oklahoma City, Okla

Perhaps Dr. Pipes might still be at Alcorn and able to do a job which would not stultify his conscience if he had had the willingness and the courage to take a stand when the governor first sent his "stooge" business manager to the institution. Perhaps if he had exhibited the type of independence at first which he finally acquired in the end, he might still be able to render excellent service to his people.

ALCORN PREXY AT PHILANDER SMITH

Little Rock, Ark. Dr. William Harrison Pipes, who recently resigned as President of Alcorn College, has been appointed Dean of Instruction at Philander Smith College here. He will also serve as Professor of English and Chairman of the Division of Language and Literature.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-6-49

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Alcorn A. & M. College

Negro Extension Leader Resigns Tuskegee Post

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 12.—(AP)—Dr. J. R. Otis, director of Negro extension work in Alabama since 1944, was named president of Alcorn A. and M. College for Negroes in Mississippi today.

Dr. Otis' selection was approved at the regular meeting of the board of trustees of state institutions of higher learning. He will resign as a member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Otis is a native of Jefferson Davis County, Miss., and graduated from Piney Woods Institute in Simpson County and Iowa State College.

president of Alcorn A. and M. College.

He holds the Ph.D and M.S. degrees from Cornell University and the B.S. degree from Iowa State College.

New Prexy—Dr. J. R. Otis, newly elected president of Alcorn College, Miss., who was welcomed last week by the faculty as he took the oath of office. Dr. Otis stated he "owes no political bills."

New Prexy—Dr. J. R. Otis, newly elected president of Alcorn College, Miss., who was welcomed last week by the faculty as he took the oath of office. Dr. Otis stated he "owes no political bills."

Dr. J. R. Otis, leader of Negro Extension work in Alabama has been named president of Alcorn A. & M. College by the State Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning.

Dr. Otis is a native of Mississippi. He received the B. S. degree from Iowa State University and the M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from Cornell University.

Dr. Otis Begins Term as Alcorn President

ALCORN, Miss.—Dr. Jesse R Otis, who in Sept., 1948, accepted part-time work with the Research Marketing Administration in Washington to make a study of colored land-grant colleges, began his duties last Thursday as

AAUW TO ADMIT GROUP WITHOUT RESTRICTION

The Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SEATTLE, Wash.—(ANP)— The [illegible]-year-old American Association of University Women voted 2,168 to [illegible] in favor of two amendments to its by-laws to admit Negro members on the basis of graduation from an accredited school only and not on race, last week at its biennial meeting. 1-20

Main support in the by-law changes came from delegates from southern states. Some objections came, however, from delegations from Mississippi and Alabama and the chapter from Washington, D. C. Sun. 6-26-49

It has been reported that the Washington, D. C. chapter has withdrawn from the national organization. Sun. 6-26-49

Last week's discussion of the racial issue at the AAUW meeting climaxes a question that came into the open two years ago when the D. C. chapter refused to admit a Negro member already approved by the national group.

MRS. TERRELL REJECTED

At that time this chapter rejected Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a graduate at Oberlin college and one of the nation's greatest Negro leaders in civic affairs. She is one of the first presidents of the National Association of Colored Women.

The national AAUW accepted Mrs. Terrell's membership and tried to persuade the Washington chapter to admit Mrs. Terrell, but it refused. Later it took the issue to court, but lost to the local. Early in the biennial meeting the D. C. chapter threatened to withdraw from the organization on the race question.

The two amendments passed reiterated the association's stand that the only basis of membership should be whether or not the applicant was graduated from an accredited college or university without regard to race, and they strengthened the national group's power to act in controversial cases. Sun 6-26-49

SOUTHERN PROPOSALS

Two southern women introduced the proposal, and many others supported them.

Mrs. W. R. Holway of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Dr. Bessie C. Randolph, president, Hollins College in Virginia, introduced the proposals.

Among the leading supporters of the action were Dr. Gillie A. Larew, vice-president of the South Atlantic region and professor of mathematics at Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., and Katherine Vickery, president, Alabama State division.

Large crowds jammed the Metropolitan theater for open meetings and to hear discussions on the racial question. Sun. 6-26-49

Objections by the Alabama and Mississippi delegates centered around the question of the strict segregation laws of their states. Miss Marion Spidel, dean of home economics, Alabama Polytechnical Institute, said:

"We are most eager to cooperate and confident we can solve our problems if we are not legislated out of the picture before we have a chance to solve them."

Among the delegates attending the meeting was Mrs. Irene Moats, Negro delegate of West Virginia.

Officers elected to the AAUW are:

Dr. Althea K. Hottel, dean of women, University of Pennsylvania, reelected president; Mrs. Louis F. Troxell, dean of women, University of Wisconsin, first vice-president; Judge Dorothy Kenyon, New York City, second vice-president, and Mrs. Dorothy B. A. Rood, Minneapolis, Minn., treasurer.

DEGREES OF COLOR

The Washington, D. C., chapter of the American Association of University Women has done itself a disservice in seceding from the national body because the latter voted to guarantee membership to qualified Negroes. There is something particularly incongruous in the action of the Washington group—both because women with the advantage of a college degree really ought to know better and because women representing the capital of this democracy ought at the least to act as though they believed in democracy. Sat. 6-25-49

But in this case, unlike some others involving national women's organizations in Washington, it is refreshing to note the strong stand against a color bar taken by the parent body. For more than two years the American Association of University Women has been trying to force its Washington chapter to accept the membership application of a well-known Negress, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a graduate of Oberlin College and a member of the national organization. Although a large minority of its own membership disagreed with the exclusion policy, the Washington branch obtained a court ruling last year that it could not be compelled to admit Negroes, unless the by-laws of the national organization were changed. It was the overwhelming vote to change them at the national AAUW convention this week that led the Washington chapter to secede. New York. Mag

The AAUW deserves congratulations for its forthright stand against discrimination. It has but one test for membership; and perhaps the Washington chapter—oldest in the association—will at last come to realize that there is no such thing as color in an academic degree.

College Women's Group Debates Negro Policy

Courier Journal

Seattle, June 22 (AP)—Southerner and Northerner alike argued today that a college degree should be the sole basis of membership in the American Association of University Women.

A score of delegates spoke from the floor on a proposed restatement of the bylaws on membership policy on the fourth day of the 21st biennial convention. The bylaws will be voted on tomorrow. Negroes are not barred from membership and there are numerous instances of membership in the Northern states.

College Unit's D. C. Branch Changes Name

The Post
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 6-25-49

The Washington Branch, American Association of University Women, yesterday changed its name to University Women's Club, Inc.

Representatives of the branch appeared at the office of the Recorder of Deeds here to make the change. It was prompted by the national organization's amending of its by-laws at Seattle Thursday to make mandatory admission of qualified Negro women to branch membership. Sat. 6-25-49

Contention Disputed

Meanwhile, in Seattle, Dr. Elizabeth Conrad, head of the delegation from the Washington branch, said her group was not allowed to present its side of the case on the "Negro issue."

"We came to the convention to give our side of the story and we were never given one moment's hearing. We never received time in which officially to present the Washington case."

The Associated Press reported that a spokesman for Dr. Althea Hottel, University of Pennsylvania dean of women and newly reelected president, said, "the Washington delegates had the same opportunity as every other delegate to present the Washington case."

Minority May Act

Earlier Dr. Hottel disclosed she had received a formal communication announcing the branch's withdrawal from the association.

Whether minority group of the local branch, which has opposed the majority's action and supported the parent body, now will seek to be chartered as the Washington branch of the AAUW could not be learned yesterday. It appeared likely, however.

University Women Admit Negroes; Washington, D. C. Branch Secedes

New York Times
N. Y. Fri. 6-24-49

By The United Press.

SEATTLE, June 23—The Washington, D. C., branch of the American Association of University Women tonight seceded from the national body because the convention voted to guarantee membership for Negroes. Fri 6-24-49

Dr. Elizabeth Connor, president of the District of Columbia branch, made the announcement of her unit's decision during the final business meeting of the convention.

Last night, the convention voted overwhelmingly to allow qualified members into the organization "regardless of race, color creed or religion." The Washington, D. C., branch had agitated for a revision of the by-laws to incorporate a "screening" process, aimed especially against the admission of Negro women.

"In spite of the fact that the conference improved its by-laws," Dr. Connor said, "The Washington branch feels it cannot do otherwise than withdraw, since no screening process was instituted."

Mrs. Barbara D. Evans, New York, head of the By-Laws Revision Committee, said after the membership voted 2,168 to 68 to allow Negro women into the body:

"It is with great satisfaction that we have crossed a new frontier which will enable us to broaden our wor kfor greater education opportunities."

Dean Althea K. Hottel of the University of Pennsylvania, newly re-elected president of the A. A. U. W., was enthusiastic about the membership's strong stand behind the admission of Negro women. Fri 6-24-49

"This will open a new era for Negro women," she declared. "We will welcome them with open arms."

The District of Columbia branch had opposed the admission of Negroes throughout the session. Two years ago, the branch refused admission to Mrs. Mary Terrell, Negro graduate of Oberlin (O.) College. Mrs. Terrell applied to the National Board for admission and was accepted.

The District of Columbia branch then amended its by-laws to have every applicant screened before admission was granted. This drew stiff fire from the national body and the case was taken to the courts when the national group threatened to expel the Washington branch for failing to conform to national standards.

55 College Professors Named AAUP Members

WASHINGTON

Fifty-five college and university professors representing seven different schools were elected to membership in the American Association of University Professors recently, while an additional 1,354 professors were nominated for active membership in the AAUP.

Among professors elected to the Association and the schools they represent, are:

Fayetteville State Teachers College—John M. Parker.

Howard University—Erna L. Magnuz.

Meharry Medical College—Katherine C. Dandridge, Daniel T. Rolfe, Robert F. Sanford, Alexander A. Williams.

Morgan State College—Cleveland J. Franks, M. Theresa Kennedy, Roland C. McConnell, Ruth A. Matthews, J. Simpson Stubbs Jr., Idel W. E. Taylor, Isaiah A. Woodward.

North Carolina College at Durham—Sankie E. Floyd, Julia W. Harris, Joseph S. Himes Jr.

Texas State Group

Texas State University—Joseph J. Abernethy, Thelma O. Bell, Elizabeth W. Bradley, Mamie J. Broussard, Lawrence H. Cook, William H. Cook, Matthew N. Cooper, Charles W. Deslands, Edward B. Evans Jr., Jeanette L. Fonsworth, Venetta B. C. Foreman, Eliza M. D. George, Josephine Giles, Henry C. Grant, Frederick Griffin, Andrew J. Kennard, E. W. Kyle, Cecelia S. Lane, Oliver Lattimore, Willard C. McCleary, Hazel L. Morton, Robinson H. Parson, James O. Perry, Clarice E. Pierson, Raleigh P. Player, William H. Porter, Jayne G. Robinson, Lillian P. Samuels, Anna G. Scott, Ollington E. Smith, Elneita W. Stewart, Vernice L. Stewart, Bennie E. Taylor, Joseph A. Taylor, Minnie L. Turner, J. Marie Van Zandt, Peyton E. Walton Jr., Rosalie O. Whitmore.

Va. Union University—Edward D. McCreary Jr.

Nominated for AAUP

Among the 1354 college and university teachers nominated for active membership in the American Association of University Professors are:

Hampton Institute—Lubow M. Hansen.

Howard University—Edith Menard Jr.

Lincoln University (Mo.)—Mary L. Brown, Marchieta J. Bush, Viva S. Coleman, Alvis A. Dunson, Alfred Farrell, N. Paullyn Garner, W. Carl Gordon, Samuel Z. Westerfield Jr.

Lincoln University (Pa.)—Armstead O. Grubb.

Meharry Medical College—Isadora Denike, Yacub A. Syne, Eleanor H. Winder.

Morgan State College—Cyril F. Atkins, James C. Finney.

North Carolina College at Durham—Benjamin Hudson Jr.

Prairie View A.-M. College—Henry A. Bullock.

Stowe Teachers College—Leonard D. Nelson.

Dixie College Association To Set Headquarters Here

Atlanta's development into the educational center of the South will receive a strong boost June 1 when the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, embracing 250 colleges and 1,350 high schools in 11 Southern States, establishes headquarters here.

Offices will be located on the fourth floor of the Atlanta Division, University of Georgia, Building at 20 Ivy St., S. E. The Association's executive secretary, who will be named later, will maintain headquarters in the offices. The headquarters also will be used for meetings of Association committees and commissions at various times of the year.

A grant from the Rich Foundation, Inc., made possible establishment of the central office here. Dr. Raymond R. Paty, Executive Director of the Foundation and public relations director of Rich's Inc., announced the grant yesterday at a meeting of the Association's Executive Committee.

The Atlanta headquarters will co-ordinate varied activities of the Association's committees and commissions. The Association formerly had no central office. Dr. Henry Hill, President of Peabody College and head of the Association, hailed the new set-up as a movement to strengthen services of the Association.

Establishment of the Association office here follows the location of the Southern Regional Council's headquarters in Atlanta in September.

Dean G. W. Moore Jr. Elected To Office

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., dean, Tennessee A. and I. College was elected vice-president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its 15th annual session held in Wilmington, N. C. recently. He will automatically be eligible to succeed to the presidency of the association in 1950.

Membership of the Association includes 62 colleges and 149 secondary schools. W. A. Dent president of Dillard University, New Orleans, was elected president of the association. The 1949 session will be held at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., next December.

NEGRO COLLEGE WORK TO BE STARTED SOON

1940

$75,000 Building Program Is Planned In Arkansas

Memphis Commercial Appeal

From the Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, April 22—A $75,-000 construction program at Arkansas A. M. and N. College for negroes will get underway there within the next few months, members of the institution's board Friday told Governor McMath.

The program was authorized by the 1949 Legislature to expand and improve facilities at the negro college so it can become accredited to the North Central Association of Schools and Secondary Schools.

President Lawrence Davis said the school's immediate plans were to construct two buildings, one for science and the other for agriculture. If there is any balance from the appropriation, President Davis said it was planned to begin construction of a student union building.

Int 4-23-49

"Our most urgent need is for the science and agricultural buildings," he said. "We will use any balance from the $750,000 appropriation to begin work on the student union building and if necessary will issue revenue bonds to finance completion of that building."

The Governor, who met with the board, complimented the group on their administration of affairs at the institution.

"We all recognize the urgency and need for expanding facilities at this institution to the limits of our capacity," he said.

He said it was the state's obligation to do everything possible to improve educational facilities for its negro residents.

Arkansas State College Making Fine Strides

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.

(1949)

The yearly appropriation of the State of Arkansas to Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, has been raised to $425,000 for the coming school year.

This increase from $180,000, which here-to-fore was the yearly grant, will enable the school to begin its million dollar building program this summer.

Int 5-20-49

Plans included in the construction program are for a new Agriculture building, a new Student Union building, a new Science and modern equipment for all three buildings. The athletic field and stadium will be reconstructed on newly acquired property.

Called by educators "The fastest growing College in the South," the College will have sessions during the summer. These sessions will be two terms of five weeks each one from May 30 to July 2 and the other from July 5 to August 6.

Founded in 1873, it is one of the oldest Negro land grant Colleges in the United States and is the only state supported institution of higher learning in Arkansas dedicated to the further training of its Negro citizens.

Int 5-20-49

The President of the College, Dr Lawrence A. Davis, at the age of 34 is one of the youngest college presidents in the nation and is also President of the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents.

His vibrant and progressive leadership, with a faculty that has been trained in the finest schools, universities, and professional schools of the United States and Europe, makes Arkansas A. M. and N. College a school that aptly prepares its students for the future.

Dr. William H. Pipes is now a dean at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark. He was president of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., but resigned. And, now, six men are seeking the top spot at Alcorn. Dr. J. R. White, Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., is expected to be named president.

Pittsburgh Courier 5-28-49

14e(1) 1949

Atlanta University

Social Work School Fie
Supervisors Confer He

Assembled at the Atlanta University School of Social Work recently for the Third Annual Conference of Out-Of-Town Field Work Supervisors, were nineteen representative agencies from all over the country in which candidates for the Master's degree in social work at the Atlanta school are assigned for six months' on-the-job field work training. Arranged by Mrs. Audrey D. Farris, Director of Social Work Field Work, and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, the program had for guest consultant Prof. Florence Sytz, Director of Field Work at Tulane.

The greater part of the three-day period was taken up with workshop sessions under Community Organization Department Chairman Frankie V. Adams, Group Work Department Chairman Marjor Johnson and Case Work Department Chairman Hortense Cochrane. Research Department Chairman Isaiah Dennis met with individual supervisors interested in the techniques of conducting a social survey and assisting students in the preparation of their theses.

The opening session took the form of an informal reception, featuring words of welcome from A. U. School of Social Work Board Member Wm. H. Crawford, District Director, United Steel Worker of America, CIO and active member of both the Atlanta Council of Social Agencies and the Atlanta Community Chest. A lighter moment was provided by twenty-five students of the School, who presented a program involving group singing, folk dancing, vocal solos, and, a dramatic skit titled "Maybe You'll be There," caricaturing veteran social workers in the throes of a nervous breakdown.

The closing session featured words of greeting from Atlanta University Board Member Kendall Weisiger, retired Vice - President, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Housed at the Atlanta University dormitories the conference was characterized by good fellowship and harmonious thinking — through out of common problems. Those present included: Area Welfare Planning Council Director Howard Keeler of Chicago, State Department of Public Welfare Consultant John Larkins of Raleigh, North Craolina, Supervisor Olivia Edwards of New York's Northside Center for Child Development, Social Service Department Director Bernice Farley of New Orleans, Rint Goodridge Hospital, Case Supervisor Carlton Fay of the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick, Family Service Agency Case Supervisor Gertrude Greene of Savannah. Family Service Agency Supervisor Ruty Joyner of Memphis, Lamar Veterans Administration Hospital Chief Social Worker Jeanette Levin of Memphis, Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board Case Supervisor Selma B. Palmer of Cleveland, American Red Cross Case Work Supervisor Kathleen Pettit of Cincinnati, Wayne County Consultation Center Psychiatric Case Work Consultant Genevieve Slear of Detroit, Baltimore Urban League Industrial Secretary Cecil Scott, West Parkside Area Office Field Worker in Health and welfare, Audrey Maetzold of Philadelphia, Urban League Executive Secretary Arnold Walker of Cleveland, YWCA Program Director Doris DuBissett, of New York City, Chicago Commons Supervisor Grace Ganther, Benton House Head Resident Isabel Pifer of Chicago, Phyllis Wheatley Association Executive Secretary J. Edgar Smith of Greenville, South Carolina, and Union Settlement Recreation-Education Department Assistant Robert Vinter of New York City.

Dr. Clement To Attend World Teaching Meet

President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University will sail for Europe on July 1 to attend the meeting of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession at Berne, Switzerland. He will be an official delegate from the National Education Association.

President Clement, a member of the committee on international relations of the National Association, in addition to visiting in Switzerland, will also visit France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and England. At the request of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University, he will include in his itinerary, several European universities particularly those which are a part of the structural organization at Oxford and Cambridge, for the Atlanta University Center has in a measure, been modelled after the British university plan.

The whole trip has been planned with an effort to see the cultural and educational centers of the continent.

Mrs. Clement will accompany her husband. They plan to be gone for two months, returning to the United States early in September.

SLOW BOAT TO SWITZERLAND. Dr. and Mrs. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, left Friday on the S. S. Marine Tiger for Europe, where Dr. Clements will be a National Education Association delegate to the World Organization To The Teaching Profession conference to be held at Berne, Switzerland, July 17-23. They will also visit France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Rumania, Germany and England. Dr. Clement is interested in gathering first-hand information on the status of the European universities, particularly Oxford and Cambridge, where the cooperative system is similar to that at Atlanta U.—Photo by Arnold de Mille.

Oran W. Eagleson, Dr. Harry R. Lipton, and Dr. Joseph S. Siobba

A. U. Gets Famed Lawrence Paintings

Atlanta University has received as a gift to its noted Negro art collection a painting by Jacob Lawrence from the Trustees of the Arts Fund of New York. Entitled "Saturday Night," the painting has been on display in a number of galleries throughout the country and more recently at the Downtown Gallery and the Whitney Museum of American Art, both located in New York City. The painting is a primitive semi-abstraction, typically Lawrence in style. It is a graphic portrayal of conditions and week- end revelry in confiested Negro ghettoes.

Lawrence, a native of Atlantic City, New Jersey, has won Rosenwald and Guggenheim awards. His one-man shows have been held at the Downtown Gallery, the Museum of Modern Art and Phillips Memorial Gallery. His paintings are in the collections of the Metro-

ATLANTA — The Atlanta University School of Social Work has been granted $5,000 for expanding its program of training in psychiatric social work according to Director Forrester B. Washington.

Also placed at the disposal of the school has been the staff of the National Institute for Mental Health for purposes of consultation in the expansion of the psychiatric school work training program of the school.

The U. S. Surgeon General made the award on the recommendation of the National Mental Health Council.

The phychiatric program of the school as currently constituted involves instruction in social case work by Prof. Hortense S. Cochrane, who, this summer, is visiting professor at New York University; Prof. Genevieve T. Alston, Prof. W. Edward Becker, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, will be the guest speaker at the January meeting. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro

Dr. Edgar Fisher Will Open Atlanta University Forum

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Atlanta University's 1949-50 Forum Series will open Wednesday with Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, Professor of Government at Sweet Briar College, as the featured speaker.

Four other outstanding lecturers will participate in the current series. Dr. Robert Redfield, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, will present a discussion on "The Social Scientist in our Society" Nov. 10.

Dr. Fisher, a native of Washington, D. C., will speak in February on "The Negro as a Factor in World History."

The series will be concluded in March by Dr. Jackson Pollock, Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Michigan, and civilian adviser to Gen. Clay in Germany.

The forums are held in the Exhibition Room of the University Library. They are sponsored by the Division of Social Science headed by Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Chairman.

politan Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, Phillips Memorial Gallery, Portland Art Museum, Rhode Island Museum, University of Arizona, Worchester Museum, Howard University, Albright Gallery and other galleries.

This is the second painting of the famed artist to be added to the Atlanta University collection. In 1948, at Atlanta University's 7th Anniversasy Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture and Prints by Negro Artists, the Semi-abstraction, "Playland" entered by the artist, won the first Atlanta University Purchase Award.

The Atlanta University collection represents all styles an types of art works. It has been referred to by many critics as one of the important collections in the South today.

College Gets Painting

"Saturday Night," a painting by Jacob Lawrence, has been given to Atlanta University's noted Negro art collection by the Trustees of the Arts Fund of New York.

Lawrence, a Rosenwald and Guggenheim Awards winner, has had one-man shows at the Downtown Gallery, the Museum of Modern Art and Phillips Memorial Gallery, and his paintings are in the collections of numerous well-known galleries. His "Playland" won the first Atlanta University Purchase Award in 1948 at the University's Seventh Annual Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture and Prints by Negro Artists.

Atlanta's Book Show Holds Wide Interest

ATLANTA—The exhibit of rare and valuable books, featuring the celebration of Book Week at the Atlanta University Library attracted wide interest last week. The display will continue until Dec. 15 and is opened daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Many books of the current period [illegible] about colored people are included in the exhibit. The posters were designed and executed by Alvin Mitchell of Marshall, Tex., Morehouse College junior.

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A. & T. College

A&T to Teach Dry Cleaning

Patriot-Progress

ENSBORO, N. C. — The
chool department of North
a Agricultural & Technical
ege is adding a new course
its curriculum.
Course in dry cleaning for
who wish to specialize in
field, and will also offer dry
ning service to the student
body.

The first course will be in dry Cleaning and Spotting followed by courses in hat blocking, fur cleaning, and rug cleaning. The dry cleaning and spotting followed by fireproof building [illegible] is of the Stoddard Solvent type.

Installation of the equipment is being completed by students of the electric wiring, steam fitting, and plumbing departments.

Barber-Scotia Gets "A" Rating

CONCORD, N. C. - The student body and faculty of Barber-Scotia College received enthusiastically the announcement recently by President Cozart that the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had granted the "A" rating to Barber-Scotia College at its December meeting, 1948.

The institution was expanded from a junior college to a four-year college in 1945. The state's rating was achieved in 1946 thus permitting the graduates to receive the Class "A" certificate. The College has been working in close cooperation with the State Department of Education of North Carolina for several years and expresses appreciation for the constructive criticism and help received from the State Department of Education leading up to the application for approval by the Southern Association.

In connection with the announcement made by President Cozart at the chapel service today he also stated that great progress is being made towards the erection of an administration building which will house the library, the administrative offices on the frst floor, and class and conference rooms on the second floor. The College has made rapid strides both in the physical expansion and in the enrichment of the program during the last few years.

ELECT DR. PLAYER
ACRING HEAD OF
BENNETT COLLEGE

Greensboro,N.C.The executive committee of Bennett College Board of Trustees elected Dr.Willa B.Player to serve as acting president of the college when it met in special session here last week.Dr. Player's period of office will commence with the vacation of President David D. Jones, whose leave of absence is to be announced later.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat.11-5--49

Woman to Serve as Bennett's President

with Lula Jones Garrett

Meeting in special session in Greensboro, N.C., last week the executive committee of the Bennett College Board o Trustees elected Dr. Willie B. Player to serve as acting presi dent of the college commencing with a granted leave of absence for Presi dent David D. Jones. She has been with the college since 1930 when she assumed the position of college reg istrar. 'Twas a star session for the ladies. Daphne Lawson of Greens boro was named alumnae public rela tions director, and Mamie B. Mc Laurin, also of Greensboro, associate director. Out in Chicago, about the same time, those in the know caught a glimmer of a woman on the slate of candidates for election to the Chicago Municipal Court. Assistant Corpora tion Counsel Georgia Jones Ellis is expected to be put forward. Mrs. Ellis, 'tis said, has the active backing of State Senator Christopher C. Wimbish (Dem.). And in New York, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune took the stump for Newbold Morris the Republican-Liberal-Fusion opponent of Mayor O'Dwy er and Congressman Vito Marcantonio. Said Mrs. B., "I searched my soul before making up my mind to support him and I am doing so because the records show that he has fought against racial discrimination, existing or threatened, wherever it has reared its head. We cannot live on promises. They neither keep decent shelter over our heads, food in our stomachs, nor clothes on our backs."

LULA GARRETT

BENNETT CELEBRATES 67TH ANNIVERSARY

GREENSBORO, N. C.—"If the greatest thing in the world is the human mind, then the greatest business in the world is the training of that mind, "said Dr. James R Reynolds, Houston, Texas, speaking at Founder's Day exercises at Ben nett College Tuesday, November 1

The occasion marked the college's seventy anniversary, twenty-four years which have been devoted ex clusively to the education of young Negro women. Dr. Reynolds, one of the first schoolmasters of the race, graduated from Bennett in 1895.

hand and the precious gift of learning in the other. The gift they brought obscured the hand of the giver."

Paying tribute to the pioneers who gave birth to college, Reynolds, who is familiarly known as the "math wizard of the South," said, "When Lyman Bennett gave his life in raising the first $10,000 for Bennett College he planted the seed of which the old Bennett was the bud. In 1926, when the school became a college for women the bud blossomed into flowers."

The old Bennett did the yeomen service for your generation," he told the students," and Mrs. Pfeiffer was the new Bennett's angel."

Admonishing the students never to accept defeat, he related the struggles of men and women like George W. Carver, Marian Anderson, President Jones and Ralph Bunche to achieve success. Booker T. Washington stole the keys from the hand of destiny," he declared," and made the prophets lie. You can do the same."

"Robert E. Jones,' he continued, "advocated placing Bennett under the auspicies of the Methodist Church because he believed in the possibility of women. A Bennett graduate he was the first Negro bishop of the Methodist Church. You are living testimony today of the success of his belief. You are the lever by which we can raise the human race higher than it has ever been before, for the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Likening the mind to God the former college professor asd dean of Wiley College said, "The mind conquers all things, yet itself remains unconquered. It reaches out to the beyond to something high like heaven, to something great like God."

Recalling the days following emancipation and the desperate need for educational training, Reynolds depicted the journey into the south of "godly men and women" who came to "suffer and to serve."

"They come to bring hope," he declared," carrying the Bible in one

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Bethune-Cookman College

Mrs. Roosevelt Accepts Bethune Fund Drive Post

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has accepted honorary chairmanship of a national campaign to raise $950,000 for Bethune-Cookman college, it was announced last week by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of the institution.

Earl Bunting, prominent industrialist, will head the corporate gifts division of the campaign.

The National headquarters for the campaign, which is being carried forward by "Friends of Bethune-Cookman College," have been established in the Duane hotel in New York City.

Money raised will be used to strengthen the faculty and improve the plant of the college, which traces its origins back to 1872. In its present form, however, the school was founded 45 years ago by Mrs. Bethune.

According to present plans, the campaign will be carried into 10 cities, in addition to New York; Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Aid Campaign For Bethune-Cookman College Fund

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Mrs. Roosevelt aiding Bethune college drive for $950,000

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Earl Hunting, industrialist, will head the corporate gifts division of the campaign.

National headquarters for the campaign have been established in the Duane hotel, New York City.

Money raised will be used to strengthen the faculty and improve the plant of the college, which traces its origins back to 1872.

The college, with an enrollment of 1,100 occupies 27 buildings on a campus of 169 acres at Daytona Beach, Fla. It has an "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

According to present plans, the campaign will be carried into 10 cities, in addition to New York, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

"Bethune-Cookman College has been making a positive contribution to our democracy in the higher education of Negro youth," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Penn. Business College Acquires $200,000-Property

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (Special) —C. W. Maxwell, formerly of Orangeburg, S. C. and the well-known Maxwell family, president of the William Penn Business Institute, announced this week acquisition of real estate valued at more than $200,0000 for expansion of the institute.

The property is that formerly used by the Douglass Hospital on Lombard street, near 16th, which had been founded at the turn of the century by Dr. Nathan F. Mossell. The building was erected in 1908 and operated as a 100-bed hospital in South Philadelphia with an evaluation of more than $200,000.

The Penn Business Institute, founded 14 months ago, plans to use its present home, at 21st St. and Columbia avenue, as an annex to the larger building.

Newman To Address Buck Business School Graduates At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The seventh annual commencement exercises of the Laura C. Buck School of Business will be held in the Auditorium of the William G. Willcox School of Mechanical Industries at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday night. The director and organizer of the school will preside.

Minister T. R. Newman of Washington Chapel A. M. E. church will deliver the commencement address to the members of the graduating class.

Helen White was announced as high honor student. Barbara Williams, a senior in the Tuskegee Institute High School, was named as class speaker.

Certificates of Merit for outstanding community service will be awarded to Miss Irene B. Boroughs, George Peterson, Alfonso Poole, Anthony R. Reid and Larry Robinson.

World Champ Typist Building Business Careers for Others

WASHINGTON—Cortez W. Peters, a Washingtonian, conceived the idea fifteen years ago, of establishing a business college whereby young men and women might be able to secure the necessary training that would enable them to make a future for themselves in the business world.

Mr. Peters says: "It is always advisable for a student to receive training where he may subsequently find employment. That is why I located schools in Washington, Baltimore, Md., and Chicago, Ill."

PETERS METHOD

The Cortez W. Peters Business Colleges are owned and operated by Mr. Peters. The finest instruction obtainable anywhere in the field of secretarial science with particular emphasis placed on the Cortez Peters' method, is given at this institution. Many of the students are employed long before graduation.

There is no doubt that the Peters' College is a top-notch institution when you think of the educational background and experience of its founder.

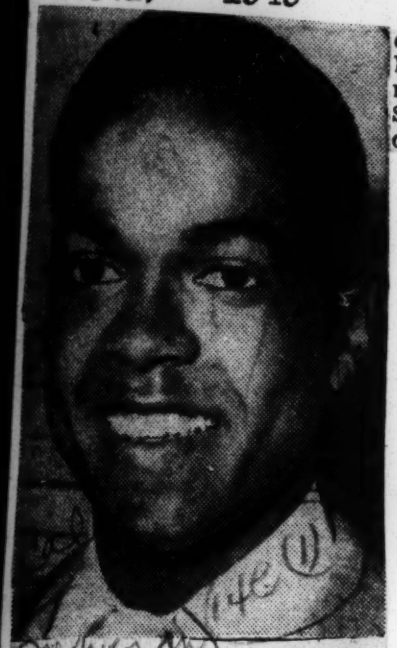
The career of Cortez Peters may seem fabulous, but it is true. He received his early education in the D. C. public schools. At the age of fourteen he distinguished himself in typing, winning bronze, silver and gold medals as well as jeweled pins, typewriters and a diamond emblem for speed and accuracy.

At the age of eighteen, he was the first Negro to win a world championship typing contest, an amateur division. Later he turned professional and established an official typing record of 141 net 5 stroke words per minute, for an hour of continuous writing. Using speed sentence material in a short one- minute timing, he has soared to the all-time record high of 319 words per minute.

At the present time he is the official holder of two world's championships. Mr. Peters has appeared as guest performer on coast-to-coast radio programs; he has been featured in television broadcasts, appeared in technicolor movie shorts produced by Paramount and has been featured by Ripley, on "Believe It Or Not" series. He now travels from coast to coast demonstrating for the Royal Typewriter Company, making appearances at high schools, colleges, universities, typewriting stores, as well as the Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary Clubs, conventions and business exhibits.

The Cortez W. Peters Business College is well known throughout the East for its well-trained and qualified students in the field of business.

California (Negroes in)



THIS IS—Sherill Luke, 20-year-old Eastsider who last week became the first Negro president of a major West Coast university student body. Luke, who lives with his mother, Mrs. Venye Corporal, 1215 E. 45th st., was UCLA's first Negro yell leader, lived on campus for a while as the first Negro resident of Zeta Beta Tau house. A junior majoring in political science, Luke will study law. The University of California's Agriculture College also has a Negro student body president, James Horace Hampton.

California U. Elects Pre-Law Student President

LOS ANGELES —(NNPA)— The student body of the University of California at Los Angeles recently elected Sherril Luke, 20-year-old pre-law student, to the office of president of the student body over his white opponent, Don Hovey, by 400 votes.

During his freshman year, Luke was freshman cheer leader. His next election was assistant cheer leader, and this year he has been head cheer leader. Sherril is the son of Mrs. Venye Luke Corporal, 1215 E. 48th Street, this city. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Upsilon Chapter at UCLA.

The students of the University of California also recently elected another member of Kappa Alpha Psi, Jack Shafer, to the office of president of the USC Men's Council. However, Shafer, an international relations student, member of the Student Senate, Knights and Order of the Blue Key, is a Caucasian.

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S. L. Greene, President Campbell College, Quits

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—S. L. Greene Jr., resigned as president of Campbell College here last week, and was replaced by the Rev. J. M. S. Thebeaux of Shreveport, La.

Although official reasons for the resignation were not publicized, it is believed that Greene was dissatisfied with certain restrictions of his authority, particularly in handling of finances and employment of the faculty.

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Change of heads

GEORGIA PRESIDENT GETS AX ALONG WITH GRAY OF FLORIDA AND PHIPPS .OF MISSISSIPPI

Blank Dispatch Sept. 9-3-49

Resigns Without Giving Clear Explanation As to Cause of Sudden Departure From School

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MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT BEFORE 1400 ASTONISHED AUDITORS

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (ANP) — In what has been described "an open season for Negro college pressidents," James A. Colston, president of Georgia State college, announced his resignation to the commencement audience at the school here last week. His resignation, the third such to be tendered by Negro college heads within a few months, is to become effective Sept. 1.

President Colsiton gave no clear explanation for his following in the footsteps of fellow prexies William H. Gray, Florida A. & M. college; W. H. Pipes, Alcorn A. & M. college. A fourth college president, Dr. Howard D. Grogg of Delaware State, is in a state of suspension. However, his stepping down, according to rumore stemmed from a probe of financial affairs of the school ordered by the board of regents, the body which controls state schools in Georgia.

In the cases of the three presidents, racial internal politics played by Negroes in the states involved have been declared contributing causes. There have been some who sought to indicate that state boards of education have been seeking to bend state school presidents into obedience to the common mold of segregation. It may say that many colored presidents are weak when it comes to [illegible] financial affairs. Competent assistants below the top level has been difficult to secure, it was also stated.

No official charge have been made public in the case of either of the three presidents. Dr. Gregg of Delaware State was charged with mismanagement of funds. Although exonerated by the first board of trustees at the college, Dr. Gregg recently was suspended by a new board picked by the new governor of Delaware. This board is charged with restudying the same grevances against the president reportedly because the governor is out to get Dr. Gregg and use the school for his political ends.

In announcing his resignation to the 1,400 persons attending the commencement, Colston disclosed he had submitted his resignation to the board of regents of the university system of Georgia on July 22. He said that newspapers and other speculations on his reasons for resigning were "unfounded."

He told of calling upon Chancellor Harmon Caldwell to find out if the regents were planning a probe. He said he was told that no probe had been planned and none of the regents had any authority to make such a statement.

Later, in an hour-long interview with reporters, Colston said "Apparently some sort of machinery is organized against me and I cannot work under these conditions.

"Apparently someone has been sending false reports or a report card of my activities to the board."

He disclosed he had once been "reprimanded" by the regents for the status of the college's financial operation, but felt that this partly resulted from "the constant effort of some people to point me out in an unfavorable light."

He explained the criticism by saying he had been held responsible for the inefficiency of the comptroller's office, although he nor the treasurer of the university system had been able to find any errors in the monthly financial reports. When he found discrepancies in reports and evidence of dishonesty, he forces the resignation of Comptrolled P. D. Davis Jr., on July 12.

President Colston came to Georgia State in May, 1949. Before that, he was director of public relations at Hampton institute, former president of Bethune-Cookman college, and principal of Ballard High school, Macon, Ga. At 39, he is one of the youngest presidents in the country and perhaps is the only one to have headed two colleges in his 30's.

He announced plans to return to New York university to "pursue further work leading to the doctorate degree.

Evidently there will be no dearth of candidates for the vacant presidential posts. When President Pipes resigned from Alcorn, there were 43 applications for his job in less than three week. The fact that Negroes of the state, as in the case of Florida, were demanding some person born in the state be selected has been a factor which cuts down the opportunities for many otherwise qualified people.

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Dr. H. L. Trigg Installed as St. Augustine's Prexy

Colorful Rites Mark Induction of College's 1st Colored Head; Marian Anderson Attends

By DOUGLASS HALL

RALEIGH, N.C. — "The processes of democracy must be stepped up to a higher tempo if it is to prove that it is the way of life for men becoming free," Dr. Harold L. Trigg declared in his inaugural address as he became the first colored president of St. Augustine's College here Friday. Also the first layman to head the school, Dr. Trigg received the symbol of office from Bishop Edwin A. Penick, bishop of North Carolina and president of the college's board of trustees, in a colorful ceremony at Taylor Hall.

"It is common to hear in this region 'we understand each other' which may mean anything from master-slave understanding to Christian fellowship, but in human relations all men should be together on the fundamentals of harmonious group living," Dr. Trigg declared.

Representatives from 91 colleges and universities witnessed the event.

Marian Anderson Present

Governor Scott sent congratulations and world famed contralto Marian Anderson was in the audience. After the ceremonies, Miss Anderson was delayed more than an hour signing autographs.

Dr. Trigg outlined three levels of co-operation of understanding between groups. He named these as fear and force, voluntary cooperation of strong and weak on problems of the weak only, and recognition by both strong and weak that there are problems common to both which united effort can solve.

"America has passed through the second level, and is entering the third and highest level, but men must change some patterns of thinking and this change must be voluntary in a democracy," he continued. "I have faith in America's courage to move into this new era."

He declared that the South's poverty "is due to the misuse, abuse or the lack of use of human resources. There can be no balanced economy," Dr. Trigg emphasized, "until the number one abilities of all the region's people are used to grasp the nation's number one economic opportunity."

Morgan Graduate

A graduate of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., and Syracuse University, St. Augustine's new president comes to the position with a background which includes the presidency of the State Teachers College at Elizabeth City and supervisor of State colored high schools with the board of public instruction. His last position was with the Southern Regional Council, which he served as associate executive director.

Members of Dr. Trigg's family, including Mrs. Trigg and two daughters, Melva C. and Leota N. Trigg, were presented to the audience. A son, Dr. Harold L. Trigg Jr., chief resident in psychiatry at Bellevue Hospital, NYC, was unable to be present.

Dr. Frank R. Trigg, Norfolk, Va., physician; Dr. C. Y. Trigg, pastor of Salem Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, and Dr. Edward G. Trigg, professor of veterinary medicine at Tuskegee Institute, all brothers of the new college head, were present.

Greetings Presented

The Rev. Odell G. Harris, warden of the Bishop Payne Divinity School at Petersburg, Va., gave the invocation. Greetings on behalf of the State universities and colleges were given by Dr. Alphonse Elder, president of North Carolina College, while greetings from private universities and colleges were spoken by Dr. L. S. Cozart, head of Barber Scotia College in Concord.

Two musical selections were given by the college Choral Club.

St. Augustine's was founded by a group of churchmen led by the Rev. J. Brinton Smith, secretary of the Freedman's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, bishop of North Carolina, on July 19, 1867. It was chartered as a "Normal School and College Institute." It was granted an "A" rating as a degree-awarding institution by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1933.

President Trigg succeeds the Rev. Edgar H. Goold, head of the school from 1916 to 1947.

Change of Heads

MARSHALL, Tex.—Mrs. G. H. Mason, head librarian, was appointed chairman of a 15 member general committee to make plans for the inauguration on July 6 of Dr. J. S. Scott as ninth president of Wiley College.

Another meeting of the committee has been slated for Janaury 19, at which time from a pool of names submitted by committee members, other personnel of subsidiary committees will be named.

Dr. F. E. Williams is co-chairman with Mrs. Mason. Others on the committee are Dean A. L. Murray, Mrs. D. M. Pierson, J. E. Thompson, A. R. Watson, representing the faculty; Dr. O. J. Moore, Dr. Noland, H. Anderson, F. P. Hodge, Mrs. D. E. Williams and W. M. Adams for the alumni, and Dr. E. E. Williams, Dr. T. L. Hunter, Mrs. P. D. Johnson, C. M. Corde, H. J. Mason and G. L. Loud for the trustees.

First Negro Made Hampton Head On Basis of His Academic Record

Trustees Elect Alonzo Moron Unanimously as the Eighth President of Institute

Alonzo Graseano Moron, a graduate of the trades and industry department, was elected yesterday the first Negro president of Hampton Institute. He was the unanimous choice of the board of trustees in session here.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, chairman of the board, announced the selection after an all-day meeting in the offices of the Smith, Barney & Co., brokers. A week earlier, a committee on nominations under Dr. Henry Wilder Foote of Harvard University, agreed on the naming of Mr. Moron, who has been financial adviser of the institute and later acting president for a year.

Mr. Moron was called to Hampton to assist Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, former dean of students at Brooklyn College, who became president of Hampton in 1944. Another Hampton graduate, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, now president of the Texas State University for Negroes and former Minister to Liberia, was acting president, 1933-34, pending the election of Dr. Bridgman.

The six presidents of Hampton who served before Dr. Lanier were white. They were Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Civil War general who founded the school; Hollis Burke Frissell, James Edgar Grigg, George Perley Phenix, Arthur Howe and Malcolm Shaw MacLean.

Mr. Moron was born at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, on April 12, 1909. Preparing in the public schools of St. Thomas, he entered Hampton in 1923 to complete his high school work and to take a trade course in upholstery. He received a diploma from that department in 1927. He returned to the Virgin Islands in 1933 and for three years was Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Before going to the Virgin Islands, however, Mr. Moron was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa ranking from Brown University in 1932. He also received a graduate degree in the social sciences from the University of Pittsburgh in 1933 on a scholarship from the National Urban League.

The selection of Mr. Moron was interpreted by Dr. Tobias as a willingness on the part of the board to name a Negro because of his scholarship. He denied that Hampton from this point on would be "just another Negro institution," saying that "in the future Hampton will be more interracial, not less so."

Hampton alumni who protested the administration of Dr. Bridgman had asked for a Negro president. In the months prior to Dr. Bridgman's being relieved of the post, student protests had culminated in a vote of "no confidence" in the Bridgman policies. Later the faculty also voted "no confidence."

The interim committee on administration which was headed by Mr. Moron, included Stephen S. Wright, college dean; Collis H. Davis, Don A. Davis, Walter R. Brown, secretary, and W. Barton Beatty Jr.

Hailed as a good administrator, Mr. Moron also had served as manager of the University Homes and the John Hope Homes in Atlanta for the Public Works Administration, the United States Housing Authority and the City Housing Administration for eight years.

His Academic Record Forms Choice Basis

Board Chairman Tobias Praises Trustees for Historic Action

NEW YORK—Election of Alonzo Graseano Moron, 39, acting president since last October, as the first colored president of Hampton Institute, Va., was announced Friday by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of trustees.

He was the unanimous choice of the trustees on the basis of his academic record, and is the eighth president of the historic institution.

Scholastic Background

A native of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Mr. Moron was graduated from the trades and industry department of Hampton Institute in 1927.

He was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from Brown University in 1932; received his M.A. degree in the social sciences from the University of Pittsburgh in 1933 on a National Urban League scholarship; and his LL.B. degree from Harvard University.

The first alumnus to head Hampton Institute, he joined the staff there in Feb. 1947, as general business manager.

Upon resignation of former President Ralph P. Bridgman, he was appointed chairman of the Interim Administrative Committee in Feb., 1948, and later was president last October.

Housing Expert

Mr. Moron served as advisor for the Federally-operated University Homes project in Atlanta, 1936-40, and later was advisor for the construction of six more Atlanta housing projects, and manager of a second one.

Another Hampton graduate, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, now president of Texas State University, and former United States Minister to Liberia, was appointed acting pres-

Plan Prexy's Induction

ident of Hampton Institute, 1943-44, pending the election of Mr. Bridgman.

Dr. Tobias's Statement

Mr. Moron's selection was interpreted by Dr. Tobias as a willingness by the board of trustees to name a colored president on the basis of scholarship.

He denied that, from this point on, Hampton would be "just another colored institution."

He added: "In the future, Hampton will be more interracial, not less so."

3 Groups Urged Change

The alumni who protested the administration of Mr. Bridgman had demanded a president who is not white.

Prior to Bridgman's forced resignation, student protests resulted in a vote of "no confidence" in his policies. Later, the faculty voted likewise.

The Interim Administrative Committee headed by Mr. Moron, included Stephen S. Wright, dean; Collis H. Davis, Don A. Davis Sr., Walter R. Brown, secretary; and W. Barton Beatty Jr.

Committee Praised

Dr. Tobias said he had been associated with many committees in his time but he had never encountered one which worked as hard and assumed its responsibilities as did the nominating committee which recommended Dr. Moron's appointment. He declared:

"Composed of representatives of the trustees, faculty, and alumni, for more than a year this committee has been at work under Dr. Henry Wilder Foote of Harvard University, receiving nominations from the board, faculty, alumni, students and the general public.

"It has carefully carried through its sifting process and at its mass meeting came to unanimous decision to recommend to the board of trustees the election of Dr. Moron to the presidency of Hampton.

Del. State College President Ousted

DOVER, Del. — Simultaneously with the resignation last week of Dr. William H. Gray as president of Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, Dr. Howard U. Gregg was suspended as president of Delaware State College by the governor-controlled board of trustees.

Dr. Pipes, Former Alcorn President, Named Dean At Philander-Smith

Dr. William Harrison Pipes, who recently resigned as President of Alcorn College and a nationally known scholar and educator, has been appointed Dean of Instruction at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas, according to announcement by Dr. M. LaFayette Harris, president. Dr. Pipes will also serve as Professor of English and Chairman of the Division of Language and Literature.

The new Dean's academic training includes the B. S. degree in Education from Tuskegee Institute, the M. A. degree in English from Atlanta University, the Ph. D. degree in Public Address from the University of Michigan and further study in College Administration at the University of Southern California. His creative scholarship has produced numerous articles on English, Education and Public Address which have been published in scholarly Journals and periodicals and his book on Negro Preaching and the Negro in the South, is in process of publication by the Harvard University Press.

NO NOVICE

Dr. Pipes brings with his fine training a rich experience which wel qualifies him to give an excellent Academic Leadership to Philander Smith College. Born in a rural Community, and trained at Tuskegee as an auto mechanic, he appreciates the practical values of hard work. He has served as teacher and administrator at the Fort Valley State College, West Kentucky State College, Langston University and Southern University. He comes

DR. W. H. PIPES

to his present appointment from the presidency of Alcorn College, where he made such an unparalleled record that his Board unanimously re-elected him for another four year term. During his four years as President the entire plant was rehabilitated and the College became fully accredited as a Class "A" Institution. So significant was his achievement, a National Magazine (Color) carried a five-page story on Alcorn and Dr. Pipes in its May 1949, issue. But Dr. Pipes despaired of the headaches of being President of Alcorn and resigned.

A MAN OF SPIRIT

Dr. Pipes is a fine Christian gentleman with a deep appreciation for human values, and a great urge for genuine service. It is felt that his training, his experience, and his philosophy of life combine to form a fine symbol of the spirit and traditions of Philander Smith College, as a High Grade Christian Institution with emphasis upon scholarship and creative living. He brings with him his wife, Mrs. Anna Russell Pipes, B. A. Kentucky State, M. A. in English, Atlanta University and work on her Ph. D., University of Southern California and his daughter, Harriet. Mrs. Pipes joins the English Department as an Assistant Professor. The effective date of his appointment is August 1, 1949.

Alcorn A & M College gets New President

Dr. J. R. Otis, member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute and director of the Negro extension service in Alabama since 1944, was elected Friday as president of Alcorn College for Negroes.

His election came at a meeting of the board of trustees of Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning, held at the Walthall Hotel. The new college head succeeds Dr. W. H. Pipes, resigned. He will take over September 1, for a two-year term.

He was recommended to the board by Negro school leaders in and out of Mississippi, and was paticularly endorsed by three college officials. They are Pres. J. E. Johnson of Prentiss Institute, Pres. Lawrence C. Jones of Piney Woods Institute, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Pres. of Tuskegee Institute.

Efferson Into Acting Prexy Slot at Famcee; Wm. Gray Out

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Dean H. Manning Efferson who has been a member of the Florida A & M college faculty since 1923 was appointed acting president July 7 by the State Board of Control upon the acceptance of Dr. Wm. H. Gray's resignation.

During Dean Efferson's twenty-six years at the institution, he has served as head of the mathematics department, asistant dean of liberal arts and sciences division, director of the summer school, dean of the division of liberal arts and sciences, administrative assistant and coordinator of workshops.

Otis is a native Mississippian having been born and reared in Jefferson Davis County. He graduated from Piney Woods Institute in Simpson County, and Iowa State College. He majored in agricultural economics and holds a PhD degree from Cornell University.

Mississippi is getting one of the best prepared sons of the South in Dr. Otis. This statement is based on The Weekly Review's knowledge of his invaluable service to the people of Alabama while head of the Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute and later as head of Negro Extension work in the State of Alabama where he was ahead of the general program by fifty y'rs. Alabama's loss is Mississippi's gain.

Dr. Otis will make Alcorn College a good president.

Dr. Hill Asked To Remain At Cheyney

CHEYNEY, Pa. — The board of trustees of Cheyney Training School for Teachers has asked Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill to return as president of Cheyney following his retirement in 1950 for one additional year, or until the end of the academic year in the Spring of 1951, at which time the appointment of his successor will become effective. 14 e(1)

Dr. Hill has served as president for 36 years with brilliance and devotion. Under him the college has grown from a small private institution to be one of the leading state teachers colleges.

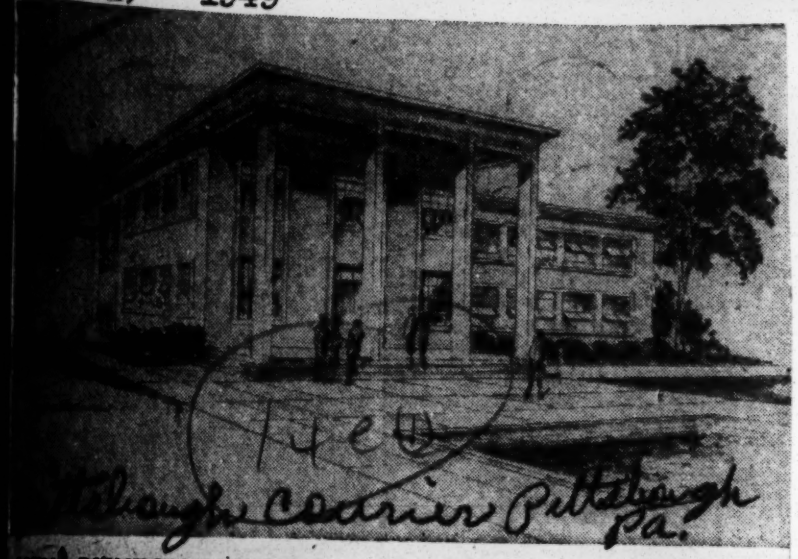
Claflin Gets New Buildings

ORANGEBURG—Dedication of a half-million dollar building program will be made when Claflin college celebrates its 80th anniversary here, Oct. 19.

The announcement was made by president J. J. Seabrook last week. The building program began four years ago under a new administration.

14e(1) 1949

Clinton College



NEW CLINTON BUILDING—Shown above is the finished appearance of one of the many new buildings proposed at Clinton College in Rock Hill, S. C. It is estimated that a fund of $100,000 wil be needed to complete the structure.

New Building Drive Launched for Clinton

ROCK HILL, S. C.—In a recent meeting with Bishop W. W. Slade, chairman of the board of trustees, and Dr. James W. Eichelberger, executive secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the AME Zion Church, a special committee was formed to put in motion plans for the raising of funds to complete the administration building.

This building is to be the first unit of an entirely new group of buildings for the campus of historic Clinton College, founded in 1866.

$25,000 SPENT

The building now under construction is to contain the administrative offices of the institution, a reference library, eight class rooms, a science hall, gymnasium, auditorium, and little theatre. It is fire resisting, constructed of brick, concrete, and steel.

More than $25,000 has already been spent in construction and planning. These funds have been largely contributed by ministers of the AME Zion Church in South Carolina.

The present drive, while nation wide is to depend largely upon laymen in South Carolina and neighboring States.

CLINTON PRESIDENT—Mrs. S. V. Moreland, president of Clinton College, Rock Hill, S. C., is at the helm of the historic institution during the current drive for funds with which to expand the college's physical facilities.

State Leaders On Business Education Meet In Atlanta

Atlanta Daily World 1/20/49

Fort Valley To Be Seat Of Next State Conference

Tues. 2/15/49

The Committee On Business Education which was created last year by the three Georgia Negro State Colleges met at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. last Saturday P. M. This committee set up by the three State Colleges has the duty of working out a program of business education to be recommended to the three State Colleges which in turn after approval by the faculty of the Colleges will make recommendations to the State Board of Regents for approval and for finance, to establish in each of the three State Colleges for Negroes full courses of business training leading to degrees in business.

Tues 2-15-49

The field of business has been divided into three classes and it is hoped that the three State Colleges will each choose one of the three classes to specialize in to the extent of issuing earned degrees instead of the three colleges undertaking to teach what may be termed a smattering of all of the phases of a business education. The committee contends that the day of simply getting by with such training of a meager character should end and a more definite course specialized in where efficiency can better be realized. Georgia Negroes with a large amount of business must take their place in the field of business with efficiently trained operators and employees. We have gotten by about as long as possible with people who like to be referred to as competent when, in fact, they are not. This deficiency has been an expensive one to the Negro business community.

1480

The meeting held last Saturday was the third held by the committee. The committee consists of Prof. Robert C. Long, head of the business department of The Georgia State College, who is chairman; Mrs. Orene Hall, Head of the business department, Albany State College; Mr. O. P. Williams, head of the business department, Fort Valley State College, Prof. J. B. Blayton, business department, Atlanta University, Dr. J. A. Pierce, now of the Texas State University, Houston and Mr. R. Reed, executive secretary of the Georgia Negro Chamber of Commerce. The committee will make its report to the heads of the three state colleges at an early date. The next meeting is scheduled for Fort Valley February 24th when the first of three Business Clinics will take place as sponsored by the three state colleges and The Georgia Negro Chamber Of Commerce.

Mr. E. M. Martin of The Atlanta Life Insurance Company has been asked to take the place of Dr. Pierce who is now out of the state.

Negro Football Star Rejects Bids By 2 Yale Societies, But Accepts 3d

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky
5-13-49

Levi Jackson Again Honored

5-13-49

By the Associated Press.

New Haven, Conn., May 12.—Levi Jackson, Yale's Negro football captain, received today a coveted campus social honor—membership in one of the six senior secret societies.

The 22-year-old backfield star passed up bids by two of the oldest—Skull and Bones and Scroll and Key—to accept membership in Berzelius. He is the first member of his race ever chosen for any of the societies.

Jackson's choice was made at Yale's traditional "Tap Day" ceremonial in elm-shaded Branford Court.

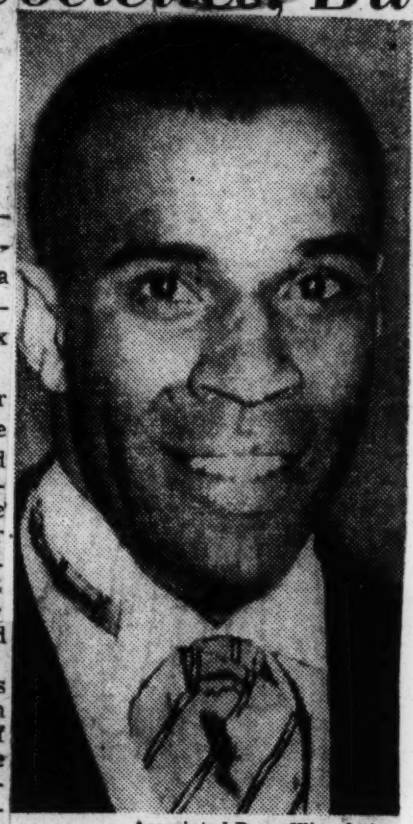
By Yale tradition, juniors gather in the courtyard each spring to await the selections of the senior societies. Each of the societies chooses 15 members. Selection by one of them is considered a hallmark of social success on the campus. 5-13-49

The "tapping" consists of a senior's placing his hand on a junior's shoulder and asking, "Do you accept?" An immediate answer must be forthcoming. The selections are not announced in advance. Juniors who have a preference among the societies thus are faced with the problem of whether to turn down the first bid received in the hope of a later offer from the society of their choice.

Jackson was a center of attention as the members of the societies entered the courtyard and began to circulate through the crowd. Gasps and excited whispers went up as he successively turned down the "taps" from Skull and Bones and Scroll and Key, and finally took the Berzelius bid. 5-13-49

Jackson, whose father was a steward for 30 years at the Yale Faculty Club, prepared for Yale at Hillhouse High School in New Haven.

He entered the university in 1946 after having served in World War II as a staff sergeant at Camp Lee, Va. He made the varsity football team in his freshman year and was one of the na[illegible]ading ground gainers in [illegible] season. He was elected [illegible]ptain at the close of last



Associated Press Wirephoto.
LEVI JACKSON

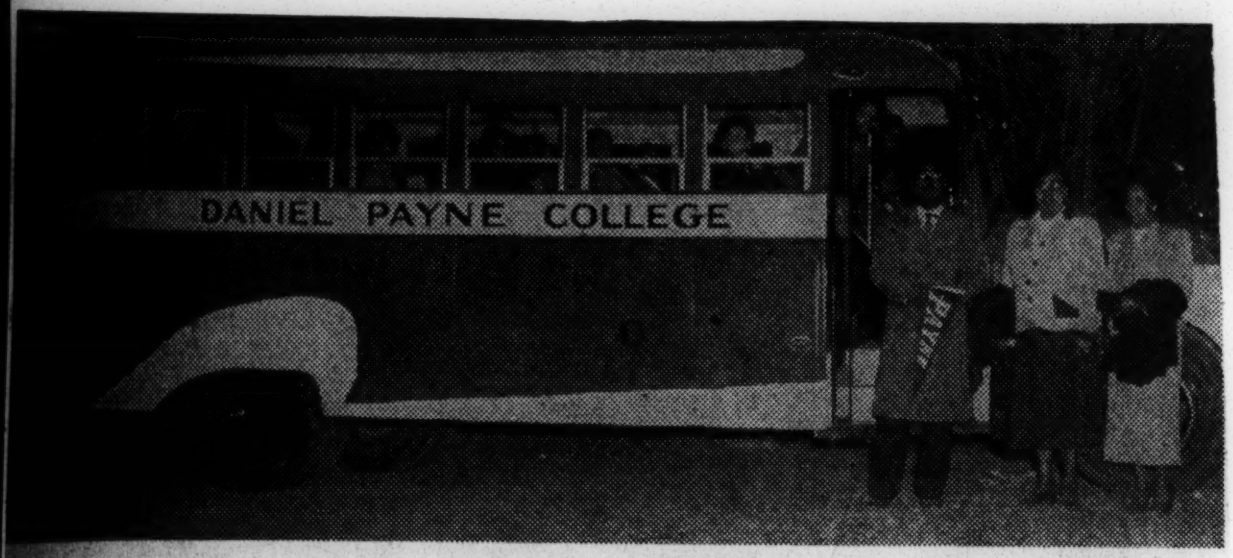
Jackson at Yale

Comment 14e(1)

The best thing about Levi Jackson's new honor at Yale was the entirely natural quality surrounding the whole event. Three of the six senior societies tapped the Blue's football captain, and we take it that this was a tribute to his character, general ability and all the qualities that make a man liked among other men. Levi Jackson was being recognized for performance and promise. The formal distinction was his due, and Yale behaved as expected. The event was thoroughly normal, just another Tap Day. Mr. Jackson chose Berzelius, turning down Skull and Bones and Scroll and Key, and what more is there to say?

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 5-14-49

In the completely reasonable world, where all men might live under equal opportunity, enjoying peace and comfort, the doings at New Haven would attract little or no attention. But in this country Levi Jackson's race is still under cruel handicap, struggling for the justice of the ballot, schooling and jobs. The road is hard; every little piece of progress is cheered. And so when Yale men unaffectedly break the barriers, and accept another Yale man on his own, as indeed they should without hat-throwing, the occurrence deserves note. The millennium, we hope, is approaching, but America still has a distance to go. A simple and completely right expression of the brotherhood of all men, such as that manifested at Yale, is still sufficiently astounding to make the front pages. But we do move ahead, which should encourage good-willed Americans of all colors.



COLLEGE BUS—Blue and white streamlined bus, owned by Daniel Payne College in Birmingham, Ala. Funds for it were raised through the special efforts of Mrs. S. L. Greene, supervisor of the State of Alabama. Friends helped.

Bishop's Wife Had a Dream Alabama College Gets a Bus

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—When Bishop and Mrs. S. L. Greene arrived in Birmingham, the headquarters of the Ninth Episcopal District of the AME Church, they viewed a school—Daniel Payne College—with little more than a hundred students, and Mrs. Green noted that the football team and Daniel Payne Singers were without adequate transportation.

Mrs. Greene didn't like this; especially about the football team and singers. She got an idea, and like Florence Nightingale, started to work that thought. "If only the groups that represent the college could travel decently," she mused.

DIDN'T TELL BISHOP

Not mentioning the idea to Bishop Greene, whose thinking ran along the more practical lines, like getting more students to attend the college and improving the buildings Mrs. Greene began to work out her idea on faith.

Beloved by all; it wasn't long before friends — some of Alabama's top AME leaders — came to her aid; and within a few months, arrangements to purchase the bus were completed.

DREAM COME TRUE

Today, groups representing the College, travel about the state in a blue and white streamlined, 32-seat bus; the finest in the State of Alabama. Payments on the motor coach are met regularly, because Mrs. Greene has a little button project, which she sponsors whenever AMEs' of this Southern state get together.

Recently, when the conference convened in Selma, Ala., Mrs. E. O. Lanier, local florist, pinned a beautiful corsage on Mrs. Greene. "Cause you are such a sweet lady," she commented.

State Of Delaware And Dr. Gregg Discuss Usage Of School Property

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Georgia

By MARK HYMAN

DOVER, Del. — (ANP) — The fight Monday at the state house between the State of Delaware and Dr. Howard Gregg, president of Delaware Strate college was a mixture of eggs over chickens and chicken houses, student rowdyism, the amount of gasoline and coal used, whether maintenance men worked on private ventures for Dr. Gregg or on their own time, and vigorous charges that the student demonstrations were all a part of anti-Gregg doings.

Jr-4-1-49

Gregg is answering charges brought against him for allegedly using school property and employes for his personal gain and the use of his family. H. Albert Young of Wilmington is counsel for Dr. Gregg. Young insisted Monday that the demonstrations were a part of a well-laid plan by someone against the president. Young said that Dr. Gregg wanted the public to hear his refutation of the charges.

The hearing went well into Tuesday without anything coming any nearer to settlement.

CHIEF DEFENSE

First witness called in Dr. Gregg's defense was Gilbert Smith, chief maintenance man at Delaware State college. He said that all work he did for Dr. Gregg was during his time off. The question of building materials to make a chicken house was raised. Smith said he was not sure who owned the 2,000 chickens which were housed on the campus.

He said a business was being operated by the president's son, Howard, Jr. When asked if he and his six-man crew had been paid for building and working for Dr. Gregg on their off time, Smith replied that they hoped to be.

Another question was placed by the state: "In whose name were the building materials purchased in town?" The answer was "in the president's name." Reason: "He was better known."

Then there was a matter of how the chickens showed up on the school's dining room table. A young student, James Scott, 24, of Felton, Del., said that he took care of the chickens from November of 1948 to February of this year. He said he was paid and felt that Dr. Gregg had an interest in them although he was paid by Gregg's brother-in-law, Nathan Hart. Scott said he killed the chickens and took them to the dining room. As for who paid for them, he did not know. The state was charging that the chickens had not been properly killed and handled and were unfit for consumption.

JASON TESTIFIES

A second witness, William C. Jason, Jr., son of the first president of the college, and a resident of Philadelphia, told the court that the Jason properties, which the president was alleged to have used privately, were leased to Gregg by Jason's father. He said Howard Gregg, Jr., wanted to use the property but Dr. Gregg signed because of his son's youth.

Two more witnesses were cross-examined. They were Felmon Montley and Herbert Fisher. Montley said he had been promised $350 to work in the chicken house. He had received $75 to date. Fisher admitted having taken coal from the school to the chicken house but said he did so without being ordered.

William R. Winder, agricultural department director, said that Gregg was allowed $350 in farm produce a year. The president had used twice more, Winder did not know if Gregg had replaced it but charged the president with stepping into the personal lives of the faculty members and trying to run each one individually.

Gregg Ouster May Fizzle

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

5 Key Witnesses Testify for Him

Sat-4-2-49

HEARING MARRED

Student 'Rowdyism' Spurs Scene Change

By Staff Correspondent

DOVER, Del.—Charges preferred against Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of Delaware State College, by Gov. Elbert Carvel's board of investigation, may be dropped.

This was hinted Monday at the close of the first session of an open hearing before the school's trustee board.

The State's representatives in the prosecution, according to reliable sources, were seriously considering such a move after failing to draw damaging testimony from a key witness who spent 2½ hours on the stand.

Up until Tuesday, however, the State made no outward indication it would give up the fight to have Dr. Gregg removed.

Opening of the hearing was delayed more than three hours by what was termed guided "rowdyism" of the student body.

The scene was shifted from the college campus to the State House in Dover after students jammed noisily into the room in the administration building originally selected for the hearing and could not be quieted.

At one point, Judge Elwood F. Melson of Wilmington, president of the board, threatened to call in State police.

When this did not work, he did put in a call to the Governor, who reportedly refused to send State police but agreed to use of the State House for the hearing.

9 Charges Faced Gregg

The investigating body, set up by the Governor after the student strike last month, filed nine charges against Dr. Gregg, ranging from use of college, property to benefit himself and his family to failure to property delegate authority to members of the faculty.

Included also were a series of grievances compiled by members of the student body who led the strike.

Sat-4-2-49

Young Blasts "Rowdyism"

The accusation that student unruliness was directed, came from H. Albert Young of Wilmington, counsel for Dr. Gregg, who told the board, as it seemed undecided about where to conduct the hearing:

"Dr. Gregg wants the public to hear his refutation of these charges which he denies categorically as vicious, without foundation and truth. The air should be cleared once and for all.

"But we can't clear the air with the immature rowdyism exhibited here and which was probably planted to stir up just this sort of trouble.

"I say I will not subject Dr. Gregg to the rowdyism in this room.

State Police at Hearing

Judge Melson then ordered a recess while the board considered the next step. This was at 10:45 a.m. A few minutes later, Melson opened the door and announced the hearing would be held at Dover in the State House.

The board chairman said he wanted it understood that he was responsible for the selection of the small room.

When the hearing opened in State House, two State policemen were seated inside the rail, just in front of the trustee board. There was no further trouble, after Judge Melson told the audience he would have anyone ejected who caused a disturbance.

Some 300 persons, the majority of them students, but many citizens from as far distant places as Wilmington, listened to the proceedings.

Maintenance Man Testifies

First witness called by Houston Wilson, Georgetown attorney acting for the Governor was Gilbert Smith, chief maintenance man at the college. It was around Smith's testimony that the State apparently hoped to build a large part of its case.

Sat-4-2-49

Witness Tells Probers About Construction Job

Afro American
Baltimore Md.

Hearing Resumed for Delaware State's President Howard D. Gregg at Dover

Sat 4-9-49

DOVER — Contradicting testimony of a witness last week, Charles H. Dorsey, a maintenance man of Delaware State College, told the board of trustees Tuesday, that he helped construct chicken houses on a nearby farm operated by the president, Dr. Howard D. Gregg, while working on college time.

Dorsey was one of three witnesses heard as the board resumed its hearing in the Kent County Court House on nine charges filed against the college head by investigators for Gov. Elbert Carvel.

The hearing, which got under way Mar. 21, was adjourned for five days last Wednesday by Judge Elwood Melson, chairman of the trustee board.

On the stand on the close of Wednesday's hearing was Miss Josephine O. Young, school dietitian, who was the first witness called when the hearing reopened.

Sitting in as associate counsel with the Governor's attorney was Josiah Henry, Baltimore lawyer and a member of Morgan State College trusteee board.

Dorsey said that he had worked five days on the houses and that three other members of the maintenance staff, including Gilbert Smith, the chief, had worked on time that should have been devoted to duties at the college.

Last week, Smith testified that the work that he and other members of his crew did on the houses was done during their time off. Both he and Dorsey said they expected to be paid.

Last witness of the day was William Bayne, a senior from Philadelphia, who testified that Dr. Gregg had throttled attempts to organize a student council or a veterans' organization.

Bayne, a basketball player and a veteran, said the students wanted a new president. He testified that as a substitute for a council a president's cabinet was organized.

Sat 4-9-49

The nine counts against the college president were drawn up by the board of inquiry appointed by the Governor after a student strike in February.

Mrs. Young, who was on the stand for more than three hours last Wednesday and continued when the hearing was resumed this week, testified that chickens from the farm were first delivered in November of 1948.

Complains of Farm Fowl

Previously, she said, deliveries had been made by a Philadelphia firm. One batch of chickens from the Philadelphia firm, she admitted, had been returned because they were spoiled.

Sat 4-9-49

The second witness on Wednesday was Mrs. Mary F. Thomas, wife of the watchman, who testified that she had one-third interest in the chicken business.

Delaware Students Hear Charges Against Their President

Students of Delaware State College listen attentively to charges against Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president, in the State House at Dover on Monday. A student strike last month is said to have been instigated by a few faculty members and outsiders, touched off investigation. After listening to one of State's key witnesses on the stand for two hours, Monday observers were of the opinion that the State's case would collapse. The hearing may last all week.—(AFRO photo by G. Marshall Wilson.)

Has Openly Expressed His Dislike of President Gregg

Chaplain Admits 'Disloyalty' at Hearing; Disagrees With Philosophy of Executive

DOVER, Del.—Two members of the Delaware State College faculty told the board of trustees on Monday that the students had been incited to strike in February by a young instructor at the school who openly stated he was disloyal to Dr. Howard D. Gregg, the president.

The information was given by William H. A. Booker, head of the English department, and William R. Smith of the agricultural department, as the hearing on charges against the administration of the college head went into its third week.

The witnesses named as the strike leader, Edwin R. Edmonds, who came to the college last Septor of student personnel service, and instructor in social sciences and philosophy.

Aware of Disloyalty

Last week, Edmonds admitted as he testified before the trustees that he had served as technical advisor of the students, but denied he led the strike.

He told the board frankly, however, that he did not agree with Dr. Gregg's philosophy of education. He said that in making no move to stop the strike he was aware he was being disloyal to the president.

Smith testified that Edmonds told him he was looking for a reason to call the strike.

When one of the students was taken to the State Police barracks for distributing anti-administration literature, Smith said, Edmonds advised the students to use the incident and strike.

Led Strike, Booker Charges

Booker also stated that Edmonds had admitted leadership in the strike.

On one occasion, the witness said, the chaplain had shown him a letter written to his parents which said in part, "I am at it again. Can you find me a place to stay?"

It was brought out during the hearing that three of the student leaders in the strike were influenced to attend the school by Edmonds.

College Heads Support Prexy

As Dr. Gregg opened his defense Monday, a number of telegrams from representatives of colleges all over the nation, attesting to his reputation as an educator, were introduced by H. Albert Young, counsel for the school head.

Most of them also criticized the hearing.

One from Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, was so strong that only the part referring to Dr. Gregg's position as an educator was admitted into evidence by the board.

Faculty Behind Dr. Gregg

A petition signed by 90 per cent of the faculty sustaining Dr. Gregg's administration was introduced by Judge Elwood F. Melson, president of the trustee board. Earlier, a petition signed by 261 students asking Gregg's removal as president, had been presented.

Also offered into evidence by representatives of Gov. Elbert Carvel, who are pressing charges against the president, was a report of an incomplete investigation by the Alumni Association in 1948 which recommended a new administrator.

Other faculty members who testified for Dr. Gregg Monday included Richard Waymer, of the agricultural department, and Dr. Theodore R. Boyd, chairman of the division of languages and literature.

All of the faculty witnesses praised Dr. Gregg's administration, denied that he had attempted to interfere with them in the performance of their duties and said he was not averse to criticism.

Racial Issue Arises

Waymer, at one point, was asked by Judge Melson if he thought the best ends of colored education in Delaware could be served by the retention or release of Dr. Gregg.

The witness replied that he thought the trustee had asked an unfair question. There was no such thing, he stated, as "colored education."

When students passed the fine buildings of the University of Delaware, he said, and then came back to the poor ones at Delaware State they should be resentful.

But, he added, this resentment should not have been directed at Dr. Gregg.

Student Relationship Hit

Edmonds, on the stand, charged Dr. Gregg's method of education was "antiquated." In his estimation, the witness said, the college president suffered from an "acute inferiority complex tinged with a persecution complex."

He said that Dr. Gregg did not deal with students in a way that would develop them into resourceful citizens, adding that the president would not tolerate student criticism.

College President Cleared Of Charges

DOVER, Del.—The board of trustees of Delaware State college last week gave Dr. Howard Gregg, president, a vote of confidence, and he will continue in his office. This action, the board says, exonerates him of all charges.

The board's action came after a surprise examination of the school's financial records by the state board of auditors revealed everything was in good condition.

Pressure From Governor And State Demos Wins

DOVER, Del. — (ANP) — Pressure from Gov. Elbert Carvel and the Democrats in Delaware finally won out, last week, and the board of trustees of Delaware State college suspended Dr. Howard D. Gregg as president of the school.

Only a month ago the board then political appointments from janitor headed by Judge Elwood F. Melson to president.

of Wilmington cleared Dr. Gregg of A three-member administrative all charges of maladministration and council has been set up to run Delagave him a vote of confidence. Judge ware state during Dr. Gregg's susMelson since has resigned from the pension. A member of this board is board.

Since then another board chair- R. Edmonds, who admittedly instiman, Caleb Wright of Georgetown, gated a student strike at the school has resigned from the board. Both and said he was "disloyal" to Dr. he and Judge Melson declared that Gregg. Subsequently dis- the governor told them that unless He had been closed only one the board ousted Dr. Gregg, the missed along with two other instruc- school would not receive an appro- tors who testified against Dr. Gregg priation for a $500,000 new sch- in the earlier board hearings at building.

POLITICAL MOVES

Since the governor came ... ince this year he has worke... Dr. Gregg ... use the ...

... of Dr. Gregg's suspension ... council are ... Tomlinson, dean of the col- ... and Dr. Theodosia Boyd, head ... language department.

TRACT ACTIVE

... ether Dr. Gregg's suspension ... s that he is permanently dis- ... d or not was not answered by ... resent board chairman, Gilbert ... ols of Newcastle, when he an- ... ced the board's action.

Gregg's five year contract has ... years to run. It stipulates that ... ay be fired for dishonesty, in- ... lity, incompetence, or insub- ... ation to the board.

... board suspending Dr. Gregg ... ed only one member of the ... that exonerated him a month ... That member is the lone Ne- ... emaining, Mrs. Beatrice Berry of ... She was vice chairman of the ... She was the previous hearing, three ... bers have resigned and one ... ber's term has expired. The ... now includes four Democrats ... inted by Gov. Carvel and Mrs. ... man. She said that she plan- ... to resign.

... old board contained only one ... Democrat, Samuel Culver of Delmar, ... Clarence Polk, another Negro mem- ... of the board, resigned because ... what he termed an insult from ... She was vice chairman of the Culver.

... board.

... the earlier board hearings at ... which the president was exonerated. ... The other two instructors, Miss ... Josephine O. Young and William ... W. Bowie, have both been rehired. ... The other two members of the

Faculty Fights Removal Of Gregg From Delaware State

DOVER, Del.—(ANP)—A movement is on among the members of the faculty of Delaware State College to protest the recent suspension of Dr. Howard D. Gregg as president of the College, according to reports from the campus.

Dr. Gregg said that teachers at the school were behind him 100 per cent, but that political interference caused his ouster. The political interference, he said, has kept the college from providing Negroes the equal education they should have.

Three trends during the past year, it seems, have rallied the teachers around Dr. Gregg:

1. Teachers claim the educational program of the college has been destroyed because of mixing politics and college.

2. The treatment of Dr. Gregg by politicians outside the college.

3. The lack of adequate appropriations by the state to the school which forces Delaware State to be inferior to the white University of Delaware.

Four avenues of attack against the alleged grievances of the teachers and Dr. Gregg seem open—the Middle States association, the American Association of University Professors, the NAACP, or the house committee on un-American activities.

CALLED UNETHICAL

According to Dr. Gregg, various faculty members are planning to take the case of the whole school to one or more of the above organizations. He said that they consider the actions of the recent board of trustees and politicians "undemocratic, un-American, and unethical."

One outstanding fact with which the teachers support their argument is that Dr. Gregg was exonerated of all malfeasance and maladministration charges brought against him before the trustee board. They charge that the trustees should work with the college president regardless of outside pressure to best help the college to do its great job—the education of Negro youth.

Although no definite public statement has been made by any principal involved, it has been inferred by Dr. Gregg that a group of his supporters on the faculty plan to take some action on their grievances before school opens in September.

Judge Issues Temporary Order Restraining Board

Trustees Seek to Remove Him as Head of Delaware State; Politics Charged

WILMINGTON, Del.—Dr. Howard D. Gregg, suspended president of Delaware State College, won a legal round last week in the battle to prevent his ouster by Gov. Elbert Carvel.

In a surprising move, the educator went into U.S. District Court and obtained a temporary restraining order barring further action against him by the present board of trustees.

The court order, granted by Chief Judge Paul Leahy, halted a rehearing of charges of maladministration against Dr. Gregg which the present board had scheduled for last Thursday.

Case Closed, Counsel Argues

H. Albert Young, counsel for Dr. Gregg, pointed out that a previous board had heard the charges against the college president earlier this year and voted 3-2 not to rescind his contract.

The vote, Young declared, "absolved Dr. Gregg of those charges and that case is closed."

Judge Leahy's order required the board to file an answer in court today (Wednesday) showing why it should not be further restrained from acting against Dr.

Due Process Denial Cited

Houston Wilson, Georgetown attorney who conducted the initial prosecution for Governor Carvel, has been named a special assistant to the Attorney General to represent the trustee board.

The Attorney General's office must represent any State agency or board involved in legal arguments.

The restraining order was granted by Judge Leahy on Dr. Gregg's petition that a rehearing would deny him his due process of law.

Board Practically New

The board, which now has only two of the members who heard the charges over a period of five weeks, voted two weeks ago to re-open the case.

In addition to prohibiting a rehearing, the order prevents the board from:

Taking any action which would force the ouster of Dr. Gregg; changing or rescinding the former board's decision; or taking any action to render his contract void.

3 Resign Under Fire

Four members of the six-member board have been appointed by Governor Carvel since the hearing on the charges ended in May. Three of the replacements were necessitated by resignations.

One president of the board who resigned said that Carvel tried to pressure him by threatening to withhold approval of a $500,000 building fund for the school unless Gregg was fired.

Meanwhile, the Delaware Conference Branch of the AME Women's Mission Society publicly endorsed Dr. Gregg and urged his continuance as president.

Members of the organization said that the case seems to have developed into one of "bitter personal persecution."

Thaxton Supports Gregg

The board received a letter supporting Dr. Gregg, from H. Mack Thaxton, head of the division of natural science and mathematics at the college and member of the faculty of the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Thaxton, who said he spoke for 90 per cent of the college faculty, called the present treatment of the Gregg case "unfair, unjust and un-American."

He declared that it appeared, the present board had been instructed to dismiss Dr. Gregg for political reasons.

If the board was determined to do this, Thaxton said, the college president should be paid in full for four years his contract has to run and then be asked to resign or be released.

Delaware State Board To Restudy Gregg Charges

DOVER, Del—(ANP)—Dr. Howard D. Gregg, suspended president of Delaware State college, will have his third hearing before a third different board of trustees of the college, it was announced here last week.

Other new developments in the situation at Delaware State college are:

1. A second Negro, Bernard Young, principal of the Milford school, was appointed to the board to replace Clarence Polk, a Negro who resigned after allegedly being insulted by a white member of the group.

2. A mass meeting protesting Gov. Elbert Carvel's alleged politicking in the running of the state college was held at Wilmington. This meeting drew up a four-point letter of complaint against the governor.

COVER EACH POINT

When this board reviews the case of Dr. Gregg, it will cover each point separately. In the original case a board consisting of five Republicans and one Democrat voted to vindicate him of all charges.

Two weeks ago, a board of four Democrats and one Republican voted to suspend Dr. Gregg indefinitely with pay. Last week the board voted 3-0 to renew study of the case. The case will cover eight charges against him.

With the appointment of Young to the board, it now has five Democrats, one Republican. The one Republican is Mrs. Beatrice Berryman of Wilmington who has opposed the proceedings against Dr. Gregg all along. She is a Negro.

Delaware Trustees Buy Up Remainder of Gregg Contract

By MARK HYMAN

WILMINGTON, Del.—(ANP)—The long drawn-out fight between Gov. Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware and Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of Delaware State college at Dover, ended last Saturday when the board of trustees bought up the remaining four years of Gregg's contract.

Gregg had been charged with mismanagement by the state's executive officer and the president had faced a total of 19 days of hearings and testimonies. The end of the affair was announced by H. Albert Young, counsel for Gregg, and Atty. Albert W. James, who represented the board of trustees.

Had Dr. Gregg remained in active office until his contract expires, June 30, 1953 he would have earned $24,000. The contract was bought up for $9,000.

STUDENTS STRIKE

The fracas started at Delaware State when the students went on strike last February demanding the ouster of Dr. Gregg. The governor promptly ordered on investigation. Later he chaged the president with maladministration and with using his office for personal gains for himself and his family.

For several days, the affair centered around "whose dispute chickens were whose." Chickens were raised on the campus. The matter of feeding and how they were sold to the school for food became a heated issue.

Gregg was also accused of refusing to permit veterans at the college to enter veterans organizations; collecting fees from students for lockers without ever supplying keys, and collecting laboratory deposits and not returning the same at the end of the year.

Even though Dr. Gregg is thru no successor has been named. Dr Gregg has not revealed his future plans.

Dr. H. D. Gregg Suspended by Del. State Trustees

DOVER, Del.—Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of Delaware State College, whose removal has been sought by Gov. Elbert Carvel ever since the latter took office this year was suspended last week by the board of trustees which the Governor now controls.

Suspension of the educator climaxed a five-hour meeting of the board, Thursday, two days after the second president of the trustee board within a month had resigned rather than vote to dismiss Dr. Gregg under pressure from the Governor.

A terse announcement from Gilbert Nichols of Newcastle, who was elected head of the board Thursday, stated that Dr. Gregg had been suspended until the next board meeting "for the welfare of Delaware State College."

Nichols refused to say whether or not the board's action was tantamount to dismissal as many believe.

Gregg Consults Lawyer

In view of the recent shuffle of the six-member board which gives Governor Carvel four Democrat members, three appointed by him, observers were of the opinion that Dr. Gregg has lost his battle to remain as head of the school.

It was reported that Gregg, who successfully fought charges of maladministration preferred by representatives of the Governor, has conferred with his attorney relative to the step he should take.

He has a five-year contract, with four more years to run. Under terms of the contract, he cannot be dismissed for other than dishonesty, immorality incompetence or insubordination to the board.

Governor's Threat Told

Both Judge Elwood F. Melson of Wilmington, who resigned as president of the board in June, and Caleb Wright, Georgetown attorney, who succeeded him, charged that Governor Carvel threatened not to sign appropriation bills for the school unless Gregg was fired.

Wright said the Governor called him in on July 1 and said that unless Dr. Gregg was ousted he would not sign an appropriation for $500,000 for new buildings at the school.

Rather than be pressured, Wright resigned from the board. The Governor has now signed the building fund bill and an appropriation of $197,000 per year for the next two years for the school.

3 Trustees Resigned

After 14 days of public hearings lasting over a five-week period, the board voted 3-2 not to rescind Dr. Gregg's contract.

At that time, there was only one Democratic member of the board, Samuel Culver, a Delmar farmer. Since then, three members resigned, and the term of another expired.

Polk Charges Insult

The latest resignation was that of Clarence Polk of Milford, one of two colored members of the board, who quit after he said Culver insulted him. The Governor has not filled the Polk vacancy.

Other than Culver, the only remaining member of the board that heard charges against Dr. Gregg is Mrs. Beatrice Berryman, Wilmington school teacher, the lone colored member who said she would resign.

3 Teachers Re-instated

While suspending Dr. Gregg, the board re-instated three teachers who had been dismissed after the college president was exonerated of the charges preferred by Gov. Carvel's representatives.

The teachers, all of whom testified against Dr. Gregg at the public hearing were Edwin R. Edmonds, Miss Josephine O. Young and William W. Bowie.

Gregg's Foe Honored

Edmonds, who had been named as instigator of the student strike that set off an investigation by Governor Carvel in February, admitted during the hearing that he was "disloyal" to Dr. Gregg.

Edmonds was named to the Administrative Council set up to work with the president of the board of trustees in running the school during Dr. Gregg's suspension.

Mrs. Berryman Walks Out

Others selected for the Council were M. E. Tomlinson, dean of the college, and Dr. Theodosia Boyd, head of the language department.

Mrs. Berryman walked out of the board meeting when the motion was made to re-instate Edmonds, Bowie and Miss Young, stating that she would not "be a party to this mess."

She was not present when the motion was made to suspend Gregg.

Voted Suspension

Those voting to suspend Dr. Gregg were Nichols, Mrs. E. W. Buchanan, Kent County clubwoman and secretary to the board; and James W. W. Baker, State auditor, who was appointed to fill Wright's place.

Dr. Gregg, who was present during the meeting as an ex-officio member, voted against the motion. There was some question as to his right to vote, but his lone dissent did not affect the action.

Del. State Board Out for Dr. Gregg

DOVER, Del. — The Board of Trustees of Delaware State College will re-open hearings on charges of maladministration against Dr. Howard D. Gregg, whose dismissal as president of the school is being sought by Gov. Elbert Carvel.

Decision to re-open the case was made by a 3-0 vote of the board last week. One member, Mrs. Beatrice Berryman, of Wilmington, did not vote.

Gilbert Nichel, new president of the board, announced that the first session on the charges will be held next Thursday.

Meanwhile, a group of citizens met in Wilmington on Wednesday, and drew up a petition asking for the impeachment of Governor Carvel on malfeasance charge for the "prejudiced" manner in which he had handled the college situation.

Dr. Gregg was suspended two weeks ago, with pay, by the board "for the welfare of Delaware State College."

Last week, the board announced that the college president would remain suspended until final action had been taken on each of the eight charges preferred against him by representatives of Governor Carvel.

Young Named to Board

In the meantime, Governor Carvel named Bernard Young, Milford colored school principal, to fill the unexpired term of Clarence Polk, who resigned recently after he said he was insulted by a Democrat member of the board.

With the appointment of Young, the political complexion of the board has changed from five Republicans and one Democrat to five Democrats and one Republican.

The first board heard the charges against Dr. Gregg for 14 days over a period of five weeks earlier this year. It then voted 3-2 not to rescind Dr. Gregg's contract.

The Governor criticized the board for failing to vote on each separate charge against the school head. Later, Carvel threatened to withhold approval of a $500,000 building fund for the school unless Dr. Gregg was fired.

Board Ousters Follow

In the interim, two members of the board have resigned, and the term of another expired.

Mrs. Berryman, lone Republican member, said she did not vote because re-opening of the case "would not be necessary as long as the board insisted on rehiring Dr. Edmonds, Mr. Bowie and Miss Young."

She referred to Dr. Edwin Edmonds, William W. Bowie and Miss Josephine O. Young, faculty members who allegedly pushed the student strike last February that ended in the charges against Dr. Gregg.

After the board decided against release of Dr. Gregg, it did not renew the contracts of the three faculty members.

To Take Up Each Charge

The new board, however, not only rehired the three teachers, but appointed Dr. Edmonds to a three-member faculty committee which will run the school until some decision is reached on Dr. Gregg. The board said it will find on each charge against the college president.

The citizens-meeting in Wilmington was held at the National Theatre. Speeches calling for action against the governor were made by John O. Hopkins, former councilman and Republican leader of the city; Mrs. Berryman; James G. Parker, Sixth Ward Republican worker and James C. Brown, newspaperman.

4 Charges Made

Parker was named chairman of the group which drew up the petition calling for removal of Governor Carvel. The petition, which will be presented to the next meeting of the General Assembly, charged:

1. that Governor Carvel "misused" his office "when he became obligated to certain persons who admitted they were advisors to the striking students and that he used his influence and office to assure the strike leaders their positions would not be lost.
2. That the Governor employed "pressure tactics" to members of the board of trustees in an attempt to oust Dr. Gregg.
3. That "he injected personal prejudice" against the school's president and tried to get him fired because of his "friendship with former Governor Bacon."
4. That he " refused to appoint any member to the board of trustees unless he pledged himself to vote to oust Dr. Gregg as president."

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D. C.

Merge Schools for Teachers, Douglass Asks

Unite White, Negro Training Colleges Here, Educator Urges

As a step toward creating "unity of the human family" in Washington, Dr. Paul F. Douglass, president of American University, yesterday proposed a merger of white and Negro teacher colleges here.

Speaking at Founders Day exercises at Miner Teachers College, Dr. Douglass said the combination could be brought about and "save the District a lot of money."

"Unity of the human family should start in Washington," he declared.

The university president told the students that economic factors in operation prior to the Civil War, when Myrtilla Miner, founder of the school, was receiving her education, are still prevalant today.

He cited the story that Miss Miner ruined her health picking flops to purchase books.

'Economic factors today combine to increase the cost of education to those who need it most and have the least money to pay for it."

He said that only students training for the armed forces or for science careers tied up with military strength are able to carry on their education at public expense.

"The ordinary, common, garden variety of citizen is now denied a Federal education to the limits of his ability because some men continue to believe in absurdities," he said.

Mrs. Doris S. Sewell, senior at the college, recounted the story of the organization of the college in 1851 and the struggle of its founder against popular prejudice concerning Negroes training.

The college choir and a group of elementary students from the Monroe Laboratory School presented a program of songs.

Acquires Two New Buildings

Dillard University Expands

Total Needs of School, Dr. Dent States, Greatly In Excess of Present Ability of Dillard to Finance.

BY LUCIUS L. JONES
(Courier Louisiana Bureau)

NEW ORLEANS—Commendable progress is being made by Dillard University in the field of education. This was clearly revealed in a searching report by Dr. Albert W. Dent, president, at the annual meeting of the board of trustees here.

Dr. Dent disclosed that of Dillard's enrollment, fourteen students come from outside the United States and the remainder hail from twenty-four States of the Union and the District of Columbia.

Reports on the performance of Dillard graduates at the better universities of the country as well as in such institutions as the medical schools of Meharry Medical College and Howard University are generally good.

The excellent performance of Dillard students is a reflection of the devotion of the faculty. The Dillard faculty is alert to every opportunity for professional growth. An important aid to the faculty is a fund made available for grants-in-aid to assist them in research and study projects in which they are personally interested and which are designed to improve them as teachers.

The educational program of Dillard has become increasingly effective as a result of the expansion of physical facilities. This term, Dillard acquired two new buildings; one to serve the programs in music and drama, and the other to serve as a combination gymnasium-auditorium.

Alumni and friends are providing an athletic stadium to seat 5,000 spectators. The athletic field has been fenced and when seating has been completed the project will represent a total expenditure of $30,000, of which sum $18,000 has already been raised. Impetus was given the drive by the feat of the Dillard University Blue Devils football team in winning the 1948 championship of the South Central Athletic Conference.

NAME FOUR BUILDINGS

During the year, four buildings were named in honor of revered friends and benefactors of Dillard. The original library building was dedicated to the memory of Julius Rosenwald in an exercise, following the baccalaureate sermon, at which Will W. Alexander and Lessing J. Rosenwald were speakers.

The building originally known as the Refectory was dedicated to the memory of Warren Kearny, a devoted trustee, and the building used as a residence for single women teachers was dedicated to the memory of another devoted trustee, Alvin Pike Howard, on Founders Day, at which Miss Helen Kenyon and President Rufus C. Harris of Tulane University were speakers. Dr. Robert D. Calkins, director of the General Education Board, spoke at the dedication of the classroom building, erected in 1947, to the memory of the late Jackson Davis who was among the university's staunchest friends.

Dillard has been strengthened and expanded the work of Dillard this year. These have come from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teachers, the Davella Mills Foundation, the General Education Board, Sears-Roebuck and Company, the Edgar B. Stern Family Fund, the United Negro College Fund, and other respected sources.

These contributions have been tremendously helpful, but the total needs of Dillard, Dr. Dent states, are greatly in excess of the present ability of the university to finance. Student fees amount to 28.69 per cent of Dillard operating costs; endowment income amounts to an additional 27.83 per cent. The remaining 43.48 per cent must be secured in contributions in order to continue the present Dillard program. This does not include capital expenditures such as new buildings and major equipment.

Flint-Goodridge Hospital, on the approved list of the American College of Surgeons and approved for mixed residence by the American Medical Association, is a unit of Dillard University with a 100-bed capacity.

The Dillard curriculum provides a course of study normally extending over four years, however, in the Division of Nursing, students spend two years in pre-professional studies and approximately thirty months in professional studies. The curriculum is divided into these five divisions of instruction: Education, literature and the fine arts, the natural sciences, nursing, and the social sciences. Drama and music are emphasized and all Dillard plays and recitals attract city-wide interest of both races.

SPECIAL GRANTS

Grants for special purposes have been made that have greatly

DR. ALBERT W. DENT
. . . *commendable progress*

Dr. Dent Elected To Health Council Board

NEW ORLEANS—At the recent annual meeting of delegates of the National Health Council, New York City, Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University was elected a member of the board of directors to serve a three-year term, 1949-50-51.

Others elected along with Dr. Dent include such renowned health authorities as Dr. Ira V. Hiscock of the Yale University Schol of Medicine, Dr. Hugh H. Leavell of the Harvard University School of Medicine, Dr. George F. Lull of the American Medical Association, Chicago, and Basil O'Connor of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, New York.

The Dillard University president was a member of a United States delegation to the First World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, last Summer and is director of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing as well as a member of the Federal Hospital Council of the United States Public Health Service and an executive committee member of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Dillard's Good Fortune . . .

Dillard University in New Orleans, has just been notified of a grant of $25,000 per year for the next five years, to be applied toward the expansion of the teaching program for Negro nurses. The gift was announced jointly by Basil O' Conner, pres., of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and Dr. A. W. Dent, Dillard president.

President Dent explained that the expanding program made possible by the $125,000 grant from the march of Dimes grant, will be under the direction of Rita E. Miller, professor of nursing and chairman of the division on nursing and chairman of the division of nursing at Dillard university.

The project aims primarily, to improve the care of infantile paralysis patients by increasing the knowledge of nurses with regard to modern techniques and nursing practices. The five year grant will enable the University to give additional emphasis on public health principles in its basic nursing courses. Rural as well as urban public health nursing procedures, will be included in the Dillard program.

Right now, perhaps no other phase of Negro educational supply is in a more precarious plight than that of our doctors and nurses supply. From the urban communities to the rural, open spaces, the story remains the same, doctors, doctors and more doctors, are needed to minister to the needs of our people. The same sad story for nurses can be told over again. That is why we rejoice with Dillard in her good fortune in being able to make use of so badly a needed gift. And while it will in no wise be adequate to the needs of our times, it most certainly is a great shot in the arm, calculated to go along way toward increased service and efficiency among our nurses.

Dillard Gets $60,000

NEW ORLEANS—Dillard University this week received notice of a $60,000 donation from the Schlieder Educational foundation, to be paid in three annual installments for use in developing programs in medicine, nursing and allied fields.

Delaware State College

Pressure From Governor And State Demos Wins

DOVER, Del. — (ANP) — Pressure from Gov. Elbert Carvel and the Democrats in Delaware finally won out, last week, and the board of trustees of Deleware State college suspended Dr. Howard D. Gregg as president of the school.

Only a month ago the board then headed by Judge Elwood F. Melson of Wilmington cleared Dr. Gregg of all charges of maladministration and gave him a vote of confidence. Judge Melson since has resigned from the board.

Since then another board chairman, Caleb Wright of Georgetown, has resigned from the board. Both he and Judge Melson declared that the governor told them that unless the board ousted Dr. Gregg, the school would not receive an appropriation for a $500,000 new school building.

POLITICAL MOVES

Since the governor came into office this year he has worked to oust Dr. Gregg and use the school for political appointments from janitor to president.

A three-member administrative council has been set up to run Delaware state during Dr. Gregg's suspension. A member of this board is one of the president's foes, Edwin R. Edmonds, who admittedly instigated a student strike at the school and said he was "disloyal" to Dr. Gregg.

He had been subsequently dismissed along with two other instructors who testified against Dr. Gregg in the earlier board hearings at which the president was exonerated. The other two instructors, Miss Josephine O. Young and William W. Bowie, have both been rehired.

The other two members of the school's administrative council are M. E. Tomlinson, dean of the college, and Dr. Theodosia Boyd, head of the language department.

CONTRACT ACTIVE

Whether Dr. Gregg's suspension means that he is permanently dismissed or not was not answered by the present board chairman, Gilbert Nichols of Newcastle, when he announced the board's action.

Dr. Gregg's five year contract has four years to run. It stipulates that he may be fired for dishonesty, immorality, incompetence, or insubordination to the board.

The board suspending Dr. Gregg included only one member of the group that exonerated him a month ago. That member is the lone Negro remaining, Mrs. Beatrice Berryman. She was vice chairman of the old board.

Since the previous hearing, three members have resigned and one member's term has expired. The board now includes four Democrats appointed by Gov. Carvel and Mrs. Berryman. She said that she planned to resign.

The old board contained only one Democrat, Samuel Culver of Delmar, Clarence Polk, another Negro member of the board, resigned because of what he termed an insult from Culver.

Ends Feud for $9,000

Student Strike Last February Fanned It

WILMINGTON, Del. — The long, drawn-out feud between Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of Delaware State College, Dover, and Gov. Elbert N. Carvel Jr., came to a sudden end last week with the educator agreeing to purchase of his contract for $9,000.

The five-year contract, bought up by the Board of Trustees, had approximately three years, 10 months more to run.

Dr. Gregg's salary was reportedly $6,000 per year, and he would have drawn $24,000 throughout the life of the contract.

Feud Began in February

The action brought to a close a dispute, touched off by a student strike last February, in which Dr. Gregg was charged with maladministration.

Absolved by the board of trustees which heard testimony during several weeks of public hearings, he was later suspended by a new board appointed by the Governor.

Th college president then filed suit in U.S. District Court here claiming he had been denied due process of law.

Joint Statement

All phases of the affair, including further public hearings and litigation, were ended by the settlement.

This was announced Saturday in a joint statement by Dr. Gregg's attorney, H. Albert Young, and Attorney General Albert W. James and Houston Wilson, special assistant, both of whom represented the Governor and the board.

Ability Not Questioned

It was agreed by both parties that "at no time was the ability of Dr. Gregg as an educator in question, nor at any time did the matter involve any question of his moral turpitude or personal honesty."

The board made no announcement as to who would succeed Dr. Gregg, but M. E. Thommason, dean of the college, is being prominently mentioned.

The trustees will meet next week and probably name the new president at that time.

No Principle Forfeited

The joint statement pointed out that neither party forfeited any right or principle. It said:

"There could be no agreement between the parties as to which side was wrong in their respective claims.

"However, the parties motivated solely by their common interest in the State of Delaware and the future welfare of Delaware College, could and did agree on certain matters."

Gregg Plans Rest

Reached in Washington by the AFRO, Dr. Gregg, president of the school for 7 years, said he had no comment to make other than he intended to take an extended rest. He indicated that he might do some lecturing this winter.

Terms of the settlement included Dr. Gregg's agreement to withdraw and withdraw his affidavit in Federal Court replying to the answer filed by the board.

It was rumored that the president's strong charges that the board was prejudiced led to the settlement.

Resignation Submitted

In agreeing to cancellation of his contract, Dr. Gregg submitted his resignation not only as president of the school but as a member of the faculty, the board of trustees, and the State Board of Education.

His tenure entitled him to one year of sabbatical leave, it was agreed, or the equivalent in money.

This was included in the $9,000, as was a sum of $3,000 for his expenses in defending the maladministration charges.

Governor Pushed Ouster

It is no secret that Gov. Carvel has sought Dr. Gregg's release ever since he took over as head of the State this year.

The charges against the college president were preferred by representatives of the student strike, reportedly fanned by encouragement on the part of some faculty members.

2 Board Chairmen Quit

When the board refused to fire Dr. Gregg, the Governor hammered away until the trustee board chairman quit. At that time there was only one Democrat on the five-member board.

Another chairman of the board resigned because he said the Governor threatened to withold certain appropriations unless the president was ousted.

The political complexity of the board has now changed to four Democrats and one Republican.

Gregg's Achievements

Supporters of Dr. Gregg pointed out that he increased the enrollment from 87 to 300, won the college's accreditment by the Middle Atlantic States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and accrediment of the agriculture department by the Government.

During Gregg's tenure, the school entered the CIAA, and State appropriations rose from $56,000 per year to $197,000, exclusive of $15,000 in scholarships and a $50,000 emergency fund.

When the educator took over, his friends said, there were no members of the faculty with doctor of philosophy degrees and only six with masters. There are now six Ph.D's and 15 with masters degrees.

Ousted Prexy Sells Contract

WILMINGTON, Del. — The ouster of Dr. Howard D. Gregg from Delaware State College at Dover ended last week when the board of trustees bought up the remaining four years of Gregg's $24,000 contract for $9,000.

That brought to a total of three the number of college presidents forced out of their positions during the past six months.

They are, in addition to Dr. Gregg: William H. Gray, formerly of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., and James A. Colston, who resigned from his post at Georgia State College.

The row started at Delaware State when the students went on strike last February, demanding the ouster of Dr. Gregg. The governor promptly ordered an investigation. Later he charged the president with maladministration and with using his office for personal gains for himself and his family.

Del. State College President Ousted

DOVER, Del. — Simultaneously with the resignation last week of Dr. William H. Gray as president of Florida A and M College at Tallahassee, Dr. Howard D. Gregg was suspended as president of Delaware State college by the governor-controlled board of trustees.

DELAWARE STATE LOSES MIDDLE STATES APPROVAL

DOVER, DEL —At its November meeting, the Commission on Higher Institutions of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voted to drop Delaware State College from its rolls. This action followed a two-day inspection of the institution on October 26th and 27th.

Delaware State College, the land-grant college for Negroes in the state of Delaware, was placed on the rolls of the Middle States Association in 1945.

The inspection committee, in its report to the Commission, cited several weaknesses, among which were: leniency in the enforcement of admission and probation regulations; weaknesses in instructional methods and staff; limited equipment for advanced work in Chemistry and Biology; lack of coordination in divisional programs; too broad a range of offerings for the resources of the college; inadequacy of library space and of library books and periodicals; low salaries of teachers.

In evaluating the work of the college, the inspection committee took note of the recent progress of the institution. It took note of the steps that had been taken for reducing the instructional weaknesses; the promising personnel program that had been begun; and the improvement in teachers' salaries. It pointed out the fact that the handling of schools finances had been placed on a sound basis. It gave credit to the Board of Trustees for its interest in the school and the significant steps that it had taken to improve the school.

In the judgment of the committee, these steps, though promising, had not gone far enough.

BACKGROUND CITED

In one significant paragraph, the evaluating group took into account the background of the current weaknesses of Delaware State College. It said:

"One might well question the initial accreditation of Delaware State College. The deficiencies in the educational program are not of recent origin. They would appear to be inherent in the state who stitutional habits."

The need for increased financial support is apparent throughout the report of the inspection committee. A college of the size of Delaware State College should have a library of 40,000 volumes. The college now has only 16,000 volumes. The library merely to bring it needs space in which to expand. Ideally the college in line with the salaries of public school teachers of training and experience, have had similar

The need for increased financial struction is entirely lacking. The last legislature made an appreciable addition to the appropriation for the operation of Delaware State College. It would have to make that increase, however

1947 Topped 1948 Total by 3,529; Texas Leading

5,857 in D.C.'s 3 Schools Place Section 4th Highest Among States That Segregate

WASHINGTON

Enrollment figures in colored colleges show a decline of 3,529 during the first semester of the 1948 season, having dropped from 74,173 in 1947, to 70,644 this year, it was revealed in a report just released by the United States Office of Education.

Three schools in the District of Columbia report 5,857 students, the fourth highest number in the country, with the State of Texas, first with 8,876 in 12 schools enrolled.

North Carolina was second, with 7,805 in 11 schools; and Georgia, third, with 5,871 in 10 schools.

Howard Tops List

Howard University topped the list for individual schools, with a total enrollment during the fall term of 5,231 of whom 3,576 are men and 1655, women.

Miner showed a total of 551, of whom 109 are men and 442, women; and the Terrell Law School, 75, with 61 men and 14 women.

The report was prepared by Robert C. Story, educational statistician, Research and Statistical Service, with the assistance of Edith Burlage and Catherine Harris.

The survey was conducted by Ralph C. M. Flynt, director Central Office Services; and John Dale Russell, director, division of higher education.

States' Enrollment Listed

Enrollment figures for schools in the various States as contained in the Office of Education Report are:

ALABAMA—Miles Memorial, 600; Oakwood College, 378; State A. and M., 870; Stillman Institute, 199; Talladega, 338; and Tuskegee, 2,401. Total 4,786.

ARKANSAS — A. and M. Normal College, 1,081; Arkansas Baptist, 155; Dunbar Junior College, 156; Philander Smith, 487, and Shorter College, 50. Total 1,929.

DELAWARE—State College (Dover), 167.

FLORIDA — Bethune - Cookman, 1,043; Edward Waters, 203; Florida A. and M., 1,611; Florida A. and I., 487; Total 3,344.

Atlanta U. Aids Georgia

GEORGIA—Albany tSate, 755; Atlanta Unoversity, 365; Clark University, 848; Fort Valley State, 656; Georgia State, 962; Gammon Theological Institute, 49; Morehouse College, 769; Morris Brown University, 824; Paine College, 255; Spelman College. 390 Total 5,871.

KENTUCKY—Kentucky tSate, 654; Louisville Municipal College, 356 Total 1,010.

LOUISIANA—Dillard, 561; Grambling College, 817; Leland College 339; Southern University, 1,718; Xavier University, 1,000. Total 4,436.

MARYLAND—Coppin Teachers College, 176; Maryland tSate Bowie), 147; Maryland State (Princess Anne), 323; Morgan, 1,420. Total 2,066.

MISSISSIPPI—Jackson College, 448; Mississippi Industrial College, 268; Okolona College, 36; Rust College, 211; Southern Christian Institute, 273; Tougaloo College, 360. Total 1,596.

MISSOURI—Lincoln Junior College, 140; Lincoln University, 863; Stowe Teachers College, 679. Total 1,682.

N.C. Has 11 Schools

NORTH CAROLINA—A. and T. College, 2,731; Barber Scotia, 153; Bennett College, 460; Fayetteville, 519; Immanuel Lutheran College, 60; Johnson C. Smith University, 732; Livingstone College, 362; North Carolina College. 972; Shaw University, 907; St. Augustine College, 437; Winston-Salem Teachers College, 327. Total 7,805.

OHIO—Wilberforce, 827.

OKLAHOMA—Langston University, 744.

PENNSYLVANIA—Cheyney Teachers College, 364; Lincoln University, 509. Total 873.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Allen, 793; Benedict, 645; Bettis Academy, 48; Claflin College, 424; Clinton N. and I., 69; Friendship College, 92; Morris College. 393; State Normal and Industrial Institute, 1,364; Vorhees Junior College, 125. Total 3,952.

TENNESSEE—Fisk, 974; Knoxville, 259; Lane, 452; Le Moyne, 298; Meharry Medical College, 444; Morristown, 144; Swift Memorial Junior College, 67; Tennessee A. and I., 2,110. Total 4,748.

Richest State Has 8,876

TEXAS—Bishop, 698; Butler, 313; Jarvis, 196; Mary Allen, 184; Paul Quinn, 442; Prairie View, 2,067; Sam Huston, 616; St. Phillips Junior College, 316; State University (Houston). 2,006; Tillotson College, 572; Texas College, 705; Wiley College, 761. Total 8,876.

VIRGINIA — Bishop Payne, 12; Hampton, 1,624; St. Palu, 522; Virginia Theological College, 61; Virginia Theological College, 61; Virginia Union University, 922; Total 3,141.

WEST VIRGINIA—Bluefield State, 565; Storer College, 185; West Virginia State, 1,542. Total 2,292.

Enrollment Off 1,000 In Alabama's Colleges; Small Units Show Gain

ENROLLMENT in Alabama's smaller state colleges increased this year despite an overall drop in attendance at institutions of higher learning.

State School Supt. A. R. Meadows said figures released by the U. S. Office of Education show a total enrollment drop of nearly 1,000 students.

But the University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Alabama College in Montevallo are the only schools in the state with fewer students than last year.

Dr. Meadows said only 8,442 veterans were enrolled in the colleges this year as compared with 11,079 in 1948.

Fall enrollment at state colleges (veterans in parentheses):

	1948	1949
Florence Teachers	1,297 (455)	1,387 (391)
Jacksonville Teachers	1,206 (459)	1,378 (446)
Livingston Teachers	430 (158)	468 (143)
Troy Tchrs.	923 (409)	960 (335)
Univ. of Ala.	9,150 (4,670)	8,277 (3,487)
Auburn	7,655 (4,372)	7,224 (3,172)
Ala. A&M	870 (304)	891 (173)
Ala. Coll.	748 (35)	709 (0)
Ala. Coll. for Negroes	1,241 (349)	1,289 (295)

Interracial Relations Experiment

D. C. STUDENTS ENTERTAINED—A group of students at Yale and undergraduates of Smith College at Northampton, Mass., helped entertain 17 men and 10 women students from Howard University at New Haven, Conn., over the weekend. The Washington students were entertained in New Haven homes and in college residences. Having tea at Dwight Hall on the Yale campus are (left to right) Tom Congdon of Yale, Edna Fontek of Smith, Roberta Fitzgerald of Howard and Tim Smith of Yale. The tea was held Saturday.

Howard Students Exchange Visits With Smith, Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Last weekend the campus of Yale University buzzed with much excitement and interracial parties. It was the third phase in the Howard-Yale student exchange plan worked out by the campus organizations of the two universities in their efforts to promote better interracial understanding between sudents of college age.

For the second year a group of Yale undergraduates were hosts to a group of students from Howard University, Washington, D. C. Only this year it was much gayer, and the entire college seemed more receptive to the idea. And then too, girls were along this year.

The Howard male students, 17 of them, arrived at Yale Friday afternoon. They were guests at several open-house parties and receptions given in their honor. Saturday morning most of the visitors attended classes with their hosts.

The Howard girls tudents went directly to Smith College, Northampton, Mass., where they were overnight guests. The girls from both colleges, 13 from Howard and 11 from Smith, journeyed down to Yale Saturday afternoon.

The Saturday functions were topped off with a grand open house affair given at the St. Anthony Hall, the first time in the history of the fraternity that an outside group ever attended any function in the building.

The Yale Weekend Committee was greatly amused by a letter the committee received from a white person in New Orleans. It read:

"What will become of the white race if they are going to mix socially with the Negro race? It is unnatural. Birds and animals do not mix. Let the Negro improve himself, and help his own race, but a line should be drawn around us."

Explain Purpose of Visit to Campus at Washington

Not Satisfied With Just Talk About Racial Question; Anxious to Do Something Concrete

WASHINGTON

Eight men from Yale University and two women from Smith College visited Howard University last week in an exchange visit.

The objective of the interracial social experiment, from their viewpoints was interpreted by one Smith College and three Yale representatives.

The Yale Viewpoint

Norman Penney, Yale, said:

"People talk an awful lot about this thing they call racial relations but they don't do an awful lot about it. That is what we are endeavoring to do in exchange visits."

William Scoville, Yale, declared:

"The visits offered opportunities for the young people of our universities, of all races and creeds, to apply their abstractions with friends they meet socially."

Henry Eng, student in economics at Yale from Canton, China, opined that the exchange "provides a basis of understanding."

Miss Marcie Miller, Smith College, said she believes that "the emphasis on social intermingling is just right. You've got to know each other as students, all with the same goal."

The visitors toured the city in company with students from Howard, were honored guests at a reception, visited President Johnson and the American Veterans Committee and saw a play on the campus.

Other Visiting Students

Other visitors were William Graham, Long Island, N.Y.; G. Bretnell Williams, Philadelphia; Robert Spitzer, St. Louis; Donald C. Shepard Jr., Neenah, Wisc.; and Parks Walker, Memphis, all from Yale; and Miss Yolanda Marquez, New York City from Smith.

Joseph Ollivierre of Howard's student council, Exchange chairman, expressed the wish that the venture "will grow and grow."

Already, he stated, St. John's College of Baltimore, Maryland University, Rutgers, and Lincoln Universities have shown interest in participating.

More Schools Interested

The "social experiment," according to Mr. Ollivierre, started about a year ago when a few Yale students were invited to Howard "informally" by the Men's Dormitory Council.

Yale returned the compliment by asking some Howard men to their campus.

This year, about 14 girls from Howard visited Smith and 17 Howard men visited Yale in March.

They Planned Exchange Visits of College Students

These four students are responsible for the success of the exchange plan between Howard University, Yale University and Smith College. They are James Carter Jr. of Washington, chairman of the Howard men's group; Barbette Adler, Memphis, Tenn., head of the Smith College group; William Cone, St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the Yale committee; and Ernestine Hairston, Akron, Ohio, head of the Howard co-eds.—Arnold de Mille photo. Sat-4-3-49

Florida Normal and Industrial College

Acting President At Florida College

Rev. Robert M. Pugh has been appointed acting president of Florida Normal and Industrial College. He has been connected with the college for four years, serving first as chaplain and teacher in the department of religion, and lat r as director of the religious extension service.

Florida Prexy To Be Honored

SAINT AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Retiring Dr. John L. Tilley and his family will be feted August 11, by the townspeople, students, faculty and alumni of Florida Normal and Industrial College.

The affair will be held in the Coleman Westfall dining hall three days before the resignation becomes effective.

Dr. Tilley, head of the school for five years, came to Florida N. and I. from Raleigh, N. C., where he was dean of the School of Religion at Shaw.

He stated he has no definite plans as yet for the future.

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Fla. School Case Showdown Due

By ERIC O. SIMPSON

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Five Colored students won the first round in their fight in admission to the University of Florida, Monday, when the supreme court of Florida ordered the Attorney General to show cause why the high court should not order their admission to the State Institution.

They had applied for Admission to the State-Supported University but their applications were refused by the State Board of Control on May 18.

The Supreme Court an May 30, deferred decision on whether it should consider the students' appeal for admission to the University of Florida.

Decision Delayed

At that time, Assistant Attorney General Frank Heintz said that the students had not exhausted all possible efforts to secure admission in that they had not taken their case before the Cabinet State Board of Education.

Heintz also opposed issuance of an Alternative Writ of Mandamus to bring the case quickly before the Supreme Court for arguments and decision on merits of the case.

Before the ruling of the supreme Court it was believed that the delay caused by the opposition to bringing the case before the High Tribunal would give the Education Board an opportunity to create make-shift facilities as was done in the Sweatt case.

The students charged that they had been "arbitrarily refused admission" to the Univeristy of Florida solely because of their race and color in violation of the United States Constitution.

Students Listed

They are Rose Boyd of Martin, Fla., who wants to study Pharmacy; William T. Lewis of Martin, and Virgin D. Hawkins, who want to study law; Oliver Maxwell of Daltona Beach, Chemical Engineering; and Benjamin F. Finey of Ocalak, Agricultural Education.

The five students claim they are seeking courses not offered at the State-Supported Colored Institution, Florida A. and M. College. They also aver that they are educationally qualified to enter the University of Florida, and have indicated through their Attorney, Alex Akerman Jr., of Orlando, that they would refuse State Scholarships which would pay part of their expenses at out-of-state schools.

They were told that in view of Racial Segregation Provisions of the Constitution and statues of the States, the Board of Control had no auhority to admit colored students to a white institution.

Florida A. And M. New President

To the new, Acting President, H. M. Efferson, of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, we extend our best wishes for a successful and peaceful administrative career.

Mr. Efferson succeeds to the presidency Dr. William H. Gray, whom the Nation had come to look upon as a splendid personality, a great builder, a pioneer among the Land-Grant college presidents and a promising educator.

Of Dr. Gray's resignation we know little. We shall probably never know the full story behind it. It appears that the Board of Control has refrained from going into details as to the reasons underlying Dr. Gray's sudden resignation, and that Dr. Gray himself prefers not to enter into a public discussion of it. Perhaps that is best for all concerned and that no good point can be served by such a discussion, since Dr. Gray has steadfastly refused to reconsider returning to the post.

Suffice it to say, that few presidents in recent history accomplished so much in so short a time as Dr. Gray was able to achieve. He, unlike too many of our other college presidents, wanted high salaries for his teachers, thus affording the best instructors for the Negro boys and girls. He instituted a building and expansion program at the school which was unsurpassed by any other state college in the South for Negroes. And he not only sought to maintain the laudable pace set by his predecessor, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, but greatly enlarged upon that program.

The hint of factionalism within the college family, we hope, is not true. Negroes in our private colleges as well as our tax-supported institutions, face a golden era of opportunity for growth and leadership. The long and bitter uphill fight which The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has waged in the courts of the land to bring about equality of educational opportunities is beginning to bear fruit. Already, teachers in our state supported colleges are beginning to taste of the fruits of that victory, which is far from complete.

Accordingly, it would be the sheerest folly for our educators in this crucial time, to turn upon each other with factionalism and thus allow the ranks to be broken. That to us, is carrying factional differences too far.

Let us hope that the rumor is wholly baseless and that a clear road for solid achievement lies ahead for Dr. Efferson, the new president. Negroes are not getting their share of public funds, either in the schools of higher learning nor in the common schools. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, joined by the Negro Press, is asking that the states grant this basic constitutional equality. Fighting among ourselves will greatly retard that fight.

Florida A. & M. College Prexy Forced to Quit

Ku Klux Klan Known to Have Intimidated President William Gray; Politics and Faculty Factionalism Also Involved.

(Special to The Courier)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The resignation of Dr. William H. Gray Jr. as president of Florida A. and M. College brought to a climax this week a long-smoldering condition that reached into local and national politics, school administration, faculty factionalism, regional education and Ku Klux Klan activities.

Dr. Gray's resignation, tendered Friday, July 1, and accepted Thursday, July 7, came as a distinct shock to students and faculty and snowballed into sensational proportions when it was learned that Dr. Gray had been asked to resign following charges of mismanagement and misconduct.

These charges were presented by Special Investigator J. J. Elliott, named by Gov. Fuller Warren, before a joint meeting of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Control.

H. Manning Efferson was named acting president until a successor to Dr. Gray is selected. Mr. Efferson has been director of workshops at the college for twenty-five years.

DENIES CHARGES

"I have not been guilty of misconduct or dishonesty in administering the affairs of Florida A. and M. College," Dr. Gray stated this week, adding that the primary reason for his "forced" resignation was his active participation in the fight against regional education for Negroes in the South.

Elliott's long list of charges of personal and professional misconduct, although they will not now have to be proved or disapproved, touched off a flurry of additional charges against Dr. Gray, drawing a broader line within the faculty between friends and foes of Dr. Gray. One faculty member pointed up certain "indiscretions" in Dr. Gray's personal life; another expressed bitterness over faculty dismissals during Dr. Gray's administration; another referred to Dr. Gray's political alliances.

"ALUMNI VICTIM"

On the other side, one school official stated that, "Dr. Gray is the victim of a vindictive campaign by some of Florida A. and M.'s own alumni." Another made much of the fact that as recently as this June the school was granted a $1,599,000 State appropriation, as against the $208,000 appropriation alloted fixe years ago when Dr. Gray was made president; the current $6,300 maximum teachers' salary that was $2,500 when Dr. Gray took over.

Both sides agreed, however, that there is a grave possibility that more "resignations" by faculty members are forthcoming.

KLAN WARNING

The joint meeting of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Control followed closely behind a directive from the local Ku Klux Klan to Dr. Gray, who said members of the group attempted to intimidate him after some of the students from his school were seen dancing with white girls from a neighboring school in a small club about six blocks from the college.

The club, an eatery-soft drink-juke box place, is owned by a teacher at the school. Dr. Gray said the Klan warned him that the dancing would have to stop or else he might have to leave town.

Another incident, Dr. Gray reported, concerned one of his instructors, holder of a Ph. D. degree, who had expressed resentment in one of the local stores over being addressed by her first name. She was ordered out of the store and students moved to boycott the store.

PRESSURE BROUGHT

Dr. Gray said that pressure was brought on him to dismiss the teacher and to remove the boycott. Dr. Gray said he refused to dismiss the instructor.

Dr. Gray also reported that local police tore down signs on the campus put up by students protesting his "dismissal."

BACKGROUND OF PROBLEM

According to sources close to the situation, ever since Dr. Gray took office some five years ago he has been involved in a feud with a group of alumni who opposed what they called his policies of "butter-ing up" State officials and legislators to obtain more financial aid for the college.

Some of this opposition, it is reported, was the product of a faction who wanted to see Florida A. and M. get as little as possible to provide more fuel for propaganda that Negroes were being discriminated against. At the same time, Dr. Gray is said to have incurred the enmity of many persons working at Florida A. and M. under his predecessor, by his special investigators, J. J. Elliott, for a checkup, it is reported.

FUND LOOSENESS

State Auditor Bryan Willis, who made a special audit, reported that there was much looseness in the handling of funds at the college but further pressure and the insistence of the legislators caused Governor Warren to assign one of his own investigators, J. J. Elliott, for a checkup, it is reported.

NEGRO VOTE

This anti-Gray faction is said to have been instrumental in bringing about the removal of Dr. Gray. The State Board of Control followed closely behind a directive from the local Ku Klux Klan to Dr. Gray, who said members of the group attempted to intimidate him after some of the students from his school were seen dancing with white girls from a neighboring school in a small club about six blocks from the college.

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Dr. Gray also reported that local police tore down signs on the campus put up by students protesting his "dismissal."

The State boards agreed it would be better to accept Dr. Gray's resignation than have the charges come up before a grand jury.

Although State officials said they doubted the charges could be proved, they felt that public charging and trial, even though followed by an acquittal, would ruin Gray's value as head of the college.

"GROWING FACTIONALISM"

Dr. Gray said he resigned in an effort to "reduce to a minimum the growing factionalism" in the institution.

"My resignation as president of the institution was submitted to an extent because of my belief that the termination of my services would reduce to a minimum the growing factionalism which has been recognized and which factionalism I felt would ultimately impair the effectiveness of the instructional program of the college and the educational and spiritual life of the students.

"NOT GUILTY"

"I am sure that the many hundreds of fine white and Negro leaders with whom I have worked during my years of service to the State of Florida, and the 5,000 or more students who have been under my guidance, will testify to my integrity and character. I have not been guilty of any misconduct or dishonesty in administering the affairs of Florida A. and M. College."

Present at the meeting of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Control were State Auditor Willis, Special Investigator Elliott, State Representative John Ward Henderson of Tallahassee, Bryan Patton, member of the legislative committee investigating possible Communist activities in State schools; Assistant Attorney General James Toney and J. B. E Lee, business manager of the college. 2-16-49

Dr. Gray is son of a Baptist minister and holder of a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Some dailies in the State played up the situation at Florida A. and M. as one of the biggest scandals the State of Florida had ever witnessed. The dailies reported that Dr. Gray's resignation followed "grave and 'fantastic' charges . . . including fifty-three allegations ranging from seduction and fraud to complaints against Dr. Gray's public statements."

A legislative committee probing alleged Communist activities at the college revealed no evidence of such activities.

Out — Dr. William H. Gray left the State of Florida Sunday following his forced resignation as president of Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee. Charges against Dr. Gray will not be aired inasmuch as he resigned his post. Other members of the faculty may be asked to resign.

Committee of 15 Named to Help Pick New Prexy

Afro-American Sat. 8-6-49
Baltimore, Md.

Stormy 5-Hour Session Quieted by Able Leadership of Mrs. Coleman, Group's Head

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Five hundred members of the General Alumni Association of Florida A. and M. College voted unanimously Saturday, at a closed meeting, to recommend to the Board of Control that Acting-President H. Manning Efferson be retained until the close of the next fiscal year.

The group held a continuous session from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in Coleman Library which was charged with lines of cleavage between pro and anti-Gray factions.

Dr. Gray Absent

The former president, Dr. William H. Gray Jr., was expected to attend the meeting if the original plans had been carried out—but he did not put in his appearance.

The meeting was called originally to clear up the mystery surrounding the forced resignation of Dr. Gray, but the theme was changed by the executive committee.

Rolfe Creates Bedlam

Roger Nesbit, first vice president, said the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the future of the college, but he did not outlined a program for discussion or the major points to be taken up.

Before Nesbit took his seat, E. R. Rolfe, former Alumni president, took the floor and attempted to chart a specific course or action.

He charged that Nesbit had not outlined a definite program for the meeting, and, referring to the progress of the institution, inferred that, in his eyes, progress stopped when Dr. Gray took office.

Mrs. Coleman Quiets Storm

The meeting became charged at this point with hot tempers but the older alumni members, experienced in parliamentary procedure, subdued the inexperienced, younger members in the Gray camp.

The bedlam which Rolfe stirred up was quieted by Mrs. Lucille G. Coleman, Alumni president, whose eloquence and sincerity brought the meeting back to normalcy and orderly procedure.

Committee's Recommendation

A committee appointed to recommend a course of action, recommended that two members be appointed from each of the six Congressional districts and three at large; and

That the 15 members would select representative graduates to meet with the Board of Control and help them select a new president and resolve other issues affecting the college.

Named to Counsel Board

Selected to work with the Board of Control were:

District One—James Hargrette and James Tillman; District Two— W. D. Sweet and Frank Merritt; District Three—Dr. Goode and Rev. S. L. Bright; District Four—Mrs. Maud K. Diaz and T. I. Lang; District Five—W. M. DuBois and Mr. Grooms; District Six—Zola Giles and Mr. Roundtree.

Members-at-large — Mrs. Pearl Johnson, E. E. Brought, and Levi Alexander.

Moral Lapses Are Laid to Fla. Educator

Cont. from p. 9-10-49

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (UP)— A State Legislator yesterday accused the resigned Negro President of the Florida A&M College for Negroes of seducing female students.

The legislator, serving as a one-man investigating subcommittee, also accused the former president of "financial irregularities and shortages."

Object of the charges was Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., who resigned July 7 because of "factionalism" at the school, and because he wanted to enter a field of "greater service" for his race.

Rep. Bryan Patton, who had been assigned to investigate "un-Americanism" at the school, accused Gray of trying to attack a female student in 1948 and of seducing several other female students.

Patton disclosed, for one thing, that there had been a wholesale faculty resignation following Gray's departure, and that a criminal investigation had been started against the resigned president.

$100,000 CHECK GIVEN FLORIDA COLLEGE; APPLIED ON HOSPITAL

Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Payment on construction costs of the new Florida A. and M. College Hospital has just taken a step forward.

On behalf of the city, Mayor Robert Parker gave Norman B. Jordan, Quincy member of the State Board of Control, a check for $100,000 to meet building expenses, it was announced yesterday as Acting President [illegible] Manning, Efferson looked on.

City Auditor-Clerk George C. White said, "The payment was made by Tallahassee to assist in providing hospital facilities for the Negroes of the community."

The new hospital is scheduled to be completed in May of 1950 and will open within a couple of months after that date.

It will offer a four year nursing course to students and also will provide interne training for Negro doctors.

Plans for out patient clinics are also being drawn now. Highest priority is being given to a prenatal clinic and a pediatric center. Hospital members hope to have a polio clinic, orthopedic clinic, and dental clinics at the new hospital.

Eye, ear, nose and throat treatment will also be available to Negro patients.

White and Negro doctors will serve on the staff.

The nursing school will offer the full course here in Tallahassee. At present student nurses are required to travel to Jacksonville and the veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. for practical training.

A. and M. is the first Negro state college to offer collegiate training for nurses. The nursing school was founded in 1936.

Officials at the hospital hope that it will draw Negro doctors who will study here and subsequently serve members of their race in the state.

SEGREGATION QUESTION CAUSES RESIGNATION OF FLA. A & M HEAD

14e (1)

Klan Sends Warning When William Grey Showns Signs of Professional Integrity

The Dispatch, Oklahoma, Okla.

WHITES RESENT LARGE SALARIES FOR BLACKS

Sat. 7-23-49

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (ANP) — President William H. Gray of Florida A. & M. college has tendered a formal resignation from his post and the board of control has accepted his resignation. This terse announcement Friday night, made over the radio, stunned educational circles in the state of Florida and brought immediate repercussions in every land grand or state operated school in the south. A formal demand in a questionnaire sent out by the state legislature for a statement as to his stand on segregation is said to have precipitated Gray's resignation which came after a six hour session of the white board of control of state colleges. The local radio station kept the area in a state of tension all through the afternoon by announcing that at 10 o'clock they would present important news. The Gray resignation was the news morsel it drooled out. 7-23-49

Dr. Gray, whose record as president of Florida A. & M. has attracted the attention of educators the nation over because of the remarkable growth and development of the school under his leadership, could not be reached for comment until midnight. Then with tear strained students and faculty members about him asking why, the youthful president said:

"I have done what I sincerely feel is best for our school." Then Dr. Gray continued, 'There comes a time when one is required to take a stand in the matter of segregation and discrimination. It has been required of me as president of this institution to answer that question on a questionnaire which was sent out by a committee from the state legislature.

faculty voted against discrimination and segregation in any form of education,"President Gray said: "but I regret to say that three per cent or 10 members of our faculty to be exact,voted for segregation and discr mination as their choice.

Mr.H.Manning Epperson who has been director of workshops, has been named acting president.

He was among the 97 per cent who had the courage to stand up and vote their convictions. Follow him and make him a successful president. I thank you for your support and for this expression of confidence and loyalty.

The local,rebel, white element has won a victory in forcing Dr.Gray's resignation. Asserting that he was too independent, thelegislature was persuaded to institute a loyalty investigation of the teachers and students at Florida A.& M. because of the incident They threatened suit and still the teacher was not fired. Accounts were closed at the store,letters of protest were written and the proprietress called on President Gray.Still the teacher was not discharged.

Black Dispatch
Sat.7-23-49
Oklahoma City,Okla.

FLORIDA PRESIDENT GETS AX WHEN HE FAILS TO ENDORSE SEGREGATION, DISCRIMINATION

Dispatch Oklahoma, Okla.

Dismissal Is Second Attempt As in Mississippi to Force Professional Compliance

FLIMSY CHARGES RECITED IN TAMPA PAPER

Sat. 7-23-49 14e (1)

(By Albert Anderson)

TALLAHASSEE — (ANP)—Denied an opportunity to defend himself openly against informal charges filed against him to the board of control of state colleges, Dr. Wm. H. Gray, president of Florida State college, resigned last week and has left Tallahassee. He was spirited away by friends to an undisclosed resting place because of continuing threats by presumed Klan forces who were active in demanding his dismissal. Notes received prior to his leaving pointed out that his wife and two children would not be safe.

No official statement regarding President Gray's resignation has been forthcoming. Gov. Warren has refused to make a statement. The Florida governor who got married two weeks and sold his fin-tailed Cadillac car to finance his honeymoon, sat in the six-hour secret session which the white board of control held before agreeing to accept the Gray resignation which had been solicited by a "mutual friend" of Gray and the governor.

Florida thus follows Mississippi in railroading out of office a young and highly qualified president of its land grant college who refused to agree to go along with the announced program of segregation in his state. The cases are almost identical. Sat. 7-23-49

Two months ago Dr. W. H. Pipes, president of Alcorn college in Mississippi, was requested to resign because he had refused to go along with the publicly announced program of Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi who said in appointing a committee to study Negro education that any member who did not endorse his segregation program could not serve. Dr. Pipes was a member of the committee.

Florida and Mississippi

Both Gray and Pipes are Ph[illegible] in their fields, the former in [illegible]cation and the latter, English. Dr. Gray graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Pipes finished the Un[illegible]ersity of [illegible]gan. Both on being elected [illegible]dent of their schools began [illegible]gram of reorganization and [illegible]ing. Each secured accre[illegible]

[illegible]at would h[illegible] to statement has been made by either [illegible]esidents if th[illegible] did board. It looks as though the [illegible]his duress a[illegible] the Dixie governors have discovered [illegible] were flying about, a new technique to handle Negro [illegible]e letters o[illegible]na-college presidents who do not com-[illegible]e letters o[illegible]na-ply with southern mores.

[illegible]he board's [illegible] it Still another likeness exists between the two dismissals. Mississippi is full of intraracial politics. Negroes and the whites, who was also a close frien[illegible] governor. It was thro[illegible]medium that they were [illegible] to get over their requests [illegible]normal procedure a p[illegible] would be able to talk out [illegible] face either with the gover[illegible] state authorities. It w[illegible] "friend" in both instance[illegible] went to the Negro college presi[illegible] dent and insisted that he [illegible] These friends whispered [illegible]

[illegible]at at will. Technique[illegible] were made against the whites, [illegible]rior to the [illegible]ipt whose ears they have, play more [illegible]tion. Nether was politics on Negro affairs than Ne-[illegible] for a hearing. No groes ever exert at the polls. The [illegible] had previously. Each launched [illegible] extensive building program wh[illegible] the legislatures backed because [illegible] the fear which has been exist[illegible] that unless some sort of equa[illegible] tion in facilities was developed [illegible] groes might force their way [illegible] white colleges under the U. S. [illegible] preme court edict.

Even further similarities e[illegible] As is usual in southern stat[illegible] Dr. Gray in Florida and Dr. Pipes [illegible] In Mississippi had a good [illegible]

Alcorn alumni never saw eye with Pipes even though he was a Mississippian because they had their own several candidates for the job.

Floridians are just like Mississippians. There is a bitterness and jealousy throughout the state. Negro Floridians felt that a Florida man should head the state school. Gray had been president of Florida Normal at St. Augustine but was not born there.

A Tampa daily enumerated 53 charges against Dr. Gray. One was that he made public utterances during the last campaign which constituted mixing in politics. Another was that he taught abstract courses which were not practical. According to the dean of the college every course in the curriculum is one which the school has to have to be accredited as a class 'A' college. The third was that Dr. Gray collected funds for the N. A. A. C. P. The fourth was that he collected funds to aid the fight which the Negro land grant college presidents have been making against regional education.

This rumor, which it is reported some of the faculty at the school carried to whites, involved funds paid out for consultants in summer workshops who were outstanding people in their fields, such as, insurance men for the insurance clinic, morticians for the undertakers refresher course, home economists from all over the state.

Charge Newspaper Expenditure

The fifth charge was that he had paid $10,000 to newspapers for advertising and visits to the campus of outstanding newspapermen to lecture in the course of journalism. The rest of the newspaper's 53 inconsequential allegations consisted of rumors which had been flying about Negro circles for three or four years and which finally reached white people.

When Dr. Gray offered to resign for the good of the school since the legislative committee investigating the faculty's stand on segregation demanded it, he suggested resigning as of Sept. 1. The "friend" said, "no, it must be today.' The resignation was written on July 7 but dates July 1.

Dr. Pipes of Alcorn college is still without a post. Other southern states frown on employing a man who has been deposed by a sister state. It is said that Dr. Gray prefers the ministry to administrative education. His father was buried only two weeks ago from a church in which he had pastored some 25 years. Some think the congregation has invited Dr. Gray to be his successor.

Probe Shortage At Fla. A. & M.

TALLAHASSEE Fla. — J. R. E. Lee, Jr., business manager of Florida A. and M. College and W. G. Hendricks state auditor were subpoenaed to appear before the Leon County grand jury. The grand jury questioned officials about fund shortages in October but did not make public its findings.

The subpoenas were taken to mean that the investigation of fraud and immorality at the state school will continue. Hendricks has been working on a special audit of the college's finances.

36 New Teachers Added to Fla. A. and M. Faculty

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Students entering classes at Florida A. and M. College, Sept. 19, were greeted by many new teachers.

The list includes:

Miss Clinita E. Arnsby, home economics; Miss Paula I. Bickham, home economics; Miss Eddie Mae Blye, College Inn; Miss Georgia E. Bone, liberal arts and science; Byron Evans Coleman, Liberal arts and science; Miss Anna L. Collins, library; Mrs. Eloise F. Combs, nursery; Mrs. Gwendolyn T. Conyers, liberal arts and scinces; Dr. Minnie T. Cureton, liberal arts and science; Walter H. Ellis, liberal arts and science; Chestine Everett, liberal arts and science; Miss Carrie Mae Garnes, home economics; Devurn H. Glenn, liberal arts and science;

Miss Gertha L. Hadley, president's office; Chester W. Harrell, liberal arts and science; Herbert H. Harris, liberal arts and science; Charles M. Henry, liberal arts and science; Richard L. Hicks, liberal arts and science; Lawrence W. Hugh, business office; Miss Margaret Hill, liberal arts and science; Mrs. Millicent C. Holifield, R.N., hospital; Miss Beatrice Howell, hospital; Emanuel Kinsler, agriculture;

Oswald A. Lampkin, liberal arts and science; Calvin Landers, business office; Miss Essie M. Lewis, registrar's office; Dr. W. S. Maise, education; Miss Julia Martin, liberal arts and science; Miss Irene V. Mandexter, liberal arts and science; Mrs Lenita F. Montgomery, business office, Leroy Myres, ROTC office; William J. Penn, liberal arts and science; Roosevelt Rivers, personnel department; Miss Evelyn C. Rush, library; Nathaniel Saylor, agriculture; N Eugene Scott, liberal arts and science; Lowell Simmons, liberal arts and science; Edward H. Smith, liberal arts and science; Mrs. Vivienne H. Smith, liberal arts and science;

William N. Smith Jr., education; Miss Ruby Thomas, hospital; Mrs. Juanita Wade, liberal arts and science; E. E. Ware, Miss Mary C. Whitehurst, library; Mrs. Martha H. Williams, physical education office; Mrs. Lillie M. Brocks, registrar's office; William E. Dandy, Luay Moten training school; Samuel Leslie Green, liberal arts and science; Dr. Leroy A. Howell, hospital; Mrs. Inez S. Jones, college commons; Mrs. Margaret A. Mitchell, liberal arts and science;

Ulysses G. Nixon, public relations; Lee H. Pennington, liberal arts and science; Mrs. Willie P. Porter, hospital; John J. Swilley, mechanic arts and Lawrence J. Walker, mechanic arts.

Of the 56 new teachers at Florida A. and M. College, 20 have earned the Masters degree and three the Ph.D. Dr. Minnie E. Cureton comes with a Ph. D., from Stanford University; Dr. W. S. Maize, from Rutgers University, and Dr. Charles Stanley Jr., from Yale.

Florida College Seen as Hub of

Grand Jury Probe

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(INS)—A Leon County (Tallahassee) grand jury will be asked to consider charges of mismanagement at Florida A. and M. College for Negroes.

State Atty. William Hopkins, Jr. said yesterday he plans to hand over to the grand jury next Wednesday the evidence he has gathered in connection with the college, which recently came under fire from a legislative investigating committee.

The committee charged immorality and misappropriation of funds at the college.

Dr. W. H. Gray Jr., Forced to Resign

Progressive Ideas Termed 'Subversive'

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— The immediate resignation of Dr. William H. Gray Jr., from his $7,500 job as president of Florida A. and M. College was forced here Friday following a hastily called meeting of the State Board of Control.

Dr. Gray, who has headed the State institution for five years, was accused of being "subversive." The charges grew out of his appearance in May before the State Committee on Un-American Activities.

During his testimony then, he vigorously opposed the insertion in a proposed "loyalty" oath the pledge that all teachers would uphold and support the principle of segregation.

Beginning of the End.

This opposition, observers state marked the beginning of Dr. Gray's end. Immediately two State investigators were assigned to probe into his administration. They presented a list of 22 charges to the State Board of Control called into emergency session Thursday by Gov. Fuller Warren.

Dr. Gray was refused permission to appear before the board and face his accusers.

The charges boiled down into five specific points which proved him to be "subversive" under Florida definition of the word. They were:

1. He made public statements voicing dissatisfaction with the way colored people were treated in Flori

2. He opposed the idea of regional education. (This charge was not supported by the evidence, in that it was known Dr. Gray was favorable to the proposal.

3. He had changed the curriculum of Florida A. and M. College from the "practical to the abstract." (Meaning that he had changed the emphasis from industrial training to work on the college level.)

4. He had permitted members of his faculty to belong to and raise funds for the support of the NAACP.

5. He had taken no steps to halt the growing number of suits being filed by students seeking admission to the white University of Florida.

Additional charges, which Tallahassee observers insist are not supported by any evidence, included:

1. That he had permitted a janitor to sell some scrap iron found on the campus and that this money was converted to his personal funds.

2. That he had been involved with a girl student.

3. That he had encouraged the mixing of Florida A. and M. students with white students of a nearby white school at a roadhouse just off the Tallahassee campus.

4. That he had encouraged faculty members to boycott downtown Tallahassee stores, whose clerks had refused to address them as "Mr. and Mrs."

Announcement of Dr. Gray's resignation hit the campus like a bombshell. More than 1000 summer school students led by the school band, staged a demonstration in front of the president's home, singing the college hymn.

Two carloads of State troopers immediately appeared on the scene and broke up the gathering. Their efforts to still protests were futile.

Newspapers Speak Out

Crepe was hung about school buildings and many of the State's leading newspapers spoke out in mold language about the board's unheard of action.

Dr. Gray was asked to submit his resignation after the Board of Control had met jointly in secret session with the State Board of Education. Both bodies were called in emergency session by Governor Warren, who had just returned to the Sate from his honeymoon.

The action was urged on the Governor, observers say, by the State Un-American Activities Committee, whose two investigators had been diging around the campus since May 28.

The meeting lasted for seven hours. At the end of five hours, word was sent to Dr. Gary that it might be best for all concerned if he submitted his resignation. The resignation was imediately tendered, but the request for an appearance before the board members was denied.

Toned to Resign "At Once

In a surprising action. the board ruled that the resignation would become effective immediately and asked that Dr. Gray leave the campus at once.

Dr. Gray had just returned here from Philadelphia where he had attended the funeral of his father, the Rev. W. H. Gray. He left at once and is now visiting with Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Fort Valley State College.

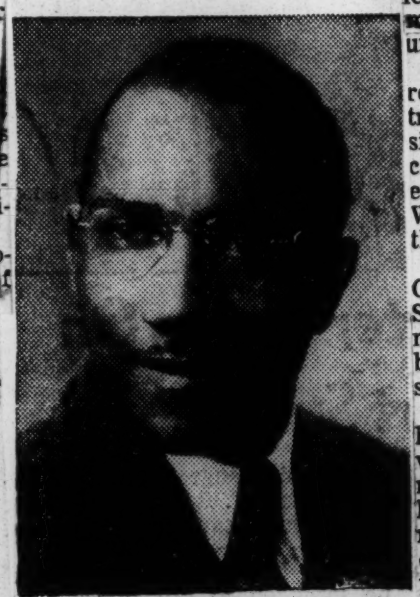
He told the AFRO that his future plans call for enrollment at the Union Theological Seminary in NYC.

His resignation brought to a close a progressive administration at Florida A. and M. Five years ago, Dr. Gray succeed th late Dr. J. R. E. Lee for the presidency.

Student Body Doubled

In that period, the student body has increased from 816 to 1643; the faculty from 125 to 268. Before his administration, not a single holder of a doctorate degree was on the faculty, while now there are 25.

The salary paid professors when Dr. Gray took over in 1944 was $2,500 as compared to today's $6,000 maximum. The State's annual appropriation has been increased from $208,000 to the 1949 high of $1,600,000.



Dr. William H. Gray Jr., who has resigned under pressure from the presidency of Florida A. and M. College where he served for five years.

A total of $5,600,00 has been spent in buildings, including a two million dollar hospital now under construction. The summer school enrollment of 1570 is believed to be the largest of any Southern State school.

Dr. Gary's wife said on Monday that he does not, at this time, intend to bring libel suit against the Tampa Tribune, which in a story printed on Saturday stated that 53 allegations had been filed against him, including those that he had seduced one girl student and made another pregnant.

"He has suffered as much as any human being can," she said, adding, "Dr. Gray is in no physical condition to fight further at this point. The doctor returned Thursday from Pennsylvania, where he buried his father and was faced immediately with these charges."

H. Manning Efferson, who has ben director of the college workshops for the past 25 years, is now acting president of the college.

Dr. Gray was one of the youngest college presidents in the nation.

Here's More About Dr. Wm. H. Gray Jr.

To the Editor:

I am sure that you wish to present your readers facts, and that you conceive your purpose to be precise interpretation of those facts. Because of this, I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to what may be misleading statements in your editorial of July 30, entitled "Holding Out Lines." In it you state that Dr. William H. Gray Jr., former president of Florida A. and M. College, "was compelled to resign because he refused to give his moral support or sanction to the plan for region-segregated schools in the South."

Such a statement is a disservice to your readers since it is wholly misleading. Dr. Gary does oppose segregation. He has, however, been willing to participate actively in the work of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, and was appointed a member of the executive committee in June. His vigorous presentation of his ideas on higher education in the South has been of substantial benefit in making the regional program more fruitful for all citizens of the South.

To state, therefore, as your editorial does, that Dr. Gray's difficulties stem from his opposition to the regional education program was to mis-state the facts. Dr. Gray apparently recognized that the objective of the board of control was not to establish "regional segregated schools in the South," but to work towards better education for both white and Negro citizens.

W. J. McGLOTHLIN
Associate Director
Regional Council for Education
Atlanta, Ga.

Leaders Aroused Over Dr. Gray's Resignation

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS)—Negro leaders and students in the State of Florida

as an administrator, and how he has done an excellent job at the been fought on many fronts since State College. and as state presi setting foot on Tallahassee soil. dent of the Elks, I can say we re INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE SPEAK gret the loss of such a great educa Some of the outstanding citizens tor." Rev. A. B. Coleman, pastor of who have expressed regrets at the loss of Dr. Gray to the State are: Viola T. Hill of Orlando, president Florida State Baptist Women, who said: "Dr. Gray is the finest man I have ever known. Loosing him will set back Negro education in Florida another generation." Albert Bethune, Daytona Beach, State presi dent of the Elks says: "Dr. Gray

across the nation are greatly con cerned and much disturbed over the resignation of Dr. William H. Gray President of the Florida A. and M College for the past five years.

Florida's greatest and largest circulated newspaper, The Miami Herald, in covering the Gray resignation disclosed through its able political writer, Henning Heldt, that Dr. Gray was one of the great educators and scholars of his day and mentioned in strong words his contribution to education in Florida.

Shiloh Baptist church, Jacksonville, said: "Dr. Gray is one of the most outstanding, capable and honorable educators we have ever had. We respect him, and the leaders of the State are very much disturbed."

Attorneys L. E. Thomas of Miami and J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville when questioned were equally disturbed about the future of higher education for Negroes in Florida, as were others such as Rev. K. D Britt, Jacksonville, Rev. W. R Stephens, of Lakeland and Attorney D. W. Perkins, Jacksonville.

Resignation Is Asked By Irked Board

Educator Opposed Injection Of Race Into Loyalty Oath

(Editor's Note — Several of the facts in this story were obtained thruogh the courtesy of the Associated Negro Press.)

By JAMES N. RHEA

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— Dr. William H. Gray Jr., has resigned the presidency of Florida A. and M. College by request. This action dramatically hurls the color question into the nation's boiling "educational loyalty" pot.

Dr. Gray's resignation was revealed after a closed session of the Florida State Board of Control and the State Board of Education in Tallahassee on July 6.

He was not invited to appear before the boards to answer charges that had been smoldering since he stated his opposition to segregation on a Florida "loyalty" affidavit several weeks ago. Dr. Gray learned about the charges through the daily newspapers.

He denied them all.

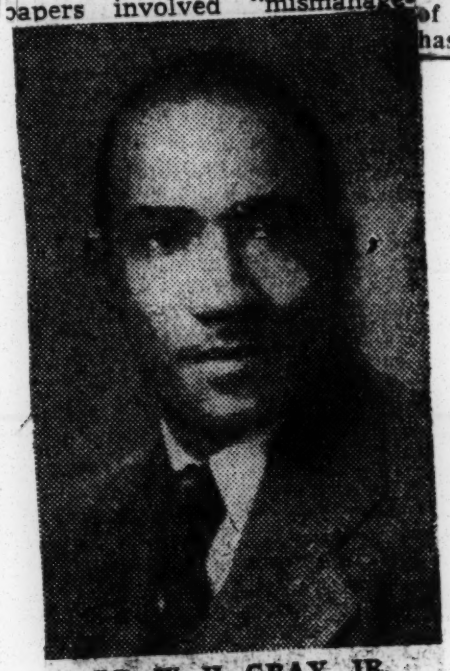
CHARGES REPORTED

According to the newspapers, some of the charges against the educator were: (1) Collecting money from the faculty to support the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;

(2) Spending too much of the institution's funds for public relations matter in the Negro newspapers.

(3) Maintaining a curriculum that was "too abstract," and (4) failure to fire two faculty members who, apparently because of their insistence upon certain rights, had displeased some white persons.

Other somewhat vague "offenses" as reported by the newspapers involved "mismanagement" and "misconduct" in connection with a statement Dr. Gray was said to have made during Florida's latest gubernatorial election.



DR. W. H. GRAY, JR.

HEART OF ISSUE

Although reliable sources said some of these "charges had been accumulating for more than two years, it is apparent that the real heart of the issue beats around the segregation question on the loyalty affidavit and Dr Gray's strong opposition to the regional school plan.

About six weeks ago questionnaires were sent to faculty members of the state's higher institutions of learning, as a phase of the state's campaign against Communism.

Dr. Gray asked the responsible legislative committee to delete this question from the affidavit:

"Have you ever taught or expressed yourself as being against any of the provisions of the race segregation laws of the State of Florida?"

TRUE SIGNIFICANCE

The committee modified the question, but not enough to change its significance. Dr. Gray said that he had "no alternative but to answer as any self-respecting Negro would."

Efferson Named Acting Executive

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — H. M. Efferson, who has been on the Florida A. and M. College faculty for 26 years and who has served as administrative assistant to Dr. Gray, has been named acting president of the institution. Dr. Gray has resigned by request.

Fla. A. & M. Raises $1200 in Beautification Drive

The Afro American Baltimore Md.

TALLAHASSEE — The Florida A. and M. College has begun work on the beautification of a large central area of the campus, making use of funds which were contributed to a special beautification fund by students, faculty, friends of the college and businesses.

This idea had its beginning in April, 1948, upon a suggestion made by B. W. Partridge in a speech before the student assembly.

Oct. 1-8-49

Acting upon this suggestion, a special college committee was appointed, with Dr. C. S. Spellman, as general chairman, directly responsible for all college contributions; and Leo B. Paul and Louie G. Evans, of the maintenance department, responsible for making outside contacts in the interest of the fund.

$1284 Raised in Drive

Beginning its work in April, the Beautification Fund Committee closed out its activities after a five-month drive, which resulted in the raising of $1284.55.

The funds were obtained from groups as follows:

Faculty	$334.80
Individual student contributions	18.00
Student organizations	42.50
Institutional workers	57.55
Friends of the college	180.00
Solicitations from businesses	485.00
Summer School Class, 1948	167.00
	$1284.55

Sat. 1-8-49

Flower Firms Assist

As is indicated from the above summary, businesses made the largest group contributions to the project.

Contributions of the Camilla and Azilia Nurseries do not appear among the amounts listed, but these firms made it possible for the college to obtain all shrubbery to be used in the beautification project at cost and in addition, made an outright donation of a large number of plants for this purpose.

Struck by Co-Operative Spirit Shown at College

Afro American Baltimore Md.

$7,000,000 Budget Support Pledged After Officials Tour Campus, Enjoy Hospitality

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. —For "passing a miracle" in the two hours elapsing from the time he was warned that a Gubernatorial inspection party was to visit A. and M. College until the time the party arrived, last Friday, Dr. William H. Gray Jr., president, won high commendations from Gov. Fuller Warren.

The Governor, in recounting the episode, said he called President Gray at 3 p.m., stating he was giving him a few hours to "tidy up" the campus before the party, which included the State Cabinet and members of the State Board of Control, arrived.

At 5 p.m., the place had been "tied up" to the extent of the planning of a conducted campus tour, the preparation of a chicken dinner for the visitors, the scheduling of a complete musical program and the printing of the menu and the entertainment program in the college printing shop, he reported.

Prexy Asks 7 Millions

The Governor's visit to the campus followed an invitation extended by Dr. Gray while appearing on Wednesday before the Cabinet in defense of budgetary requests for over $7,000,000 in operating and building funds for the next biennuim.

Sat. 1-22-49

Governor Warren after his tour, stated that he had found some of the facilities above his expectations, while the school still faced many serious needs. He praised the new library and dormitories as being representative of the finest in the country.

He emphasized his appreciation for the cleanliness, orderliness and evidences of faculty-student co-operation; and said that he would do all he could to see that the college gets the money it needs to expand.

Following the inspection, which lasted two hours, the Governor and his party, which also included several prominent legislators partook of dinners prepared for them at the college.

Student leaders and faculty groups co-operated and participated in the Governor's tour of the campus.

The ROTC, the musical groups, students of the mechanical art division and students of the home economic division, all assisted, under the direction of Charles Coleman of Lakeland, Fla., president of the Student Council.

$109,000 Laundry For Florida A. & M.

Pittsburg Courier

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Construction work will start next week on a modern laundry costing approximately $109,000 at Florida A. and M. College, according to an announcement made by Dr. William H. Gray Jr., president.

With the construction of the laundry under way, the total figure for capital outlay spent during the past four years now amounts to more than $5,200,000 in a building program on the campus.

Sat. 4-23-49

Health Project at Fla. A. & M. College Officially Started

Pittsburg Courier Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Formal ground-breaking ceremonies for the $2,000,000 hospital, health center and nursing education school were held here last week at the Florida A. and M. College Hospital with Atty. Velma Keen of Tallahassee, who served as chairman of the College Hospital Campaign Fund Committee, and Dr. Eugene Dibble of Tuskegee Hospital giving addresses. Dr. C. C. Long, president of the Clinical Association gave introductory remarks and Dr. U. G. Dailey, chief surgeon of the clinic, Chicago, made timely comments.

Sat. 2-5-49

The program, highlighting the twentieth annual meeting of the Florida A. and M. College Clinical Association was held at the site of the structure with President William H. Gray, general chairman of the campaign committee presiding.

In a background comment Dr. Gray received the progress and inadequacies of the present structure in terms of its service to the State of Florida and South, and set up a protected pattern of usefulness which the new structure would encompass.

In outlining the efforts of the college, general and local committees to create a consciousness of the need for such a health service center and necessary funds for its construction, it was pointed out that Federal, State and city governmental authorities had cooperated wholeheartedly in the project.

FRIENDS THANKED

In addition, special mention was made of the contributions of nationally known public-spirited citizens such as Mrs. Alfred I. Dupont of Nemours, Del.; John H. Phipps of Tallahassee's Radio Station WTAL, city banking institutions, business concerns and the General Education Board.

The structuer which will be erected will serve to raising the health standards of the Negro in the area, provide an accredited training center for ultimately 150 nurses, and many interns, who desire to come into the area, where because of a shortage in the field, they will remain and serve the entire health progress of the South.

In the group assembled were officials of the State of Florida, the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, the Federal Government, Board of Control, Board of Education, Chamber of Commerce, Civic League, the Florida A. and M. Clinical Association, College Administrators, Campaign Committee members who received recognition awards and many friends, as platform guests and an audience of approximately 3,000 students and citizens of Florida.

J. T. Diamond, former secretary to the Board of Control, Edwin White, city treasurer, and Dr. L. H. B. Foote, medical director of the Florida A. and M. College, performed the ground breaking ceremony.

Sat. 2-19-49

Major points that were brought out in the addresses and remarks were as follows:

TO MEET REAL NEED

1. The construction of this facility will meet a dire need in Florida.
2. The getting of this project represents a true example of democracy for both white and Negro races cooperating to get it started.
3. There is a great need for doctors in the South.
4. Better health and better educational opportunities will afford better standards of living for all.
5. Medicine knows no discrimination or segregation.

Florida Check On Teachers' Loyalty Stirs Up Racial Issue

Atlanta Daily World

And Other Schools Questionnaires Sent Out To Famcee

Jan. 5-29-49

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (NNPA) — As the first phase of a check of teachers in the State were sent out to all faculty members of the educational system in search of any non-Communist oath is part of the questionnaire, with faculty members required to have it notarized, but the one question in the form that has aroused most opposition and controversy is that which was worded: "Have you ever taught or expressed views which may have Communist leanings or tendencies?" The race issue in Florida is stirring up the

nd yourself as being against any of the provisions of the race segregation laws of the State of Florida?"

QUESTION MODIFIED

After a group of colored leaders in Florida asked the House Committee to investigate Communistic Activities in State Institutions of Higher Learning whether colored instructor replying "yes" to the question would jeopardize his job, the question was modified by dropping out the words, "or expressed yourself as being." 5-14-49

A supplemental question in the original questionnaire, "Do you otherwise object to or oppose such laws?" was dropped completely.

Fla. A & M Prexy Denies Advising 'No' Answer To Jim Crow Query

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-21-49

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., president of Florida A. & M. college, this week issued a heated denial of a report that he had advised members of his staff to answer 'no' to the question: "Have you ever taught or expressed yourself as being opposed to the segregation laws of the state (Florida)?"

The question is one of a number being submitted to the staffs and faculties of three state-supported schools as a part of communism investigation voted by the state legislature.

Sat. 5-21-49

The question, believed aimed principally at several liberal white educators who have expressed disagreement with the state policy of separate education, nonetheless placed Negroes in a delicate position.

Contrary to earlier reports that sentiment of his staff forced Dr. Gray to change his position, Edwin M. Thorp, school registrar, declared: "He took just the opposite stand, stating that he would definitely sign his own questionnaire against segregation even if it meant giving up his position as president of the college and moving his family back to Philadelphia."

Sat. 5-21-49

Meanwhile, presidents of the state's three public institutions criticized the questionnaire and suggested that it deal more directly with Communism.

Singled out for attack was the segregation question. Dr. Gray said the question was particularly alarming to his faculty, and added, "The question of security strikes them when they have to answer the question of expressing themselves against segregation."

The question was also challenged by members of the FAMC alumni. However, the legislature committee conducting the probe gave assurance that an affirmative answer would not be interpreted as evidence of Communism, nor would it endanger security.

Sat. 5-21-49

U. of F. Glee Club Heard at Famcee

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
May 28-30-49

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Men's Glee Club of the University of Florida appeared in a recital at Florida A. and M. College in Lee Auditorium Friday, under the direction of Joseph Lupkiewicz.

This marked the third annual appearance of the university's glee club here. The Florida A. and M. College choir also sings at the University of Florida each year. The choir recently returned from a tour.

Florida A. & M. Faculty To Blast 'Jim Crow' In Communist Quiz

Chicago Defender
Sat. 5-14-49

TALLAHASSEE — After a long and stormy meeting, the faculty of Florida A & M College here decided to admit having anti-segregation views on the individual questionnaires faculty members of Florida State schools have received from the House Committee to Investigate Communism in the state legislature.

Sat. 5-14-49

The House Committee will ask each dean, department head, professor and instructor of Florida A & M College for Negroes, the University of Florida, and Florida State university whether they have ever "expressed themselves as being against any Florida racial segregation laws."

The Defender learned from reliable sources that the new rider concerning segregation accepted by the House Committee is believed to be aimed at several white faculty members of the University of Florida in Gainesville who have secretly aided Negroes in filing applications for admission to the university.

Dr. William H. Gray, president of Florida A & M, at a faculty meeting Thursday, reportedly expressed himself as believing the staff should sign the questionnaire in favor of segregation. He was violently overruled by the faculty, including those who usually support his policies.

The faculty raised these salient points: Sat. 5-14-49

1. The constitutionality of such a questionnaire.

2. The national implications if the staff signs favoring segregation laws, especially in view of Sen. Claude Pepper's (D., Fla.) stand on civil rights.

3. The possibility that University of Florida faculty may state that they favor integrated education in Florida.

4. The propaganda value for Dixiecrats if an all Negro college staff declared itself in favor of segregated education.

5. The affect upon disbursement of funds if the Federal bill for aid to education is passed.

6. The expense of a dual educational system.

Randolph Edmonds Little Th. Leader, Wins Urban League Recognition Certificate

Chicago Defender
Sat. 5-21-49

BY RAMONA LOWE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Randolph Edmonds, head of the Department of Drama at Florida A. & M. College, was recently given a Certificate of Recognition by the National Urban League for his outstanding achievements in the field of drama and for organizing the first Institute of Creative and Practical Arts.

Edmonds, who came to A. & M. two years ago from Dillard University, was proud of the award but was equally proud of the fact that he had just sent the manuscript of his book, "The Negro in the Western World Theatre," off to the publishers. The award and the book climax 21 years in the little theatre movement for Edmonds.

"There were two general programs initiated when the little theatre movement started in the twenties," Edmonds explained. "One was the individualistic effort characterized by the Howard Player under Locke and Gregory at Howard University, and the other Dr. DuBois sponsored in the Krigwa movement."

Edmonds early saw the importance of the organized effort and in 1930, while teaching at Morgan College, organized the Negro Intercollegiate Drama Association and in 1935, the Southern Association of Drama and Speech and Arts.

"The college has become the center conscious, although the hardest job was to sell the colleges. Now they have drama departments and trained directors, and instead of asking the English teacher to direct plays they are more apt to ask the drama teacher to teach English.

"Drama is, after all, an education as well as being art and entertainment. And when you teach it, you can teach any of the values that music, literature, dancing, painting, sculpture, architecture, flora-le arts, interior decoration, you teach in any subject. Students culture, needle learning to fight a stage, for example, learn a great deal about the art physics of light. In studying a script, they can learn history, philosophy, sociology and English.

"It isn't necessary any longer to go to white schools to get the best training as many Negro colleges have on their staffs trained dramatic people," Edmonds pointed out. Last year at SADSA's 12th annual conference and festival, former students of Edmonds, heading speech and drama departments in the South, presented a festival of his plays. They included three one-acters, "Gangsters Over Harlem" and "Natural Turner." A three-act drama, "Earth and Stars," and the premiere of "Prometheus and the Atom," were the first time in theatrical history that there also presented. This was the first was a festival of plays by a Negro playwright.

The former students included Dr. Thomas A. Posey, director of drama at Tennessee State College; Norma Hull Negro Theatre," "The Land of Cotton and Other Plays."

Joseph Adkins, director at Fort Valley State

Edmonds organized ...stitute of creative and ...s for Negroes in the ...High school and col... attended the insti... covered art, drama, ...ture, dancing, flora... arts, interior dec... Playmakers Guild directs and which ...ds of drama students, has ...ays from Miami to At... They have appeared ...nd Montgomery, Ala., ...Moultrie, Ga., Alexan... ...landville, La., as well ...Florida. A few weeks ...of the Guild traveled ...DSA conference at ...a., to give a one-act ...

they had an unpre... ...gement at the Uni... ...iami when they pre... ...gram of one-act plays. ...first time a Negro ...en invited to play at ...y.

...graduated from Ober... ...and Columbia Univer... ...died at Yale U... ...study of the theatre ...Ireland, Scotland and ...is author of "Shades

Dr. Gray: Troubled in Tallahassee

Gray Case

Dr. William Gray Jr., a soft-spoken, Southern-born Negro, once told reporters that he obtained funds for Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he was president, by "old-fashioned begging."

His "begging" paid off well for the 62-year-old Negro university. In the five years after he took office, he solicited enough funds to build a $2,000,000 hospital and training center, raised his teachers' salaries, and collected $80,000 toward improving the ramshackle dormitories, erecting a new science building, and enlarging the skimpy herd of milk cows in the agricultural school dairy.

But his tactics angered one faction of the alumni, who called him a "white man's Negro," and last week Dr. Gray was out of a job while Tallahassee buzzed with scandalous rumors. This week the alumni association promised a full-scale investigation of his administration. 8-1-49

On July 7 Dr. Gray resigned. On July 9 The Tampa Tribune broke out a front-page story saying it had learned that Gray quit in the face of 53 charges, ranging from the misuse of funds to the seduction of a coed. The paper did not name the source of the charges. But no official charges were made against Dr. Gray, and all state officers connected with the case stubbornly refused to comment beyond the fact that he had resigned. Dr. Gray, however, issued a statement saying he had resigned to reduce "factionalism" at the school and added: "I have not been guilty of any misconduct or dishonesty." He refused to reveal his plans, but students, who had staged a rally asking him to stay at the school, heard that he would enter the ministry.

Reason For Resignation Not Revealed

Appropriations Show Great Increase Under Administration

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TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (SNS) — Dr. William H. Gray resigned as president of Florida A. and M. College Thursday July 7 after a meeting of the State Board of Control and Board of Education.

H. M. Efferson, a member of the faculty, was named acting president. The new acting president is a 1922 graduate of Atlanta University with an A. B. degree and received the masters' degree from Columbia University in 1928.

Dr. Gray's resignation became effective immediately and caused widespread speculation all over the State of Florida. It is believed that Dr. Gray refused to emphatically endorse the principles of segregation and this coupled with a recent investigation of the college for Communism is believed to have forced the resignation.

The action of the state agencies ended a stormy career for Dr. Gray at Florida A. and M. The retiring president had projected the institution into the limelight as one of the most progressive state-supported institutions in the Deep South.

STATE AWE-STRICKEN

The State of Florida was awe-stricken when newspaper and radio announced that the dynamic young president had quit. The action followed a secret meeting of the two agencies which lasted several hours.

Dr. Gray's resignation came after five years at the famed Florida Institution. During his tenture appropriations had been increased from $200,000 to $1,600,000.

Enrollment at the college had been doubled and salaries equalized with those in other state universities.

Dr. Gray only recently launched a $5,300,000 building program which would put the institution on par with other Southern collegiate institutions.

The reason for Dr. Gray's resignation was not made known. However, it is known that teachers at the college recently signed a statement opposing segregation in the state university.

The Florida Legislature is reported to have recently conducted an investigation against Communism at Florida A. and M.

Dr Gray's resignation was made effective immediately after the Board of Control and the State Board of Education met Thursday, July 7 to request the president's resignation.

The Atlanta Daily World learned exclusively that certain citizens of Tallahassee had demanded Dr. Gray's resignation and warned him to leave town immediately.

Florida A and M College students were stunned by the announcement of President Gray's resignation. Thursday night they gathered around his home and in song and speeches affirmed their loyalty to him and his administration.

It is believed that Gov. Fuller Warren had accused Dr. Gray of "political activities" during the recent gubernatorial campaign.

Dr. Gray was one of the foremost advocates of the regional education plan, but had sought guarantees that it be launched without discrimination. When the Regional Council for Education met in Savannah, Ga., several months ago Dr. Gray insisted that his endorsement of the plan did not mean that he was advocating racial segregation.

The resignation of the Florida educator brings to a close a stormy career in Florida education and politics.

Dr. Gray did not disclose his plans for the future. Neither was there any official reason given by the Florida State Board of Control and the Education Board for his resignation.

Mary Bethune 'Pained' By Gray Affair

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Declaring that "To try to kill leaders in a day like this is a dangerous thing," Mary McLeod Bethune recently voiced a vote of confidence for Dr. William H. Gray who was forced from his post as president of Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee.

In a letter to the press she stated, "It pains me beyond expression to note the reasons as given by his accusers, and the manner in which his resignation was given...In my humble opinion, Dr. William H. Gray has done an unusual, outstanding job in the promotion of the program of education for the Florida A. and M. college and the state of Florida at large." 8-20-49

Mrs. Bethune further stated she has yet to see reasons for the way in which he was treated considering "none of us are perfect."

She concluded, "I want, again ...to have the people of Florida and the people of the nation, the Governor of Florida and the Board of Control of Florida, to know that William H. Gray has my vote of confidence in the work that he has done ..We are with you, Dr. Gray."

Action Ends Five Years Of Service

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — In an atmosphere heavily charged with rumors, Dr. William H. Gray resigned last Thursday as president of Florida A and M College here.

The resignation was announced at the conclusion of a conference of several hours between Dr. Gray and the State Board of Control. He had headed the institution for five years, succeeding the late president J. R. E. Lee, St.

H. Manning Efferson, who has served at the college for 25 years, was named acting president. He will serve in the position until elevated to the presidency or a successor is appointed.

Dr. Gray's Statement

Reached in Albany, Ga., after leaving the campus here Sunday, Dr. Gray declared:

"I am sure the many hundreds of fine Negro and white leaders with whom I have worked during my years of service to the state of Florida and the 5,000 or more students who have been under my guidance will testify to my integrity and character.

"I have not been guilty of any misconduct or dishonesty in administrating the affairs of the college."

J. Thomas Gurney, chairman of the Board of Control, in a statement last Thursday, stated Dr. Gray had submitted his resignation July 1. He continued:

"After full discussion in which members of the State Board of Education participated, it was decided to accept Gray's resignation, effective immediately."

Dr. Gray, young and regarded as a brilliant educational administrator, is generally credited with having advanced the institution physically and academically.

Opposed Segregated Education

The school and Dr. Gray were cleared of any suspicion of communism following a recent probe.

However, strong stand taken by Dr. Gray and the faculty against segregated education, which investigators found offended many state officials is believed to be the crux of the situation.

Dr. Gray is known to have been criticized for allowing the NAACP to conduct campaigns among students and teachers. His opposition to the regional

Hurled At Gray

(Special to The Courier)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Following charges on the floor of the State House of

College Scandal Charges

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Dr. Gray stated Sunday that he had no immediate plans for the future.

A school official admitted a shortage in funds appropriated

Friends of the former college president declared the charges were unfounded.

charges. 9-17-49

State Attorney W. D. Hopkins said that he was studying the charges to determine if such grounds exist in surrounding the scandal that resulted in Dr. Gray's resignation.

"Immorality, deceit, lying and financial irregularities and shortages" were among the allegations made by Representative Patton on the floor of the Legislature as the result of a one-man investigation conducted by himself, he said, at the behest of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The legislator made ten specific charges against Dr. Gray, who gave as his personal reasons for resigning, "factionalism" in the college and his desire to work in another field.

Patton's charges even stated that Dr. Gray had been guilty of financial irregularities at Florida Normal and Industrial College, St. Augustine, where he served as president before coming to Florida A. and M. College.

At Jacksonville Edward D. Solomon, editor of the Florida Baptist Witness, said that Dr. Gray had been a good administrator when he was president of Florida Normal, thereby denying a report from Tallahassee which stated that Dr. Gray had been accused of financial irregularities while he was head of that institution.

threats of the Ku Klux Klan had been directed at him, demanding that he go immediately.

Among other charges made were those implying that Dr. Gary had so upset financial control at the institution that "an accurate accounting is impossible." It is said that a shortage of $16,000 in extension funds was uncovered and that the school cafeteria operated at a deficit of $50,000 per month at the expense of other funds.

OTHER CHARGES

Other accusations were that:

1—Gray kept girl friends and favorite students on the school payroll.

2—Gray did nothing to discipline an instructor who was found in bed with a girl student and that he later raised the teacher's salary.

3—He had five new tires, paid for by the state, put on his personal car.

4—Gray spent $10,000 on advertising in Negro publications, two thirds of it featuring himself.

5—He extended favors to white persons from whom he wanted help. Patton said Gray reported in chapel once that he "had two white men in the state who shut up any little fellows."

6—He issued orders that no Negro on the campus should talk to white people because he knew best how to handle them and that he could "buy" any Negro in the state.

7—He said running a school was "50 per cent bull, 40 per cent pull and 10 per cent education."

8—He assessed each faculty member $1 to fight the state educational program while pretending to support it.

9—He allowed a woman faculty member to run a night club where liquor reportedly was sold to students and where Gray was said to have been a frequent visitor.

Patton said also that there was "some" indication that college credits were sold to students.

The acting president of the college confirmed that the school's maintenance director and his assistant had been asked to resign.

However, acting president H. Manning Efferson declined to reveal why Maintenance Director Leo B. Paul and assistant L. G. Evans were asked to leave the school.

Efferson also disclosed that nine teachers had resigned since Gray left as president.

$7,000 CLASSIC DEFICIT

Another solon, J. W. Henderson, reported a $7,000 deficit from the result of the 1947 Orange Blossom football classic that drew a record 17,000 persons for Negro colleges in the South.

Dr. Gray left Florida A. and M. College July 7 in a storm of criticism and flying accusations which brought investigations, the results of which caused him to leave the school almost immediately. It was even rumored that they have been living since last September with relatives.

Their need of a home for themselves has been dire. The Courier reported this need and launched a campaign to build a home for the family. The home is almost completed, thanks to the contributions of hundreds of people throughout the world.

The most immediate need is for furnishings for the home. All the earlier contributions have been spent in building the home. Additional funds are needed to furnish the home. Then the job will have been accomplished. Won't you help right now, Today? Send your cash, money order or check to The Nixon Fund, Pittsburgh Courier, 2628 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

The board of control declined to comment on the matter. However, one source, who asked that his name not be used, said the board was continuing an investigation of the charges.

Efferson said he believed "some of the teachers would have quit without anything happening." But he said resignations still were being submitted and that some classes might be without teachers when school opens Sept. 20.

Patton commended Gov. Fuller Warren, the Attorney General and the board of control—supervising agency for state-supported colleges—for their aid in the investigation.

He said Warren assigned a special investigator and the Attorney General had made one of his assistants available as special counsel.

In reply to questions from the floor, Patton said the irregularities at A. and M. began before the Warren administration, which took office last January.

Reveal Background Of Dr. Gray's Resignation

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (ANP) — President William H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College has tendered a formal resignation from his post and the board of control has accepted his resignation. This terse announcement Friday night, made over the radio, stunned educational circles in the state of Florida and brought immediate repercussions in every land grant or state operated school in the South.

A formal demand in a questionnaire sent out by the state legislature for a statement as to his stand on segregation is said to have precipitated Gray's resignation which came after a six hour session of the white board of control of state colleges.

Dr. Gray, whose record as president of Florida A. and M., has attracted the attention of educators the nation over because of the remarkable growth and development of the school under his leadership, could not be reached for comment until midnight. Then with tear stained students and faculty members about him asking why, the youthful president said:

"I have done what I sincerely feel is best for our school." Then Dr. Gray continued, "There comes a time when one is required to take a stand in the matters of segregation and discrimination. It has been required of me as president of this institution to answer that questionnaire which was sent out by a committee from the state legislature.

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

"Ninety-seven per cent of your faculty voted against discrimination and segregation in any form in education." President Gray said "but I regret to say that three per cent or 10 members of our faculty to be exact, voted for segregation and discrimination as their choice.

"Mr. H. Manning Epperson who has been director of workshops, has been named acting president. He was among the 97 per cent who had the courage to stand up and vote their convictions. Follow him and make him a successful president. I thank you for your support and for this expression of confidence and loyalty."

The local, rebel white element won a victory in forcing Dr. Gray's resignation. Asserting that he was too independent, the legislature was persuaded to institute a loyalty investigation of the president and faculty of the school. The Klan, which in Florida is composed of the lowest section of the poor whites, entered the situation and sent several threatening notes.

RESENT GOOD SALARIES

There are a number of incidents which fomented the trouble. Some of the state officials are said to have become incensed because Dr Gray refused to request Florida A and M. students, who are suing to enter the University of Florida, to drop their legal action. Moreover it is known that officials and community folk were not pleased with Gray's constant efforts to bring about equalization of salaries. It is said that some of the low salaried clerks at the state house who make up the salary checks are incensed at having to prepare pay of 5,000 and $6,000 a year for Negro professors.

Another item is an incident involving the white students from the nearby Florida State school for whites. There is a little dine and dance place just off the campus in the suburbs. Students from both schools have been known to frequent the place and socialize there dancing on the floor at the same time.

This reached the ears of authorities of both schools as well as the townsfolk. Both the colored and white school heads admonished their students against breaking the law through such gatherings. The Ku Klux Klan contacted Dr. Gray and warned him that his personal safety and that of his little girl, 10, and boy, eight, would be endangered if such practices were not stopped.

TITLE "MRS" CAUSES TROUBLE

Still another incident concerned one of the women teachers at the school who became involved with one of the department stores downtown in Tallahassee. The teacher made a purchase and gave her name as Mrs. "John Doe." The white proprietress said she would not use the word Mrs., and when asked why is alleged to have said:

"You girls out there at the college are all n—rs to me so I won't write Mrs."

The colored teacher "spoke her mind" to the white woman who threatened to report her to the president. The teacher invited her to call Dr. Gray, saying he would stand by her.

The Klan got in touch with Gray again and ordered him to fire the teacher in question. The store supposedly lost all of the trade from the teachers and students of Florida A. and M. because of the incident. They threatened suit and still the teacher was not fired. Accounts were closed at the store, letters of protest were written and the proprietress called on President Gray. Still the teacher was not discharged.

H. Manning Efferson who becomes acting president and Dean Spellman of the college of liberal arts, said their reactions added up to being totally shocked and surprised. They said that they knew Dr. Gray had been making a hard fight for appropriations and progress for the school but never dreamed he would resign after he had accomplished so much.

MADE GREAT RECORD

In five years, Dr. Gray has built Diamond hall, freshman and junior halls for women, a library, a central heating plant, a laundry building. Just last week he announced an appropriation of $100,000 for a recreation center and swimming pool.

"Of course the new hospital which is now under construction," said Dr. Leonard Foote, medical director, "will be the pride of the South and Dr. Gray's zeal and work are totally responsible for it."

The school has 15 Ph. D's in regular session and 22 on the summer school faculty. The number of teachers and students have increased tremendously, the latter numbering about 2,000.

Formerly the top salary for teachers was $200 per month. A Florida governor refused to give Dr. Gray's predecessor as president, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, a salary of $5,000, saying no Negro was worth $5,000 a year. Today professors are drawing $5,000 and $6,000 a year.

increased from $200,000 to more than $2,000,000.

Just how far Florida's reprisals will be followed in other states is not known but college circles are waiting further developments.

The annual operating budget has been

14e(1) 1949

Florida A.& M.College
Acting-President, H.M. Efferson

Florida A. And M. New President

To the new, Acting President, H. M. Efferson, of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, we extend our best wishes for a successful and peaceful administrative career.

Mr. Efferson succeeds to the presidency Dr. William H. Gray, whom the Nation had come to look upon as a splendid personality, a great builder, a pioneer among the Land-Grant college presidents and a promising educator.

Of Dr. Gray's resignation we know little. We shall probably never know the full story behind it. It appears that the Board of Control has refrained from going into details as to the reasons underlying Dr. Gray's sudden resignation, and that Dr. Gray himself prefers not to enter into a public discussion of it. Perhaps that is best for all concerned and that no good point can be served by such a discussion, since Dr. Gray has steadfastly refused to reconsider returning to the post. Memphis, Tenn. Tribune

Suffice it to say, that few presidents in recent history accomplished so much in so short a time as Dr. Gray was able to achieve. He, unlike too many of our other college presidents, wanted high salaries for his teachers, thus affording the best instructors for the Negro boys and girls. He instituted a building and expansion program at the school which was unsurpassed by any other state college in the South for Negroes. And he not only sought to maintain the laudable pace set by his predecessor, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, but greatly enlarged upon that program. Tenn. 7-19-49

The hint of factionalism within the college family, we hope, is not true. Negroes in our private colleges as well as our tax-supported institutions, face a golden era of opportunity for growth and leadership. The long and bitter uphill fight which The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has waged in the courts of the land to bring about equality of educational opportunities is beginning to bear fruit. Already, teachers in our state supported colleges are beginning to taste of the fruits of that victory, which is far from complete.

Accordingly, it would be the sheerest folly for our educators in this crucial time, to turn upon each other with factionalism and thus allow the ranks to be broken. That to us, is carrying factional differences too far.

Let us hope that the rumor is wholly baseless and that a clear road for solid achievement lies ahead for Dr. Efferson, the new president. Negroes are not getting their share of public funds, either in the schools of higher learning nor in the common schools. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, joined by the Negro Press, is asking that the states grant this basic constitutional equality. Fighting among ourselves will greatly retard that fight.

6 Academic, Pre-Medical Students Plan Careers

2 of Their Uncles Among Foreign Alumni; Struggle Against British Rule Revealed

By JOE MAXWELL

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Six students from West Africa, two of whose uncles graduated from the institution, are taking academic and pre-medical courses at Johnson C. Smith University here.

They are Emmanuel K. T. Sedah, Stephen K. Kwasikpwi, E. T. Hushie-Sikanartey, Goodwill E. Fiawoo and Alfred Nkansa Yeboa from the Gold Coast; and Stephen O. Fagbewesa from Nigeria.

Home Courses Limited

All completed studies in their native lands on the junior college level, the best they could obtain.

An uncle of Mr. Hushie-Sikanartey, the Rev. I. D. Osabutey, graduated in the Class of 1934; and the uncle of Mr. Fiawoo, the Rev. F. K. Fiawoo, is also an alumnus.

Class Struggle Cited

Mr. Sikanartey, spokesman for the group, explained the economic and social life of the Gold Coast with his colleagues collaborating on what he said.

They pointed out that, like in the United States, wealth is the factor which determines class; that railways, electric power companies and bus lines are socialized; and that socialized medicine in the Gold Coast would be complicated, although Government doctors are in the majority.

They emphasized that the political uneasiness in the Gold Coast over certain clauses of the new constitution to replace one fathered by Governor Burns is, in reality, a class struggle between natives and Europeans.

Tells of JC Baptism

None of the physicians in the Gold Coast were trained in the United States, but some natives now studying at various medical centers in this country plan to return to their homes after graduation.

Two of the African students, Yeboa and Sikanartey, said they received their first taste of segregation when they reached Washington, D.C., after arriving NYC by plane from the Gold Coast.

The others made the trip by ship paying approximately $270 for a ticket.

Daily World

LIKES AMERICAN CULTURE

American culture has much appeal, says Miss Wedesda Jones of Robertsport, Cape Mount county, Liberia, West Africa, a student at Jackson College in Jackson, Miss. Miss Jones is a senior teacher on leave from the Bromley Mission school in St. Paul River, Liberia. She is the daughter of Brig. Gen. J. A. H. Jones, president pro-tempore of the Liberia senate and an officer of the army.—(ANP).

All Calm Again Among Striking State Students

Striking Fort Valley State College students were back in their classes Thursday, in obedience to a presidential directive, issued late Wednesday afternoon.

The crisis which was precipitated by the suspension of two members of the senior class for the remainder of the current quarter. The two seniors, Miss Luvenia Etchison, of Monroe, Ga., and Miss Luna Harris, of Crawfordville, Ga., were charged with violation of a regulation forbidding female students to leave the campus without permission. The pair admitted their guilt, the president said.

Following a series of faculty and committee conferences immediately after Wednesday afternoon's walkout of students, Dr. C. V. Troup, the president, issued an order providing immediate suspension of any student failing to return to his classes Thursday morning.

In a long distance conversation with the Atlanta Daily World representative following the close of classes Thursday afternoon, Pres. Troup reported that all was calm among the students and that teachers reported attendance at classes the highest peak for the entire quarter." No class cuts were recorded under the order for Thursday and today.

52 Suspended For Strike At School

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—Fifty-two students were indefinitely suspended by Dr. G. V. Troup, president of Ft. Valley State College for participating in a student strike on the campus.

The strike occured as a protest over the discipline of suspension meted out to two girl students who left the campus on Sunday afternoon without official permission. Student representatives staged the strike after the faculty disciplinary committee, composed of 6 teachers and 2 students, refused to reconsider the suspension of the two girls.

Suspend School's Striking Students

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—President C. V. Troupe last week revealed that fifty-one students had been given indefinite suspensions from Fort Valley State College. The students reportedly refused to comply with the president's order to return to classes or go home.

Fort Valley students had been involved in a strike over the suspension of two senior students for violation of a regulation forbidding female students to leave the campus without permission.

The committee on discipline ordered the suspended seniors, Misses Luvenia Etchison of Monroe and Luna Harris of Crawfordville, home for the remainder of the current term.

Students Strike At Fort Valley

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—Fort Valley State College students participated in a strike last week as the result of suspension of two seniors.

According to officials, Miss Luvenia Etchison of Monroe, Ga., and Miss Luna Harris of Crawfordville, Ga., were ordered home for the remainder of the quarter for violation of a regulation forbidding female students to leave the campus without permission.

Dr. C. V. Troup, president of the college, said senior students thought the suspension was too severe and voted to stay away from classes until the Discipline Committee rescinded its action.

State Gives Fort Valley New Name

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Fort Valley State College by legislative enactment, has become officially the Land Grant College for Negroes in the state of Georgia. At the recent session of the Georgia Assembly a bill was passed by both houses and signed by Governor Talmadge naming Fort Valley State College as the Land Grant College.

The board of regents of the university system of Georgia had previously designated Fort Valley State as the Land Grant College beginning with the school term 1948-1949.

The department of agriculture at Fort Valley State College has enlarged its teaching staff and made extensive improvements and additions to the buildings and equipment of the department. This is necessary in order to take over the entire teaching program for the state of Georgia among colored persons.

51 Striking Co-eds Out At Fort Valley State College

Suspension Of Two Seniors Touches Off General Strike

Fifty-one students were given indefinite suspensions from the Fort Valley State college Monday, as a result of their refusal to comply with a presidential order to return to their classes by Thursday morning or go home.

The president's order followed a general strike of the entire student body last Wednesday afternoon precipitated over the suspension of two seniors for violation of a regulation forbidding female students to leave the campus without permission.

The suspended students, Miss Luvenia Etchison, of Monroe, Ga., and Miss Luna Harris, of Crawfordville, Ga., were ordered home for the remainder of the current quarter by action of the Committee on Discipline.

Following as series of faculty conferences late Wednesday, President Troup, in conversation with an Atlanta World conversation with an Atlanta World Representative, gave this version of the protesting students:

"Miss Etchison and Miss Harris, both seniors, were suspended by vote of the Committee on Discipline for violation of a regulation forbidding female students to leave the campus without permission.

PROTEST PUNISHMENT

"Members of the senior class" continued President Troup, "felt that the punishment was too severe, and following a meeting of the student body, it was decided that they would remain from their classes until the committee rescinded its action. However, several students attended their classes this afternoon, while others remained away."

In a subsequent telephone conversation with a World representative last Thursday afternoon, President Troup reported that students had returned to their classes and that teachers reported the "best attendance record for the entire quarter."

However, he explained, some of the 51 suspended students were found to have been "helping to either promote the strike or had disregarded the order to return to classes." In a few cases, said President Troup, on Monday, some of the students were guilty on both counts.

All of the suspended students will have the privilege of re-applying for admission. But none will be readmitted before the Summer Quarter, the president told the Atlanta Daily World.

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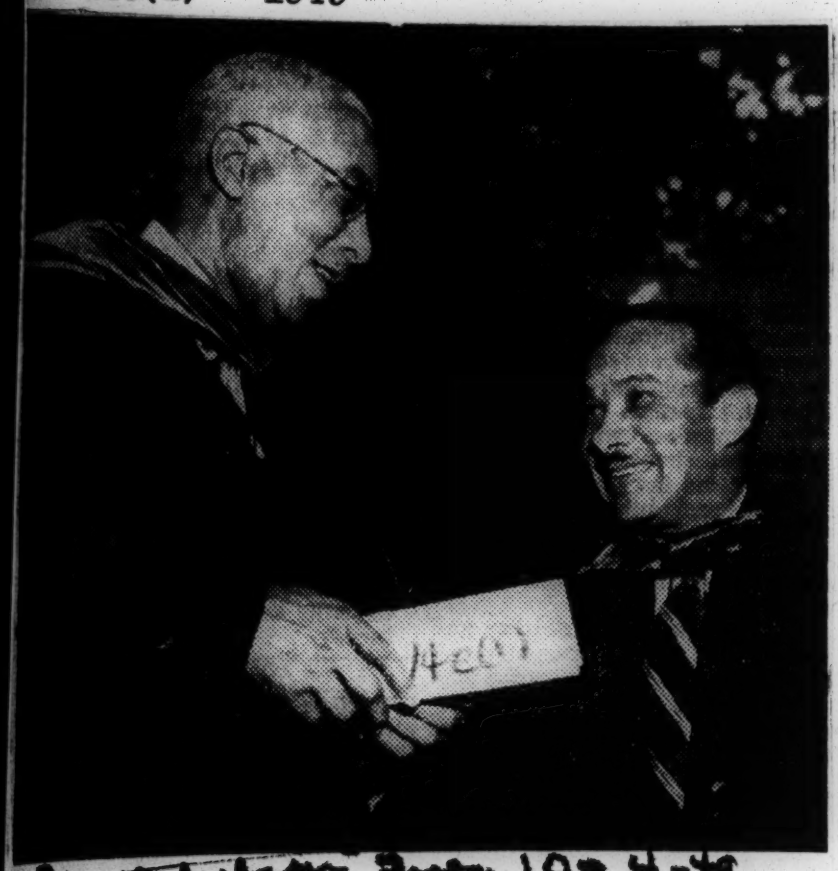
Gammon Theological Seminary



Constitution Staff Photo—Floyd Jillson

NEW GAMMON PRESIDENT — Bishop John W. E. Bowen, of the Atlanta Coast Area, Methodist Churches, yesterday paused to congratulate the new President of Gammon Theological Seminary, Dr. Harry V. Richardson, while presiding over the inaugural ceremony.

Discrimination a Target Of Church, Bishop Says

By CLARK HOWELL, JR.

Bishop B. Bromley Oxnam, of the New York Methodist Church, yesterday called for a general facing of facts regarding racial inequalities and injustices in New York City and in Atlanta.

He was speaking at the inaugural ceremonies on the grounds of the Gammon Theological Seminary, charging Gammon's new President, Harry V. Richardson, with his duties and responsibilities as head of the Atlanta Negro Theological Seminary.

His charge to Richardson was both tactful and sincere. It was a charge the deep South would listen to more receptively for he said: "We say we don't have racial segregation, discrimination, and other injustices in the North, but we do. We have our riots and we know it. I speak as one who has come from sinning and I am not casting stones elsewhere.

"If we are to maintain freedom and justice we have got to do more than enunciate an accasional platitude of brotherhood," the Bishop said.

"These conditions of inequality and injustice must be faced by men who move out to establish the kind of society demanded by Jesus of Nazareth."

Oxnam charged further that class, race, nation are concepts too small to unite men. He called for a larger concept. "We must be as one family because all men are brothers whether they like it or not—and the Church has got to end this business of injustice and discrimination."

Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Atlanta area Methodist Church, introduced Oxman as "a wise and courageous crusader of Christ."

In response to the charge by Bishop Oxnam, President Richardson said the principal of love, "trite as it may sound, is the answer to man's physical and spiritual salvation in the confusion and explosiveness of these trying times.

"We must finally come to realize that man has to have God, not that God has to have man. God has rigid laws which man must discover and abide by," he continued.

"Our hope," he said, "is in two facts. First in a revitalized religion that can speak deeply to the hearts of troubled men, a religion that can point out the way of salvation in terms that modern men can comprehend.

"Our hope lies secondly in men consecrated and equipped to lead their brethren into the better life. The times are calling for spiritual engineers, men who comprehend the sources of human weakness, men prepared for the reconstruction of society along godly lines. It is to the hard task of human reconstruction that we dedicate our hearts and our energies."

Bishop John W. E. Bowen, of the Atlantic Coast Area, Methodist Church, presided over the ceremonies and the Clark College Philharmonic Society sang the anthem, "Almighty God Our Father," and the Atlanta Spelman-Morehouse Chorus sang "Beautiful Saviour." "A mighty Fortress Is Our God" was sung by the Gammon Men's Chorus.

Gammon Opens With Largest Enrollment

Gammon Theological Seminary opened its 65th year of operation on Wednesday with the largest increase in enrolment ever to be recorded in its history. Prof Grant S. Shockley, a new member of the faculty, conducted the initial chapel program and presented Dr. Harry V. Richardson, the president, who extended words of welcome to the new students.

Dr. Richardson, who is to be inaugurated as the Seminary's tenth president on Monday, October 3, told the new students that "the day is not far off when people will realize that if training and ability are needed to work on the body, they are also needed to work on the soul. When that day comes," continued the president, "the ministry will have standards of preparation and performance like all other professions. But he says, "until that day comes, each minister must set for himself the level on which his ministry shall be effective more."

In coming to a recognized Seminary like, Gammon, the students were told, "you are taking the first step toward the highest type of ministry of which you are capable."

Referring to the 100 per cent jump in enrollment for entering students, Dr. Richardson told the class, "this is especially significant in view of the fact that our standards have been raised and now only college graduates are accepted at the Seminary.

The Seminary chapel, where these initial services took place, like other buildings on the campus, has been recently motivated and beautified. During the Summer, the Seminary's dining hall was completely redecorated and modernized. The library has not only been renovated, but a large Study Room for graduate study and research has been added. And these are but part of the improvements that have come to Gammon in the year that Dr. Richardson has been president.

NEGRO SEMINARY TO INAUGURATE NEW HEAD

Richardson Gammon's 10th President

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, distinguished New York prelate, will deliver the charge to Dr. Harry V. Richardson, new president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, at inaugural ceremonies at the Seminary Monday, Oct. 3.

The inauguration, Seminary spokesmen declared, will mark the beginning of a new administration under Negro leadership. Since its founding in 1883, Gammon has had 10 presidents, four of them Negro and white religious and educational leaders from many sections of the country will be present for the ceremonies which are inaugurating Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Atlanta area, will preside. Other platform guests and speakers will include: Dr. H. B. Trimble, Dean of Candler School of Theology, Emory University, and Chairman of Gammon's Trustee Board; Bishop R. E. Jones (Gammon, class of '97); Pres. F. D. Patterson, of 1882, when Bishop Henry W. Warren opened his church's first education Institute; the Rev. H. H. Dubra, president of his headquarters in Atlanta, that and religious center at Newnan. Seeds for the Seminary were sown in 1866, when the Rev. George Standing, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Freedman's Aid Society, This pioneer's early reports disclosed that of 250 day school and 700 Sunday school students, only two could read. It was not until modest Negro ministers' training course begun.

Officers of the Freedman's Aid Society purchased 500 acres of land in the suburbs of Atlanta for the use of Clark University. The Rev. E. H. Gammon, a Methodist minister from Illinois who had been written in its motto lines by John Greenleaf Whittier, wealthy through the manufacturing of harvesting machinery, agreed with Bishop Warren on the Truth, be ever unese our own; Light to see Truth, Freedom to make it known; Our work God's will, our wills His will alone."

At 10 a. m. seminar on "The Needs of Present-Day Theological Education" will precede the inauguration, with Prof. William Ernest Hocking, of Harvard University, and Dean J. Neal Hughley, of North Carolina State College at Durham, leading the discussion.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, will be principal speaker at a luncheon honoring visitors and delegates. Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, a Gammon alumnus, will preside during inauguration ceremonies beginning at 2:30 p. m. on the Seminary's library lawn.

Choral groups from Morehouse, Spelman and Clark Colleges will present a musical program.

Gammon Theological Seminary has as its motto lines written in 1889 by John Greenleaf Whittier, especially for the dedication of the school's library:

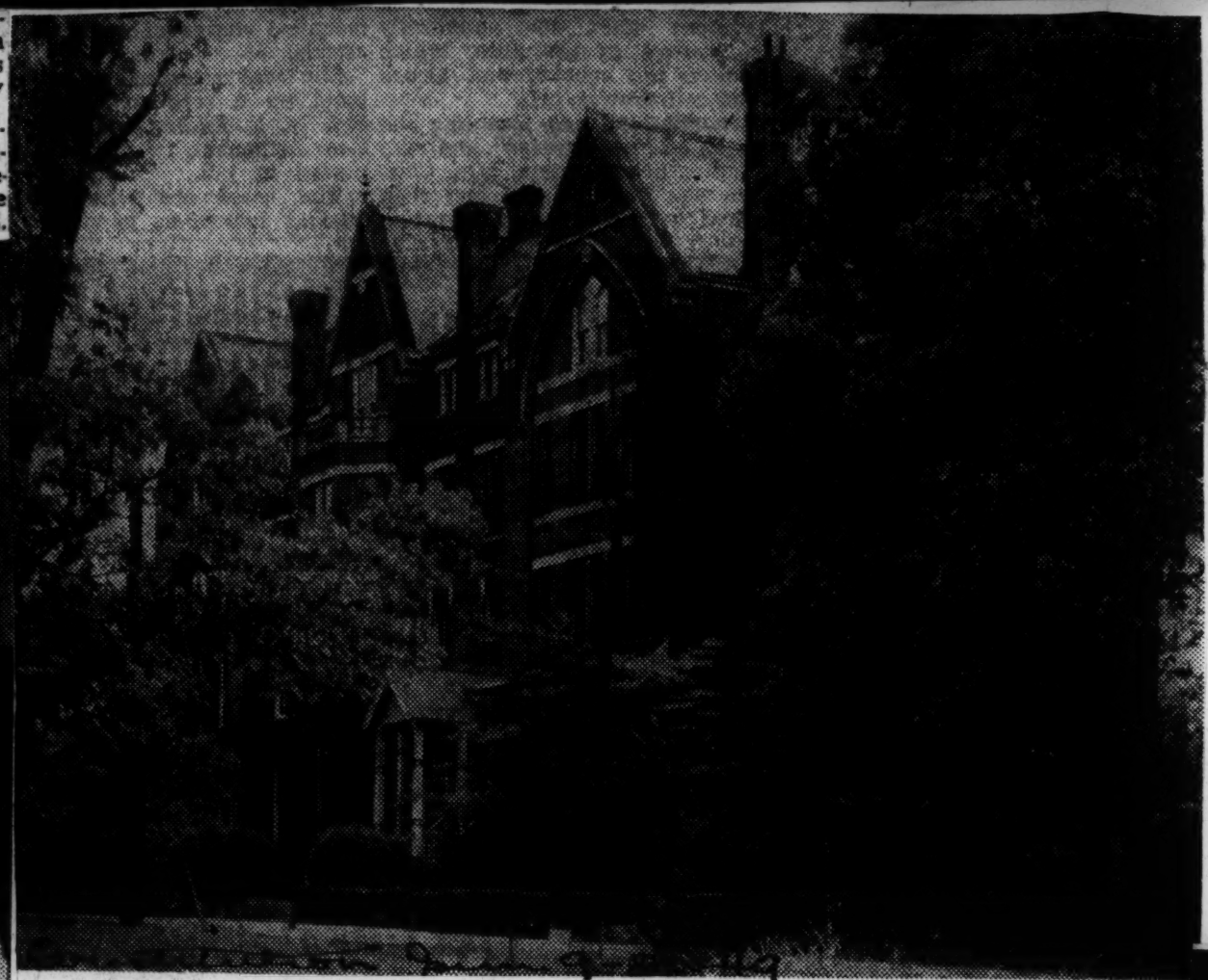
ed for trained religious leadership among Negroes. He gave a half million dollars for buildings and endowment of the seminary bearing his name.

In 1886, Bishop Atticus G. Haygood delivered the address formally opening the Seminiary. Subsequent speakers were to include Booker T. Washington, Frances E. Willard, Elbert Hubbard, and religious leaders of the nation.

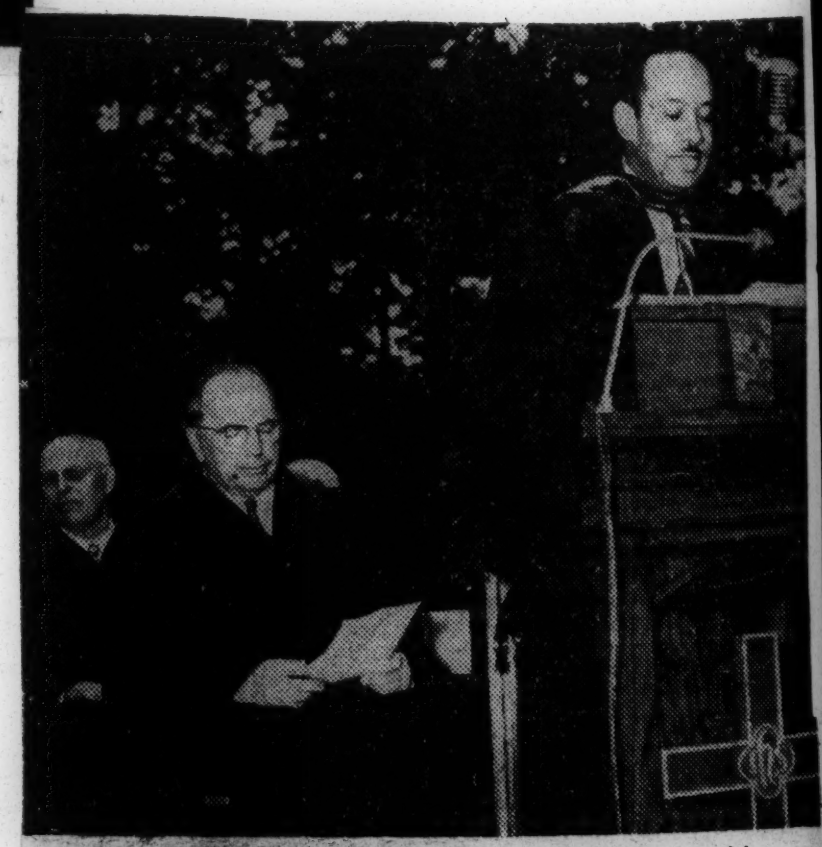
Since the Seminary's founding, more than 2,000 students have been enrolled and 1,000 have been graduated. Statistics of graduates' activities show 11 bishops, 56 college professors, 18 college presidents, 53 Army chaplains, and six editors of church papers. Several hundred graduates have served or are serving as ministers.

Dr. Richardson, Gammon's tenth President, inherits a rich tradition in Gammon's history and achievements and brings a distinguished record of his own. He is author of a study on the Negro rural minister "Dark Glory," and since 1932 had served as chaplain of Tuskegee Institute.

DR. HARRY V. RICHARDSON
New Gammon President



Gammon Hall—Men's Dormitory at Gammon Theological Seminary



NEW GAMMON PREXY—Dr. Harry V. Richardson addresses the audience assembled to witness his installation as tenth president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. Seated on the platform directly behind Dr. Richardson is Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, New York, who delivered the installation address.

President, Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, Of Gammon Entertain With Reception

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.
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The seniors, faculty members, alumni and friends of Gammon Theological Seminary were honored with an elaborate reception at the residence of President and Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, in a setting of magnolias and roses.

Receiving was Mrs. James Jenkins, who wore a model of white crepe. Mrs. J. D. McCord, presenting the guests to the receiving line, wore an exquisite gown of green nylon. The receiving line included Dr. and Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, Rev. and Mrs. William Holmes Borders, and Rev. Charles Dubra, president of Gammon Alumni.

Miss Mattie Days, in a beautiful flamingo gown made on princess lines, graciously showed the guests to the dining room where Mrs. Roger Guptill presided at the punch bowl, wearing melon crepe. Others assisting were Mrs. James S. Thomas in black chiffon; Mrs. Paul Fuhrmann in tan lace; Mrs. Doris Shockley in pink taffeta, and Mrs. Vira Agnew in black print.

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Among the guests presented were Mrs. Jessie O. Thomas, President and Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Mrs. Jennie Stewart, Mrs. Rufus Clement, Mrs. J. Max Bond, Dr. D. H. Stanton, Rev. Adolphus Dickerson, Mrs. Elisabeth Hill, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McCrary, Bishop Paul Kern, of Nashville, Tennessee, Dr. and Mrs. Frank W. Clelland, Rev. and Mrs. S. T. Thompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bradford, Bishop and Mrs. John Bowen, Miss Grace Arnold and Rev. Grant Shockley.

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OTHER SOCIAL EVENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McCrary, directors of Bethlehem Center, assisted by Mrs. Benjamin Bradford, were hosts to the students of Gammon. ..... The faculty and student body surprised Mrs. Harry V. Richardson and her mother, Mrs. Roxie T. White, on their birthdays, which came on the same day. The honorees received many very lovely gifts. ..... Miss Mattie N. Daye, of Gammon, entertained the seniors with a luncheon on Friday. The private dining room was artistically decorated with pink roses and Gammon colors of purple and white. ..... Dr. and Mrs. Frank W. Clelland, of Gammon's faculty entertained the seniors with a well-appointed, dinner party.

Gammon Seminary Climbs To New Heights Under Dr. Richardson

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Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

New Outlook Forecast As Trustees Plan

BY V. W. HODGES

Gammon Theological Seminary has scaled new heights and reached new landings during the scholastic year just ended. That was the keynote sounded in an initial progress report to the Seminary's Board of Trustees in Atlanta last Thursday by its youthful president, Dr. Harry V. Richardson.

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In a critical analysis of the total school program, President Richardson reviewed the growth and progress of each department in the school and recommended an extensive expansion program to the Trustees which will meet the most exacting challenge facing theological institutions in America today.

Current enrolment figures, he cited, showed that students holding collegiate degrees are gathered from 20 colleges, representing 6 church denominations, distributed over a geographical area of 15 states, including states as far North as New York; as far as Ohio and one foreign country.

Jul 4-24-49

Of a total of 51 male candidates for the B. D. degree, Dr. Richardson reports that 16 of these are seniors, 10 are Middlers, 14 Juniors, 4 transfers and 1 special. Of the 6 women candidates for the Master of Religious Education degree, one is in the first year and 5 are classified in the second year. In all, the president reported 58 candidates for degrees.

STRONG FACULTY

Reporting a faculty of 8 full time professors, 5 of whom hold the Ph.D degrees and 1 the Th.D degree, Dr. Richardson told the Trustees that "we not only have well-prepared faculty members but good teachers." They are men of maturity and experience with a genuine interest in the development of their students."

In addition to the 8 full time members of the faculty, there are 3 part-time instructors, giving to the Seminary a high standing among the seminaries in the Nation.

Two Gammon professors, Dr. Copher and Dr. Grannum, were cited by the President for their contributions to religious periodicals during the year. A third professor, Dr. Fuhrmann, was singled out by the president for his translation of John Calvin's Instruction in Faith, the first time this work has been translated in English.

4-26-49

The President also pointed up a sharp rise in the scholarship level of the students and an appreciable recognition among them for more exacting standards, which were introduced at the beginning of the year for entrance requirements. "We have had a normal enrolment year," he reported, "but about 6 students less than last year. This is due to the drop in unclassified students and to the fact that we are gradually trying to raise standards to four full years of college work for admission," he advised.

PHYSICAL PLANT

The estimated value of buildings and grounds, not counting equipment, was reported at $252,000. Improvements and repairs, amounting to approximately $22,000, was reported since the new President assumed office on July 1. These improvements, for the most part, the president said, were carried on at Gammon Hall, Bowen Hall, the library, and the faculty and student cottages.

Reporting bright prospects for ending the year with a balanced budget, Dr. Richardson said the school operated on a total budget of approximately $85,000 from all sources. Of this amount, he reported a conditional grant of $25,000 from the Pfeiffer Fund, $15,000 from the Crusade for Christ Fund, approximately $25,000 from the Methodist General Board of Education at Nashville and a savings of nearly $5,000 in labor employment. And ending his report on a high note of thanks and appreciation, he said:

"I should like to express gratitude to Doctors Davage, McPherson, Loughlin and Gross for their generous assistance, without which we could not have done much that has been done."

The Seminary, at the request of the Home Missions Council of North America and the Phelp-Stokes Fund, is serving as headquarters for a Southwide Study of the Rural Negro Church.

DR. RICHARDSON WILL BE INDUCTED AT GAMMON

Number Of PH.D.s From 1 To 6

By ALBON L. HOLSEY

ATLANTA (ANP)—Dr. Harry V. Richardson will be offcially inducted as president of Gammon Theological seminary Oct. 3 in formal ceremonies on the Gammon campus.

His formal installation as head of the religious institution is coming after a year of service as president of the school. During this brief period Gammon has made some of its greatest gains in its 65-year history.

Improvements include those made on the plant such as decoration and repair of various buildings and cottages and the addition of modern kitchen and dining room equipment in the cafeteria. They also include the raising of the scholastic requirements and standards of the school and improvement of the faculty.

On the faculty the number of professors with Ph.D.. awards was increased from one to six. The number of unclassified and special students was reduced. The women were enrolled in courses which prepared them for srvice as directors of religious education in local churches, district or con-

ferences, and religious activities with the YWCA, Girl Scouts, and the like.

Under the supervision of James Jenkins Jr., superintendent of buildings and grounds extensive repairs were made in five buildings, three teachers cottages, and five cottages for married students. Jenkins' regular staff assisted by five interns and Tuskegee Institute's School of Mechanical Industries did the work.

New equipment was added to the Bowen hall cafeteria under the supervision of Miss Mattie N. Daye, dietician and manager. Six Tuskegee interns to commercial dietetics work in the cafeteria regularly.

Through the years Gammon has gained distinction in the field of religious education. More than 2,000 students have studied at the school, and more than 1,000 have been graduated.

Six of them have been elected editors of church papers; 56 have served as college professors; 53 as chaplains in World War II; 18 have become college presidents; 18, board secretaries; 11, Bishops; 6 in the Methodist church, and 5 in other denominations.

Fisk Archivist Heads Committee

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The society of American Archivists, national professional organization, recently appointed Dr. Dwight H. Wilson, Fisk University archivist, chairman of the committee on college and university archives. Serving with Dr. Wilson are Dr. Clifford K. Shipton, Harvard University archives; Dr. Francis L. Berkley, University of Virginia archives; Dr. Leonidas Dodson, University of Pennsylvania archives; and Dr. Gaston Litton, University of Oklahoma archives. The committee will direct its efforts to developing university archival programs in both the United States and Canada.

The creation of the committee grew out of an increasing need among university archivist for a medium through which they might work on their specific problems and needs. The chairman, Dr. Wilson, reports that he has already communicated with over thirty-five universities and colleges in the United States which have or are developing archives, and who will work in cooperation with the committee. One of the first projects before the committee will be the planning of a session on university archives for the next annual meeting of the Society of American Archivist, which will be held in Quebec this Fall.

Fisk To Get $1000 From Dawson Fund

WASHINGTON — A check for $1,000 to be sent to Fisk for the establishment of a student loan fund was presented to Congressman William L. Dawson by Emory Smith, local attorney, and Miss Sylvia L. Tatum, secretary to Dr. Marshall Sheperd, District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds.

The money was the residue of funds collected for a testimonial dinner tendered Congressman Dawson in recognition of the service he has rendered to the nation and to his race as a member of Congress.

GOFF LEAVES MONEY TO HOWARD AND FISK

Philadelphia-(ANP)-Bequwsts totaling $14,000 are made to charitable religio s and education al institutions in the will of Clifton D. Goff.

Goff, formerly of Flushing, L. I. made his home here at the Whittier 15th and Cherry Sts. He died October 2 in the Philadelphia General Hospital at the age of 60.

Among the educational bequests are $2,000 each to Howard University, Wash. D. C. and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Included in the four churches he bequeathed $1,000 each is the methodist Episcopal church (Colored) in Lakeville, N. Y.

Negro College To Get Modern Art Collection

Nashville (U.P.)—Fisk University here will receive more than 80 works of modern art from the collection of the late Alfred Stieglitz of New York.

In the colection will be representative works of Paul Cezanne, Pablo Picasso, Diego Rivera, and Georgia O'Keeffe. Fisk received the bequest by the decision of Stieglitz's widow, Georgia O'Keeffe.

U. S. Survival Tied to Racial Solution, Dr. Johnson Tells Social Worker Group

Rules Out 'Comfortable Compromise' Idea by Saying We Must Be Righteous or Lost

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Speaking out strongly against those who foster gradualism in bringing about full citizenship for all, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk Univeristy, opened the sixth annual Institute of Race Relations here last Wednesday.

"We cannot rest now, or turn back the tides, or settle the crucial issues by comfortable compromise," the eminent sociologist, who has been a United States delegate to UNESCO's meetings in Paris, London and Mexico City, told the persons present at the institute sponsored by the American Missionary Association.

Must Be True to Selves

"We can either be courageously righteous in our belief in ourselves, or adopt an idealogy and way of life to fit our inseparable sins." he declared, pointing out:

Unless the American people solve the racial issue they face "a national defeat from within through loss of one's faith in their very reason for living."

It has been too often assumed, he said, that this country, "with a few tolerable exceptions," was the free-est nation on earth, and that "if left to themselves" these exceptions would be cleared up in time.

Exceptions Like Cancers

"It develops," he added, "that these exceptions are like cancerous growths around the very heart of our philosophy, and that until they are removed no certain future can be envisioned for an otherwise beautiful body politic."

The immediate importance of the racial problem does not stem from "a sudden moral revolution," the school head said, "but it is rather the end of a struggle that has very nearly lost to society and civilization all that is worth anybody's living for."

He pointed out that the work of the UN in trying to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world is "an indication of the significant transfer of the issue of race relations from minority group struggles to the realm of universal concern."

Standards High, But . . .

This country has a "high standard of democratic behavior," and generally accepts the ultimate principles involved in human rights, Dr. Johnson declared.

But, he added, in wide areas the basic problems are "misunderstood," or have not been "digested."

Consequently, he pointed out, the full problem must be analyzed in the field of education and then "dealt with constructively," with the understanding that it was really not a problem of race but of American democracy."

New Art Gallery at Fisk Started

Named for Noted Author and Critic

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Work has begun at Fisk University on the gallery which will house the newly acquired Alfred Stieglitz collection of modern art. It will be named for Carl Van Vechten, author and critic, and will be dedicated on Nov. 4.

The gallery, which was formerly the old Fisk gymnasium, is being drastically remodeled at an approximate cost of $25,000.

The main gallery will hold all of the Stieglitz collection with the exception of his photographs which will be displayed in a separate room.

Another room will serve as a library for the Florine Stettheimer Memorial collection of books about fine arts donated by Mr. Van Vechten.

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Gammon Theological Seminary

DR. H. V. RICHARDSON — (Photo by Mills)

BISHOP OXNAM CALLS ON CHURCH TO MARCH TOGETHER TO JUSTICE

Dr. Harry V. Richardson was inducted into office as the tenth president of Gammon Theological Seminary Monday afternoon in the midst of pomp and splendor. The inauguration was preceded by an impressive academic procession consisting of college presidents, presidents of theological schools, schools of religions, deans and religious education leaders, numbering over 150 educators who came as fraternal messengers and delegates to bear greetings to the new president.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of the New York Area in the Methodist church, delivered a stirring charge to the president. Bishop Oxnam, a former president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, declared that the kind of world we have in this second half of the century will be determined by the kind of answers we give to the issues of war, race, discrimination, segregation, economic justice. "Are we to be plagued with maps of war in the future," he asked, "or shall we build a map which will indicate the flow of culture from one country to another."

Turning specifically to his charge to the new president the bishop said: "I charge you, Dr. Richardson, to keep the divine concept central in in the teachings of this institution, for it is imperative that the men we send out from Gammon should be men who will know what people ought to want and know the means by which they can achieve it.

The time has come for us in the church to march together on the matters of social injustice, racial discrimination and segregation. We say we don't have racial segregation and discrimination in the North, but we do. We have our riots and we know it. I live within a block or two of Harlem and I therefore speak with a sense of personal conviction. Jesus of Nazareth enunciated the plan of salvation for us all, "Class, race, nations are concepts too small to unite the present world. We must enlarge our horizon to include all, and to give a full measure of equality and justice for all."

Dr. Richardson, in his response, said: "The hope of the terrible times in which we live lies, first in a revitalized religion that can point the way of salvation, and second, in a ministry that is consecrated and equipped to lead men into the way of God."

In pointing to an expanding conception of God, Dr. Richardson said: "Instead of a small God with one little world to watch, we are beginning to see a mighty, majestic Spirit moving into a cosmos that is billions of years wide; we are seeing a God that is austere, that moves according to inexorable laws which man must discover and keep if he is to survive."

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen presided. Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, offered the prayer and Bishop Robert E. Jones, retired, gave the inaugural prayer. Rev. J. W. Thomas read the scripture. Greetings from the Methodist schools were borne by Dr. James P. Brawley; Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, brought greetings from other schools. Dr. William Holmes Borders gave greetings from the churches and L. D. Milton brought greetings on behalf of citizens.

Clark college Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Dr. J. D. Killingsworth, and the Atlanta Spelman-Morehouse chorus, under the direction of Dr. Kemper Harreld, sang: "Almighty God our Father," and "Beautiful Savior", respectively. J. Harold Jones, a member of the class of 1950, bore greetings from the students and the Gammon's men's chorus sang "A Mighty Fortress is Our God."

OPEN-AIR INAUGURAL CEREMONIES SET AT 2

High-ranking leaders in education and religion will begin arriving in Atlanta late this afternoon and tonight for the inauguration of the tenth President of Gammon Theological Seminary tomorrow.

The new president, Dr. Harry V. Richardson, scholar, educator and author, is an honor graduate of the Harvard University Divinity School and a Ph. D graduate of Drew University. He has won distinction as a pioneer leader in theological education and spiritual thought.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, senior Bishop in the Methodist church, and episcopal head of the New York Area, will deliver the charge to Dr. Richardson. Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Resident Bishop of the Atlantic Coast Area in the Methodist church, will preside over the inaugural rites.

Retired Bishop Robert E. Jones, formerly of the New Orleans Area in the Methodist Church and now a working member of the Gammon Trustee Board, will give the inaugural prayer. Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Resident Bishop of the Southeastern Jurisdiction in the Methodist Church, will introduce Bishop Oxnam.

Bishop Richard R. Wright, Jr. Episcopal head of the Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will give the invocation. The Rev. John W. Thomas, Superintendent of the Gainesville District of the Atlanta annual conference, will read the scripture and Dr. Henry B. Trimble, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Gammon, will give salutations.

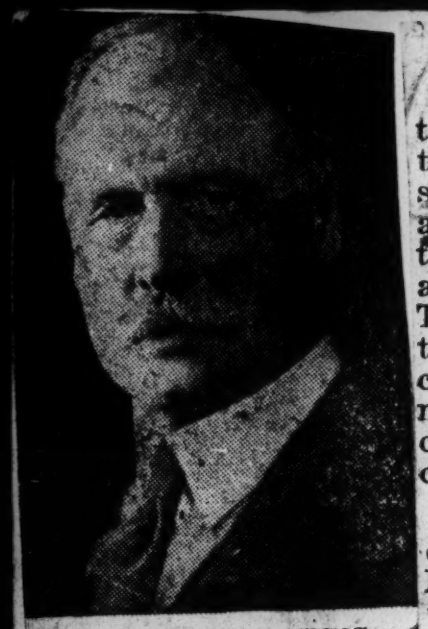
Greetings will be extended by a number of distinguished leaders as follows: From the Gammon student body, J. Harold Jones II, of the class of 1950; Rev. Charles H. Duman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, AFL; Stanley H. Ruttenburg, Director of the Department of Reserach and Education for the CIO; Charles Houston, of the NAACP legal staff; and George M. Johnson, Dean of the Howard University Law School.

A meeting Friday evening on "The Role of the College in Integration" will be followed by a concert of the Hampton Institute Choir with Miss Dolores Swan, soprano, a 1948 graduate, as the featured soloist.

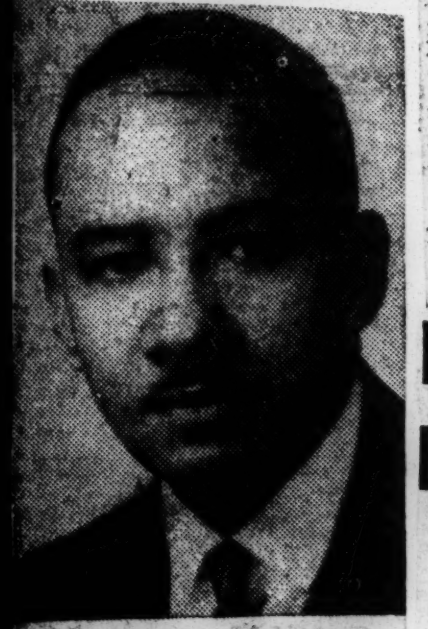
The Inauguration itself will take place Saturday morning, October 29. Full program details will be announced later.

BISHOP BOWEN

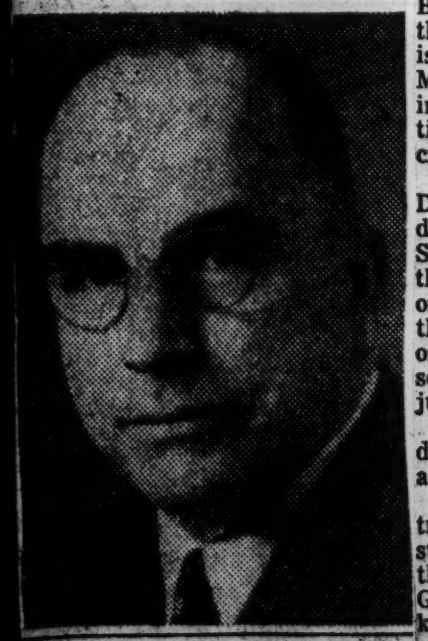
Bishop Robert E. Jones



DR. Wm. E. HOCKING



DR. HARRY RICHARDSON



BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM

Bishop Oxnam's Wise Words

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam spoke what we would like to think of as prophetic words in Atlanta last week in connection with the inauguration of President Harry V. Richardson as the tenth president of Gammon Theological Seminary. "Class, race, and nation are concepts too small to unite the present world. We must enlarge our horizon to include all and to give a full measure of equality and justice to all. The churches and the ministers have too long flirted with that little lady called "tactfulness" instead of facing the crucial issues of racial discrimination, segregation and economic injustice. But until Christian people and the Christian church join hands and march together to justice, we shall continue to lose prestige at home and abroad."

Strong, ringing words, are these, coming from the lips of a great bishop, perhaps the most powerful voice in all Protestantism today, because he has been forthright in these vital issues. Bishop Oxnam did not mince his words. He did not choose his group. He spoke unflinchingly to southern Negroes and whites alike. He told them to get their house in order on the race issue. And he warned the North to waste no time in pointing the accusing finger at the sins of the South, for similar sins are being committed by them and there is no need in trying to evade the fact. He told the ministers to stop this business of diplomacy and so-called "tactfulness" and get down to the cold business of crusading for social justice in their pulpits and elsewhere. Gone are the days, he said, when the ministry can hedge on vital issues and maintain the respect of the people.

Fight Social Injustice, Bishop Tells Churchmen

Oxman Speaks at Dr. Harry V. Richardson's Inauguration at Gammon; 150 in Procession

ATLANTA, Ga. (NNPA) — Bishop B. Bromley Oxnam, of the New York area of the Methodist Church, called on churchmen Monday, Oct. 3, to march together in the fight against social injustice, racial segregation and discrimination.

Speaking at the inauguration of Dr. Harry V. Richardson as president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Bishop Oxnam declared that the world of the second half of this century will depend upon the answers given to the issues of war, race discrimination, segregation and economic injustice.

In his charge to the new president, the bishop told Dr. Richardson:

"Keep the divine concept central in the teachings of this institution, for it is imperative that the men we send out from Gammon should be men who will know what people ought to want and know the means by which they can achieve it."

Segregation Everywhere

Bishop Oxnam told the audience:

"We say we don't have racial segregation, discrimination and other injustices in the North, but we do. We have our riots and we know it. I speak as one who has come from sinning and I am not casting stones elsewhere.

"If we are to maintain freedom and justice, we have got to do more than enunciate an occasional platitude of brotherhood," the bishop said. "These conditions of inequality and injustice must be faced by men who move out to establish the kind of society demanded by Jesus.

Dr. Richardson's inauguration was preceded by an impressive academic procession, consisting of educators, numbering over 150, who came as fraternal messengers and delegates bearing greetings to the new president. Bishop John W. E. Bowen, of the Atlantic Coast area of the Methodist Church, presided.

Prayers were offered by Bishop Richard R. Wright of the AME Church, and Bishop Robert E. Jones, retired, of the Methodist Church. The Clark College Philharmonic Society and the Atlanta-Spelman-Morehouse Chorus sang.

New Gammon President Got His Start In Post Office

By ALBON L. HOLSEY

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Harry V. Richardson, who on Oct. 3, will be inaugurated as president of Gammon Theological Seminary, here, began his preaching career in Cleveland, Ohio.

About a year after young Richardson completed his studies at Western Reserve, he worked for a time in the Cleveland Post Office, and on Sundays, taught Sunday School at St. James AME church.

The pastor, Dr. E. O. Walker, discovered in him a promising career in the ministry, and for two years, offered him friendly counsel and guidance towards realization of that objective.

Wife Wondered

His one handicap of the soft voice was finally overcome, when later at the Harvard Divinity School, he won the Billings prize for excellency in pulpit delivery.

After Dr. Richardson became chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, he and his wife, Selma, occasionally recalled his first sermon. One day he asked her what she actually thought about it.

She replied, "As I listened to your effort that day and remembered that I had persuaded you to give up your post office work to enter the ministry, the question came to my mind: 'I wonder if we are going to starve to death.'"

ters. Its graduates include 11 bishops, 56 college professors, 18 college presidents, 53 Army chaplain and 7 editors of church papers.

Dr. Richardson, who was born in Jacksonville, Fla., attended Western Reserve University and took his ministerial training at the Divinity School of Harvard University, where he was graduated with the school's two highest honors.

He received his doctor of philosophy degree from Drew University, Madison, N.J. He has been chaplain and director of religious activities at Tuskegee Institute for 16 years.

Dr. Richardson Formally Installed

Bishop Oxnam Speaks at Gammon Ceremony

ATLANTA — Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the New York area Methodist Church told 500 educators and seminary students that it was up to the Christian church to put an end to racial segregation and injustices.

He was speaking at the Oct. 3 ceremonies at Gammon Theological Seminary in connection with the installation of Dr. Harry Van Buren Richardson as the tenth president of the Methodist institution.

Faculty members from many of the colleges and universities throughout the country were present to honor Dr. Richardson and Gammon.

The seminary, founded in 1883, is the nation's leading institution for the training of colored minis-

Low Standards Must Go, Morgan President Declares

Tells TNEA Children Have Been Educated to Be Inferior Too Long, at 27th Meeting

By MARTHA HERSEY

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Declaring that schools were social institutions and as such reflected social ideals, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., said last week that for years teachers had educated children as second-class citizens.

"Whether consciously or otherwise, we have educated them to be inferior," the college president emphasized at the 27th annual session of the Tennessee Negro Education Association at Tennessee A. and I. College. The convention theme was "Education for Participation in American Democracy."

Must Change Standards

Urging a raising of the training standards, Dr. Jenkins declared: "By tolerating a low standard of performance, we are training our pupils to think in terms of colored standards rather than American standard. The low score that children educated in segregated schools make on standard intelligence tests is not because of any native difference. It is due in part to the type of training that they have had."

"We have also set low occupational goals for our pupils," the educator noted. "After generations of formal education there has been very little change in the total occupational picture. The nation is the looser when so large a proportion of the population is being educated for inferior positions."

Officers Elected

Talks by Cecil Sims, Nashville attorney, who fostered the regional plan for education, and Dr. A. D. Holt, president of the Tennessee Education Association, were also a part of the program.

Newly elected officers were: president, George R. Key, Chattanooga; first vice-president, C. C. Bond, Lexington; second vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Lee, Franklin; third vice-president, Monroe Senter, Knoxville; assisant secretary, Mrs. Algee Outlaw, Brownsville; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Sherrie Denny, Nashville, and parliamentarian, J. S. Seets, McKenzie.

Retained in office were executive secretary, Dr. G. W. Gore, Nashville; recording secretary, Miss La Vera Seets, Ripley; and treasurer, Miss Martha Brown, Nashville. David Hamilton, Sumerville; Guy Hoffman, Memphis; Mrs. A. M. Dobbins, Jackson, and B. W. Brooks, Clarksville, were named to the executive committee.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY IN TEXAS DRAGGING

$175,000 Allocated in Budget Still Unexpended—State Pledge Is Questioned

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 23 — A beginning has been made here on the separate university for Negroes in this state. Progress so far has been limited to a liberal arts college and a small school of journalism. Revised plans for buildings do not include a medical school but an appropriation for a school of pharmacy to be opened in September has been approved, officials announced today.

The amount set aside for a school of pharmacy was $15,000 each year for 1949 and 1950. The plan calls for housing this department of the Texas State University for Negroes within the science department of the university.

An "unexpended" amount of $175,000 is included in the university budget, causing some speculation on the "intentions" of the State of Texas to go through with a promise to build an institution for Negroes that will include all branches of nigher education. Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, former Minister to Liberia and at one time acting president of Hampton Institute, who now is president of the Texas University, said that his administration had asked for a medical and dental school.

$3,000,000 Provided

The State Legislature has provided to date about $1,000,000 in operating expenses and $2,000,000 for buildings, and will provide about as much for the years 1949-1951. Two large units of the planned construction program are under way. A stoppage in construction was attributed to labor troubles.

A house for the president is about completed and another that was built for the superintendent of grounds was being used for the president. A small building for the home economics department is ready. Eleven old buildings, all small, which formerly belonged to the Houston College for Negroes are also being used by the new university.

A general atmosphere of uncertainty surrounds the university, much of which is attributed to actions started in the Federal courts on behalf of a young Negro, Herman A. Barnett, who seeks entrance into the Medical School of the University of Texas. The Barnett record, which has been an "Exhibit A" among Negro educators, revealed an average rating of 94.5 per cent in required courses in all fields of undergraduate chemistry, physics and mathematics. In addition, a final average of young Barnett, which was obtained through "weighted" tests, was 89.69, and a final graduate record examination on general subject content was said to be 92.5.

Record Termed Best

Specialists in college examinations were said to have declared that "no white student in Texas who seeks admission to the State Medical School has a record so good."

The problem in Texas at the moment is how far to build a separate Negro school in an atmosphere highly charged with suspicion about the equality in a "separate but equal" system of education. Friends of Mr. Barnett said that the youth would remain in Texas "and not apply at Meharry Medical College, Howard University Medical School or anywhere else except the University of Texas."

The Texas State Constitution has been construed by the conservative school leaders to mean that Negro and white students shall attend separate but equal schools in which all provisions are equal. This group has agitated to the satisfaction of the Negro community and to the embarrassment of state school executives, that in no general way are the Negro school facilities equal to the facilities for white students. The charges have not been denied. Officials have differed mainly in methods of reducing the differences.

Equal Treatment Doubted

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is back of the Barnett case. In other segregation school hearings the association lawyers have argued that the Negro will always be denied equality of treatment in segregated schools.

A middle-of-the-road group whose spokesman is understood to have been Carter Wesley, editor and publisher of the Houston Defender newspapers in Dallas, Houston and New Orleans, has contended that Negroes must stay within the realm of "reality" by asking for equal though separate school facilities and accommodations.

About forty miles away in Prairie View, Tex., an older institution for Negroes, the Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College is now designed to provide for Negroes the same facilities now available for white students in the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Both are land-grant colleges, securing part of their funds from the Federal Government.

Educator on Both Staffs

A link between the Negro university here and the college at Prairie View, exists in Dr. Willette R. Banks, retired president of Prairie View who remained on the staff of that school as director of publicity while serving also as the principal Negro member of the board of trustees of the new university. The purpose of the dual task was described by Dr. Banks as a step to prevent duplication between the two schools.

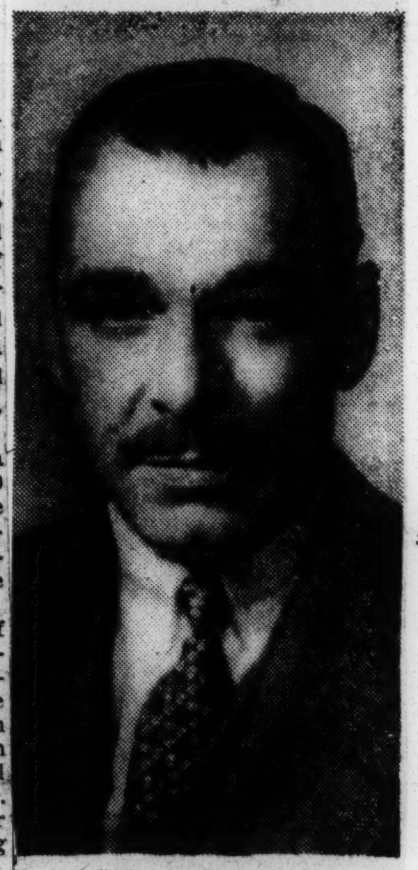
The university reported a regular enrollment of 2,000, the summer enrollment, mainly Texas Negro school teachers and veterans, being slightly less. The Prairie View enrollment was given as 2,300, with 1,625 enrolled for this summer.

Former Gov. Beauford H. Jester supported the new university in his first message to the Legislature in 1947. How far the state will go with this program will become known in this year's special session. Appropriations for a law school and schools of pharmacy, dentistry and medicine will be examined by a Legislature which has no history of such large appropriations for a Negro institution. The special committee appointed to study the new Negro university handed in this spring a "modest" request for $10,053,075 for buildings and teaching and general expenses.

The American Cancer Society, 47 Beaver Street, announced yesterday the appointment of C. Frank Kramer Jr. as its national campaign director. He will plan and organize the annual cancer drive for funds through the society's sixty-one divisions.

Mr. Kramer, who is executive vice president of the Salvation Army Association and former executive vice president of the wartime United Service Organizations, will take his new post on Aug. 1.

American Cancer Society Names Him to Head Drive



C. Frank Kramer Jr.

Parker

To The College Graduate

This is the time of year when men and women who have made their mark in the world are invited to tell the men and women of the future who are being graduated from our colleges and universities how to go about making their marks in the world.

For the Negro graduate 20 years ago, the picture seemed to be that he'd have to make his mark in a colored world. So many doors were closed to him, that his opportunities for using his native talent and education appeared to be confined to organizations and institutions manned by Negroes for Negroes.

The picture is brighter today, thanks to fair employment legislation, the more democratic employment policy of our national and many of our local governments and a gradual realization that getting the job done is more important than the color of the man's skin who does it.

Ralph Bunche is a great diplomat; not a Negro diplomat; Jackie Robinson by any yardstick is a sensational ballplayer; Dizzy Gillespie has as many white followers; Frank Yerby is a popular novelist; Marian Anderson is an unusual vocalist; Paul Johnson is a nationally famous architect; T. K. Lawless, a topnotch dermatologist, and Percy Julian, a recognized chemist. William L. Dawson is a great statesman. and Joe Louis. an interuates and against many of greater environmental and hereditary advantage.

But it means also, that each and every Negro college graduate today is competing against a greater number of college graduates and against many of greater environmental and hereditary advantage.

In other words, the horizon of the Negro college graduate today is wider than that of his father 20 years ago. That's definitely an advantage.

So, a Negro college graduate has to be better today, and, realizing this, should strive to make his completion of college an actual graduation from one stage of training to another, a real commencement of a future that promises more than it used to.

How About Home Work?

Nashville Globe

It can be admitted that our Colored colleges are performing a valuable service in keeping tab on the achievements that individuals are making in political and civic advancement. But is it necessary that our educational institutions confine themselves almost wholly to making objective reports and scientific evaluations of these achievements?

Would it not be gratifying to know that in the matter of colored men and women winning political office of getting desirable positions under government and in breaking down the barriers of segregation and other unconstitutional restrictions—would it not be gratifying to know that our colleges did as much as any other agencies in furnishing their students and their alumni the inspiration to make the good fight for this "better life" for members of the colored race?

How much of the responsibility for getting colored citizens to register and to vote in all elections is carried by our schols and colleges? How much of the burden of securing for their race equality in education do our colleges carry—that is how much of the expense of waging these legal battles do our eminent educators contribute?

To what extent are students encouraged to do some of the "spade work" of getting every qualified citizen qualified to vote and inspired to vote?

These are proper questions to ask here in Nashville because it will be remembered that a few years ago it was charged by an eminent professor of a local university that the inpact of local colleges on the improvement of civic conditions was nothing to brag about; that our eminent educators go hither and yon in the nation telling people far away how to strive and achieve without ever furnishing any know-how in the city where their colleges are located. In Nashville, that is.

Regional Jimcrowism

(FROM THE BIRMINGHAM WORLD)

The Jim Crow Regional Education Plan is an admission by Southern political leaders that "separate but equal" education is mere fraud and fiction. It is a further admission that Southern states cannot support dual education without denying one group or lowering both.

Alabama by a legislative act has joined the Southern Regional Council of Education. The regional plan is designed to preserve racial segregation in professional education, which is the vehicle of racial discrimination.

Alabama under the plan will send only Negro students out of the state for medical, dental, legal, engineering and art training. This appears on its face to be minority discrimination and less than the answer to the federal court decisions on the subject.

In time the Regional Education Plan will be tested in the courts. The test may not come in Alabama, where Negro leadership is weak and Negro students are indifferent to their educational rights.

We see in the Regional Educational Plan a new device to rob Negro students of their constitution-given right to be educated within the state without artificial discriminations.

The Regional Educational Plan must be challenged in the courts.

27 members;

Hampton Institute, J. Saunders Redding, president, 23 members; Tuskegee Institute, 5 members; Wilberforce University, 30 members; Miner Teachers College, 1 member; Bluefield College, Charles R. Gilbert, chapter president, 11 members.

Only Mixed Colleges Can Be Equalized, Says Zook

Head of American Council on Education Declares Public Sentiment for Integration

WASHINGTON

It is practically impossible to provide equality for the two races in separate colleges and universities.

This is the view of George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education. It is a U.S. private educational organization.

The Council is the largest educational body in the country. It is supported by colleges and universities and uses its huge budget and high standing to promote such programs in education and to make tests and surveys.

Dr. Zook also was a member of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education.

Commission Wants Integration

He says "While the Commission on Higher Education did not go anything like as far as the President's Committee on Civil Rights in demanding that Federal funds be withdrawn from those States which establish separate educational facilities for the two races, it did condemn the practice in principle in no uncertain terms.

"It recommended that State laws providing for segregation in education be repealed.

"It pled with the individual institutions to lead the way in giving it up."

"I must confess that to me there is no alternative to the Commission's recommendations on this matter if we are to live up to the fundamental law of our country as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Public Sentiment Against It

"We are being scrutinized closely for this deficiency in our practice of democracy and there is certainly a growing public sentiment against it.

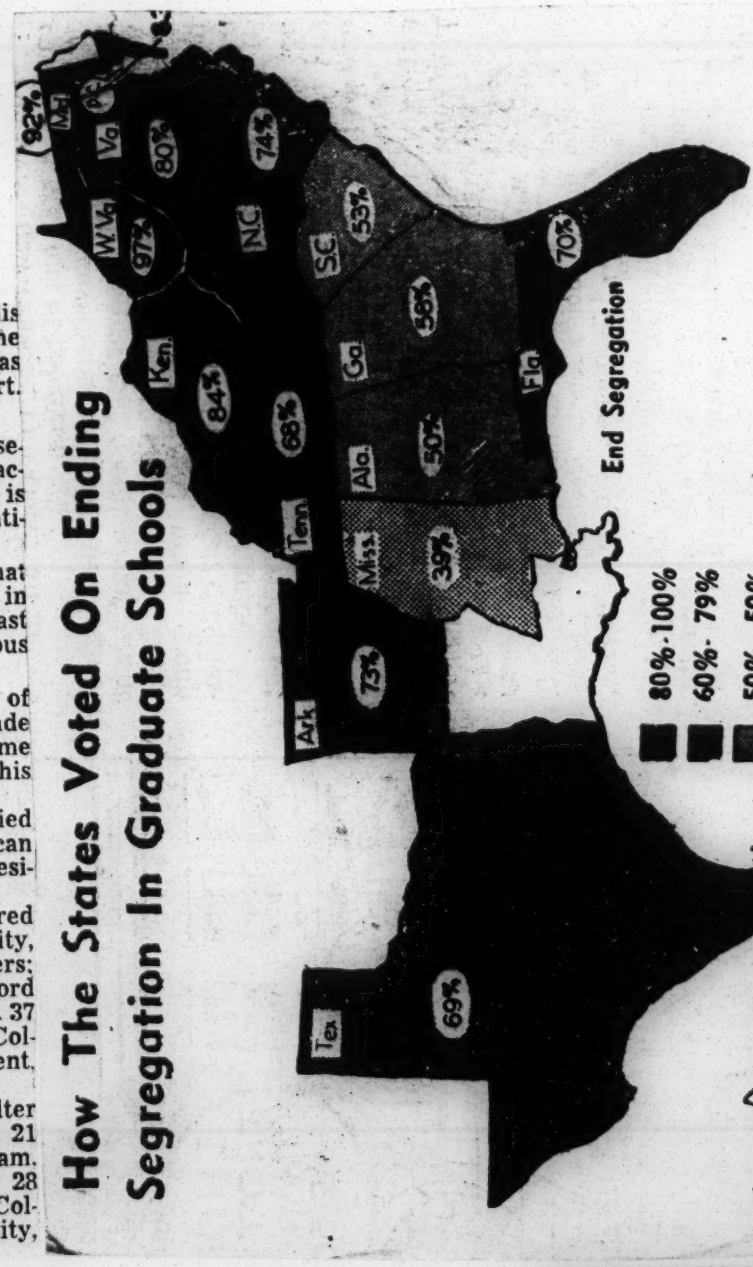
"It is gratifying to note that several of the state universities in the South have modified, at least in a small way, their previous practice of segregation.

"Students of the University of Missouri, for example, have made it clear that they believe the time has come for a fair deal on this mattr."

Dr. Zook's remarks are carried in the bulletin of the American Assosciation of University Presidents.

This Association has chaptered the following: Lincoln University, 3 members: Howard, 40 members; Morgan State College, J. Welford Holmes, chapter president and 37 members; West Virginia State College, Frederick Lehner, president, 21 members.;

Virginia State College, Walter N. Ridley chapter president; 21 members; N.C. College, Durham. Raleigh Morgan, president, 28 members; Florida A. and M College, 10 members; Fisk University,



Seven out of ten Southern college teachers who replied to a recent poll favored opening their graduate and professional schools to all without segregation. The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. which conducted the poll received 3,422 replies.

We Willing To Come to the Lick-Log?

Atlanta Constitution

Over in Alabama there are nine educational institutions of college level operated by the State.

Atlanta Georgia

In Florida there are three.

In Georgia there are 14—15 if one would include the Georgia Evening College which is, however, an extension of the University of Georgia at Athens.

One of these days Georgia is going to have to come to the lick-log on her entire educational system.

Jun-4-22-49

We think now is the time to examine it, not in accusation, recrimination or hysterical hit-and-miss exposes of the worst examples of elementary education—where the crisis is most acute.

The entire system needs examining, elementary, high school and college.

We will accomplish nothing if we have not come of age. If we still are a people jealously determined to keep a school, even if it is a poor one and providing for the children of the community a poor education, just because local vanity and pride wants a school, then we will get nowhere. If we put the welfare of our children ahead of local politics we can achieve something.

We talk a lot about economy.

We give the Legislature and the Governor blustering demands to save money.

But, when it comes down to acting, the local legislators and local organizations howl in protest. They want the money saved somewhere else if saving it means abandoning an unnecessary school.

There are few counties in Georgia which could not reduce the number of schools by a third and the number of Negro schools by half and provide all children with better education and better buildings. Let every civic club in each county ask of its board "How many schools, white and colored, do we have?"

Will we do it? It all depends on the vanity and local pride of the school districts.

What about colleges? That's moving into the big-time politics.

No Georgian will argue that it makes sense for this, or any other State, to operate 14 institutions of college level.

That isn't the worst of it.

The institutions of four-year college level compete with one another. The basic fee for resident students at the University of Georgia will be, next fall, $59.50 per quarter. At Georgia Tech it will be $69. At the four institutions also offering four-year courses, and academic degrees, the basic residence fee will be $45. No one seems to know why. The best explanation is that at Athens they get more football, more dances, more glamor and therefore can pay more.

We have got two women's colleges. We have five junior colleges, some very few miles apart. Their basic prices vary. Americus offers schooling $1.50 cheaper than Carrollton. Cochran is $2 less. We have got three Negro colleges and need one good one. Their basic resident fees vary from $33 to $36 per quarter. The story runs on.

We certainly could consolidate our college level institutions to nine. But, imagine the plight of the Solomon asked to decide which to abandon. Local pride puts itself ahead of State pride. But it could be determined. Jun-4-24-49

Do we mean it when we say we want to save money and to improve education?

Then let each county insist on a thorough examination of its schools—keeping in mind that soon there will be a requirement that we keep our Negro schools not merely separate but equal in buildings and equipment. We believe the people of Georgia want to do that. Finding the money will be difficult. So let's think about it now.

This we see as a time for honest answer. Do we want to do the major operation necessary, or don't we?

Until we are, then let's forget about referendums. The people won't pass one for more money until they know what it will buy. May we suggest the State Superintendent and the State Board of Regents create the necessary blueprints, assisted by the boards in each county.

Let's put the children and the young students ahead of local politics and local vanity.

Negro Student in College Costs State More Than White, Caldwell Declares

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.

Thursday 6-12-49

The State of Georgia spends more per college student on Negroes than it does on white students, Chancellor Harmon Caldwell yesterday informed Negro teachers who asked that Georgia provide equal educational opportunities.

The Georgia Teachers and Education Association, Negro teachers' organization, asked the Board of Regents, the State Board of Education and all local school superintendents to carry out the State law providing for equal educational facilities. Thurs 6-12-49

Caldwell replied yesterday on behalf of the Board of Regents.

"The Board of Regents is striving as rapidly as possible to develop colleges that will be able to provide Negroes with educational opportunities of a superior type," the Chancellor wrote C. L. Harper, Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association. "The average per student allotment from State funds to the Negro colleges is considerably higher than the average per student allotment to institutions for white students. It should not be long before our State-supported Negro colleges will be really strong institutions of learning."

By M. L. ST. JOHN

The State allocates $223 per student for the 2,343 students in the three Negro colleges (four-year institutions), Caldwell said. It allocates only $151 per student for the 18,975 students in the white four-year colleges. Including the medical school and junior colleges, the State put up only $174 per student for its 21,267 white college students. Thurs 6-12-49

In addition to its support of the three Negroes colleges, the State is spending $75,000 this year to send Negroes to out-of-State colleges for courses they cannot obtain in Georgia, Caldwell added.

Georgia Negroes will get a big share of the benefits of $49,000 which the State will put up next fiscal year for operation of Southern Regional Schools. Gov. Talmadge yesterday allotted this amount to help support regional schools.

Georgia is doing something for all Negroes who are qualified to enter college, Caldwell asserted. It admits into the three colleges all those who are qualified to take the courses offered. For those who cannot find courses they want in Georgia, the State contributes to their education in other States if the Negroes are qualified to take such courses, Caldwell reported. Thurs 6-12-49

Negro Educator Gets Regent Post

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia

Constitution State News Service

ALBANY—Dr. J. W. Holley Albany Negro educator and founder of Albany State College for Negroes here, has been appointed consultant to the University System's Board of Regents, John E. Sims, assistant to the Chancelor said yesterday. Jun-4-10-49

Holley, who recently has deplored "too many liberal arts and not enough practical teaching in Negro education," will study such matter and problems as shall be assigned to him by Chancellor Harmon Caldwell, and will report directly to the Chancellor.

Details and the nature of the scope of studies are being worked out rapidly as possible, Caldwell's assistant said. Holley was appointed to the position by the Board of Regents.

Wearing bandannas still pays off in Georgia. Dr. J. W. Holley, Gov. Herman Talmadge's lone colored supporter, has been appointed consultant to the Board of Regents on the problems of colored schools. The job pays $8,100 annually. Knowing white Georgians like Uncle Herman, Holley recently delivered a scathing attack on the NAACP, the CIO and the reports of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITIES

Constitution

21,630 Students Enrolled For University Summer Term

Atlanta, Ga.

A total of 1,630 students have enrolled in the Atlanta University Summer School, Director John P. Whittaker announced this week.

More than 61 percent of those enrolled are working for graduate and professional degrees, and 621

re taking courses on the college level.

The nine-week Summer school is a combined undertaking by Morehouse College, Spelman College, Clark College, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary under the leadership of Atlanta University.

More than 200 courses are being offered in the fields of art, biology, chemistry, economics and business administration, French, history, mathematics, sociology and political science. Graduate and professional schools are offering courses in the arts and sciences, business administration, library science, education and social work.

Sun.-7-3-49

In addition, Summer workshops are being conducted in language arts, education, radio education, principals, County school supervison and arts and crafts.

Ministers' Conference

The Fifth Annual Minister's Conference will open at Morehouse College Tuesday.

Lecturers will include Dr. Dave Napier, chaplain and director of religious activities at the University of Georgia, who will speak on the Old Testament; Dr. Dale Moody, professor of systematic theology at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky., who will lecture on New Testament Theology; Dr. R. I. McKinney, President of Storer College at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., who will speak on Public Worship; and L. M. Tobin, professor in the school of religion at Morehouse College, who will lecture on Pastoral Counseling.

The four-day Conference, which is made possible through the cooperation of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, will also include a Pastors' Clinic. Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, will discuss "The Pastor as a Preacher;" Dr. Martin Luther King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, will speak on the "Pastor as an Administrator and Organizer;" and The Rev. A. Franklin Fischer, pastor of West Hunter Baptist Church, will discuss "The Pastor as a Counselor."

Sessions Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be presided over by Rev. L. A. Pinkston, Rev. Levi Derrill and Rev. W. M. Jackson.

European YMCA

A Morehouse College teacher is currently conducting a YMCA Work-Study Seminary in Europe.

Professor G. Murray Branch, of the Morehouse School of Religion, a former employee of the national YMCA, is in charge of 16 college and university students from throughout the United States who are studying educational, religious, social and economic conditions in Europe under the sponsorship of the National Student Council YMCA and the National Student YMCA.

Their study will include visits to London, Brussels, Belgium, Holland, France, and Switzerland, where they will attend the conference of the World Christian Federation. The group will return to the United States in September.

French Article

An article by Dr. Edward A. Jones, Chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at Morehouse College, is featured in the current issue of the French Review. The article is entitled "Aime Cesaire, Bard of Martinique."

7-3-49

Sails for Europe

Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, sailed for Europe Friday to attend the meeting of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession at Berne, Switzerland.

A member of the committee on international relations of the National Education Association, Clement will be an official delegate of the NEA.

Accompanied by his wife, he will also visit France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland and England during the two-month trip.

Off to England

Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, sailed on the Queen Elizabeth Thursday for England to attend the annual meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

He will have charge of the devotional services during the sessions.

The Central Committee is composed of 90 people, 18 of whom are from the United States. Mays is one of two Negroes and three Baptists in the U. S. delegation. He will return to New York Aug 10.

Figures Per Student For Ga. Reported

The Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Jan.-5-21-49

Equal Education Plea Answered With Data On College Students

ATLANTA, Ga.—(NNPA)—The State of Georgia spend more per college student on Negroes than it does on white students, Chancellor Harmon Caldwell last Wednesday told colored teachers who asked the state to provide equal educational opportunities.

The Georgia Teachers and Education Association, an organization of colored educators, had asked the board of regents, the State Board of Education, and all local school superintenents to carry out the state law providing for equal educational facilities.

Chancellor Caldwell replied last Wednesday to C. L. Harper, secretary of the association, that the board of regents is striving as rapidly as possible to develop colleges that will be able to furnish colored students with educational opportunities of a superior type.

Sat.-5-21-49

FIGURES GIVEN

He said the state allocates $223 per student for the 2,343 students in three colored colleges, while it allocates only $151 per student for the 18,975 students in the white four-year colleges.

Including the medical school and junior colleges, Chancellor Caldwell said, the state spends only $174 per student for its 21,267 white college students.

In addition to its support of the three colored colleges, the state is spending $75,000 this year to send colored students to out-of-state colleges for courses they cannot obtain in the colored state-supported institutions, Chancellor Caldwell said.

Says Ga. State College Moves Ahead Under Acting Prexy William Payne

By MARIAN HOUSTON

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Georgia State ... in the news recently be... of the resignation of its presi... James A. Colston, appears ... the worse for the upheaval ... is progressing under leader... of Acting-President William ... Payne.

Payne, who served for nine years ... the college dean, seemed at home ... the well furnished office of the ...sident. He spoke of anticipated ...llment, additional courses and ... school program for the coming ... as a veteran.

Forty-six on his last birthday, ... acting President who holds an ... from Morehouse, A.M. from ...lumbia, and has done additional ...rk at U. of Minnesota and Chi... U., said he would be "glad ... serve" if named as permanent ...

He related that Chancelor Cald... of the University System ap... him Acting-President Sept. ... this year, and the Board of Re... approved his position on the ... of the same month.

New Subjects

In speaking of the school pro... Mr. Payne named two new ...bjects most helpful in getting ...oblems over to students. One is ...dio-visual aids, which was added ...st year, consists of teaching by ...vies and sound pictures.

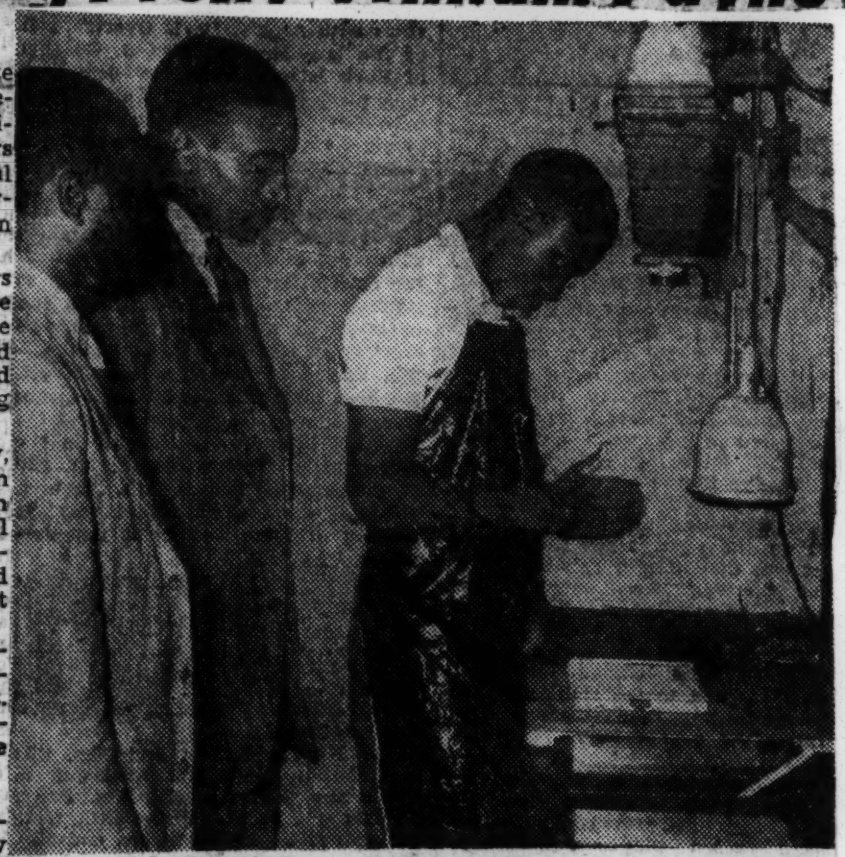
The other course is a college ...ading program to help freshmen ...quire good reading habits. This ...ogram is carried out on a clini... ...al level—poor readers are referred ...e it by teachers.

To date over 1,050 students, of ...hich approximately 340 are fresh... ...ave registered. Payne, how... ...ever, said he does not expect en... ...rollment to exceed that of last ...year. About the staff he stated ...there was no reduction in personnel ...but rather the addition of several ...new members.

In answer to the question of ...funds Payne answered that "appro... ...riations have been increased dur... ...ing the last few years"

New Appointees

New appointees include: Mrs. ...arline Simmons Smith, M.A., art; William C. Roberson, M.A., chemistry; Allen Pyke, M.M., music; Miss Luetta Colvin, M.A., English; Alethea V. Morton, M.A., foreign language; John Camper, M. A., director Hill Hall; Robert Haywood, B. S., trades and industries; Rev. Andrew J. Hargrett, M.A., B.D., religion; Ben Ingersol. M.A.. business: Miss Elizabeth Renfrow, M.S., home economics; Miss Donella J. Graham Ed. M., education; Elmer J. Dean A.M., social sciences; Maurice S Stokes, B.S., M.S., education, audio-visual aids laboratory and reading clinic; Miss Juanita Sellars A.B., M.A., English and director reading clinic; and Miss Jency H Reeves. A.B.. M.S.. education.



ACTING PRESIDENT. W. K. Payne of Georgia State College is a man who "gets around." Here he is visiting the college darkroom in the Audio-Visual Aids laboratory. President Payne (extreme left) gets some pointers in enlarging from student Charles McDaniels, Chicago, as Maurice Stokes, director of the lab looks on.—C. J. Smith photo.

Education Group Rates Ga. State

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Georgia State College has been granted institutional membership in the American College on Education according to W. K. Payne, acting president.

President Payne said, "I think it will mean much to the college to hold membership . . because it (the council) conducts surveys and studies in strategic areas of education and, most important of all, keeps member institutions in touch with the important developments in the field of education."

New Functions For State Colleges

A Survey Commission of distinguished educators, directed by Dr. George D. Strayer, professor emeritus of education, Columbia University, has studied conditions of the colleges and universities in the Georgia University System and reported its findings to the Board of Regents for study and for action.

Major changes in the functions of most of the units in the system were made. Of chief concern here, perhaps, will be those changes proposed for the three Negro state colleges. The report says:

"Of the three higher institutions for Negro students, the one at Fort Valley is the only one that by reason of its location, land, resources, and already assigned major function is in a position to develop a sound program in the field of general agriculture as a basis for the preparation of teachers of vocational agriculture. It is the judgment of the Survey Staff, this program should not be undertaken until the general agricultural program of the college is more highly developed and the fact established that there will be an effective demand for Negro teachers of vocational agriculture in sufficient numbers to justify the program.

Of the Georgia State College at Savannah, the Staff urges, "that since its major function is the industrial field, and since the trade work which it has developed has given the Savannah State college the necessary shops and physical facilities for work in the field of industrial arts, and since also the trained staff is already there available, it is recommended that the preparation of industrial arts teachers for secondary school service be confined to the institution at Savannah.

Of the Albany State College, the Commission recommends that it be developed distinctively as the college of arts and sciences, and that priority be given to the arts, the humanities, and the social studies, that the institution should develop its program of elementary teacher education at the Bachelor's level, that no secondary teacher education should be offered except in music.

In all, the recommendations point to a desire to eliminate useless duplication of functions at each of the institutions thus affording each to carry on an effective program of education in the functions for which it is best fitted by location and environment.

The commission asks a total of $7,249,900 to meet the minimum requirements for the physical expansion of the three colleges. This include dormitories, health and physical education buildings and other needed buildings for the conduct of a normally successful education program.

Colston's Resignation

Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia has announced his intentions of having the Board of Regents review the resignation of President James A. Colston of the Georgia State College at Savannah. We are glad to know that the Chancellor has so decided, since the published charge of over-spending, as important as it is, is to us, not sufficiently grave enough to force the resignation of a man who has done so much in so short a time to lift the educational status and tone of the school as President Colston.

This is not to say that we do not think a president of an institution, like an individual, should follow strict business practices. Every sound argument would be against that logic. However, we do not think that charge alone should warrant the dismissal of an otherwise able and qualified educator.

President Colston has lifted the Georgia State College to a high status and tone since coming to its leadership some three years ago. Steadily, he has worked for the advancement of the students and has increased the enrollment to almost twice its size when he took over.

Thus to extend the charge of over-spending to cover foolish and false rumors, such as we have read within the past few days, is unworthy of such a distinguished body as the Regents. What if it is true that some radical speaker appeared at the chapel on an occasion? Is not the college the place to expect academic freedom and permit its students to hear both sides of all issues? Can the Chancellor or the Regents afford to harass young, well trained educators, such as are now heading the Negro units in the University System by allowing discredited Negro educators to whisper up false and baseless charges against them?

The Negro units under the Georgia University System have just begun to emerge from the thraldom of ineffective, and inadequate, if not unscrupulous, leaders. Now we are on the right track. It took years to reach that place and we trust sincerely that nothing will be done to change this course.

Ex-College Prexy Gets Half Salary

ATLANTA—The State Board of Regents last week closed the case of James A. Colston, who was forced to resign this summer as president of Georgia State College. In their regular monthly meeting the board agreed to give Colston $2,583 as one-half of his salary for the remaining ten months of the term for which he had been employed. Colston was replaced by Dean William K. Payne as acting president.

Ga. State Change Laid to Deficit

College $25,000 Behind When Colston Resigned

ATLANTA (ANP) — A $25,000 operating deficit for the 1948-49 school year at Georgia State college was revealed last week as the real reason for James A. Colston's recent resignation as president of the college.

Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell of the state university system told a group who asked for Colston's reinstatement that this marked the second straight year of the school's deficit financing.

He said the regents would be failing in their duty if they did not investigate the overspending of funds at the Savannah school.

Inefficiency Blamed

Colston, whose resignation was effective Sept. 1, had originally charged that "other forces" had also caused him to resign. General belief in this area is that an inefficient business manager and business department has been the cause of the shortages at the school.

Persons calling on Chancellor Caldwell to discuss Colston's resignation were:

William Boyd, professor at Atlanta University; H. T. Edwards of Athens. vice-president of the Georgia Teacher and Education Association; C. A. Scott and William Fowlkes of the Atlanta Daily World;

The Rev. William H. Borders of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, and the Rev. M. L. King of Ebenezer Baptist Church, both of Atlanta.

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President Of Georgia State 5th To Resign

(Special to The Courier)

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The fifth president of a Negro college to resign or be forced out of their position within recent months, all within borders of Southern states, James A. Colston, president of Georgia State College, last week at summer commencement exercises shocked a large audience by announcing his resignation which may become effective Sept. 1.

Mr. Colston told the press this week that his resignation, on his part, was due to condition at the institution under which he couldn't work. Specifically he stated: "Some sort of machinery seems to be organized against me and I cannot work under those conditions."

Dr. Colston

The "machinery" he referred to is believed the influence of disgruntled and ousted members of the faculty, their influence through friends with the board of regents, and "false reports."

Other colleges losing top leadership within the past few months are: Florida Normal and Industrial College, Dr. John L. Tilley; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Dr. William H. Gray; Alcorn A. and M. College, Dr. W. H. Pipes, and Dover State (Del.) College, Dr. Howard D. Gregg. Dr. Gregg and Dr. Gray were literally forced out of their posts.

According to the George State College president, he, in effect, has been held responsible for the manner in which the former comptroller, P. D. Davis, conducted the institution's business operations. Operating under a $25,000 deficit as of July 1, Mr. Davis resigned. Following this began rumors of a general probe of the institution's books in spite of the fact that auditors found no deliberate errors in the bookkeeping.

His opinion was that the comptroller found himself overspending in the department and that the tendency was to cover up. Wilson D. Noyes, treasurer of the University System of Georgia, came to the university at his (Colston's) own request when he (Colston) found that records had been improperly kept by the comptroller.

GENERAL PROBE DENIED

He branded as false, recent newspaper reports that the regents were planning a probe of affairs at the college, and said that this was denied by Chancellor Harmon Caldwell himself. The first Mr. Colston had heard of the probe, he said, was what he read in newspapers while he was in New York studying toward his doctorate degree. He came home immediately to confer with the chancellor.

While not thinking things had come to such impasse, the GSC president did say that he had known for some time that university system officials had received adverse reports on his administration. Among others he had been charged with having "radical" racial ideas. Grant Reynolds, aggressive Negro Corrections Commissioner for the State of New York, within the past year spoke at the college.

REPORTS SUBMITTED

Following a conference of university officials a survey of the institution was made and a report handed in, Colston said, which in effect called for his resignation. This was handed in last Wednesday. L. R. Stewart, executive secretary of the board of regents, said the financial entanglements of the institution was the only factor considered in handing in their report.

Despite all the furor over Colston's resignation, he has a large group of supporters who have petitioned that he reconsider his action and see the thing through. This support comes from students as well as faculty members.

Mr. Colston has announced that however developments turn out he will return to New York in September and continue studies for his doctorate.

According to well-informed sources who refuse to be quoted, an effort is reported afoot to investigatae the two other state colleges in Georgia. It was not intimataed whether or not this move is aimed at unseating the presidents of these institutions, but the efforts are said to stem from disgruntled faculty members.

Coming Out Party in Georgia

Miss Rosalyn Payne, charming daughter of Acting President and Mrs. W. K. Payne of Georgia State College, recently made her debut at a "coming-out party" held in the community house at the college. She is a junior ta Howard University and is shown here with her parents. (C. J. Smith photo)

Ga. State School Head Quits Post

SAVANNAH, Ga.— James A. Colston, president of Georgia State college since 1947, will step down and out from his post next Thursday, Sept. 1.

Conflicting reports regarding the expenditure of funds and unpopular racial views are believed to be the two major reasons for the educator's resignation.

President Colston explaining the criticism leveled at him for the deficit in the school's finances, said he had been held responsible for the inefficiency of the comptrollers's office, but he nor the treasurer of the University System had been able to find any errors in the monthly financial reports.

He said when it was found that there were discrepancies in reports and evidence of dishonesty, the college president forced the resignation of the comptroller, C. D. Davis, Jr. on July 12.

Treasurer Called

Wilson W. Noyes, treasurer of the University System, went to the college Colston said "at my request" three days before the dismissal of Davis, and was shown records found to have been improperly kept. The president added the comptroller found himself overspending on a basis of not knowing the situation and the natural tendency was to cover up.

Colston admitted that he had conferred with Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell of the University System. At this meeting, Colston said, he had been assured that no "probe" of the college's activities had been considered as announced in an Atlanta daily paper.

Mentions Reprimand

The former president said he had been "reprimanded" by the regents for the recent conditions of the school's financial status, but added he looked upon this move as one planned by those seeking always to place him in a bad light.

Since President Colston took office in 1947 the enrollment has increased from 800 to more than 1,200 students. Savannah enrollees in the school have increased 75 per cent.

Spokesmen for the student body, alumni and friends expressed the hope that the Board of Regents will remove the obstacles which caused President Colston to resign and give his administration a vote of confidence.

Meanwhile, the state school's chief executive, is preparing to resume study toward a doctorate at New York University.

James Colston Resignation Wins Review

University System Chancellor Harmon Caldwell said yesterday the Board of Regents will review the resignation of James A. Colston as President of Georgia State College for Negroes at Savannah.

Caldwell, commenting for the first time, said a Committee of Regents found an over-expenditure of about $40,000 in the college budget.

The committee felt, Caldwell said, "this certainly was negligence on the part of the comptroller and probably the President for not checking closer."

The committee was ready to recommend a change in administration at the college, Caldwell said. He said he advised Colston of this situation and Colston submitted his resignation.

Caldwell said the Regents normally would not act upon a resignation but would be asked to consider this case in view of other developments.

Colston has suggested that charges concerning his racial views might have influenced his resignation.

He said he has been accused of sponsoring "radical" ideas, but the charges were false.

Caldwell said the racial matter has never been discussed officially by the Regents. Financial operation of the school was the only consideration, Caldwell said.

The Chancellor said he knew of no meeting with Atlanta Negro leaders reportedly planned yesterday to protest the situation.

He said he had received a letter from Savannah Negroes requesting a hearing and that he would be glad to confer with them later this week.

Dean Payne Is Ga. State Acting Prexy

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 5—Dean William Kenneth Payne became acting president of Georgia State College on September 1. He succeeds James A. Colston who recently resigned to continue study toward the doctor's degree at New York University.

Mr. Payne has served as the renowned Dean of Georgia State for 9 years. He was one of the few Negroes who received honorable mention in LEADERS IN EDUCATION: and is an active member of the Academy of Political Science, National Society for the Study of Education, The National Education Association, and the Society for the Advancement of Education. He is a consultant to the ATA. The senior class of 1949 dedicated its yearbook, THE TIGER, in his honor.

Born August 23, 1908 in Calhoun, Ala. He received his A.B. degree from Morehouse College, Atlanta; and the M.A. degree from Columbia University, New York City. He has done further study toward the doctorate degree at the University of Chicago and the University of Minnesota. He was a General Education Board fellow at Columbia, and an American Council on Education fellow at the University of Chicago.

Other highlights of his career are organizer and dean of Dunbar Junior College, Little Rock, Ark., (1927-37); Officer of L. R. Community Chest and Secretary and President of the L. R. Colored Teachers' Association. He is a Mason, Shriner, Omega Psi Phi and Sigma Phi Phi.

PRESIDENT COLSTON RESIGNS

Ga. State Prexy Gives Facts At Exercises.

By CHARLES J. SMITH III

SAVANNAH, Ga.—"My life . . . my administration . . . and everything I do is an open book."

And shortly afterwards Georgia State College's President, James A. Colston, announced to a commencement audience of nearly 1400 that he had offered his resignation to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia to become effective September 1. "I plan to return to New York University to pursue further work leading to the doctorate degree," he added. A visibly apparent feeling of regret swept the audience.

President Colston's disclosure came exactly seven hours following an announcement to the faculty that he had submitted his resignation on July 22. This was the first public statement to this effect, however, newspapers and individuals had previously speculated with regard to the reasons for his rumored resignation.

"The alleged charges that you have no doubt seen in the newspapers are unfounded. They are not based on facts. My personal welfare is nothing . . . and my administration is open for investigation. I have great respect for the writer of the article in the Negro daily but I think he was misled by someone who is seeking to harm this college.

"When I first heard of the charges as reported in newspapers I immediately called Chancellor Harmon Caldwell to find out if the Regents were planning any kind of probe and he said "no". In addition he added that he nor any one in his office with authority had made such a statement or released any such facts," Mr. Colston stated.

Immediately following the commencement exercises President Colston met with reporters an hour-long interview. He said that "apparently some sort of machinery is organized against me," and I cannot work under these conditions. Apparently someone has been sending "false reports or a "report card" of my activities to the Board. "I like probes if they are necessary," he said.

President Colston gave the following explanation as to why he had been criticised for the deficit in current operations. He said that he had been held responsible for the inefficiency of the comptroller's office although he nor the treasurer of the University System had been able to find any errors in the monthly financial reports. Mr. Colston after discovering discrepancies in reports and evidence of dishonesty, forced the resignation of the comptroller, A. D. Davis, Jr., on July 12. He said Mr. Wilson W. Noyes, treasurer of the University System, came to the college at my request when I discovered that the records had been improperly kept by the Comptroller at the close of the fiscal year. The comptroller had found himself "overspending on a basis of not knowing the situation and the natural tendency was to cover up. Mr. Noyes came to the college on July 19," Mr. Colston said.

He disclosed that he was "startled" when he read in the paper that a probe was to be made at the college on the basis of certain questionable administrative practices. He called Chancellor Caldwell and learned that the chancellor knew nothing of the alleged probes and that no statement had been issued from his office. He said apparently a good reporter had been misled by someone who is desirous of getting "rid of him."

College Head Cites Gains At Institution During Administration

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(SNS)— Pres. James A. Colston, undaunted by the controversy his resignation created at Georgia State College, prepared Monday to step out of office September 1, but in an open letter to "friends in education" said in part, "I felt that it was my responsibility as head of a state institution to provide the best educational opportunities possible for the youth of Georgia."

Dr. Colston expressed his appreciation in the letter to officers of the University System of Georgia, faculty, staff, students and alumni and praised them for the cooperation that has been tendered during his two year administration.

President Colston stated, "When I accepted the position as president of Georgia State College, I did it with the understanding that my job was to promote the cause of Negro education in the state."

STATEWIDE LEVEL

"To do so, I set forth to strengthen the educational program at the college by improving curricula offerings, strengthening the faculty, improving the physical facilities and building sound relations with the community—both local and on a statewide level."

He said with "the spirit of unselfish service I accepted the position. I leave with the satisfaction that the things that I felt it was my job to work for and stand for have been in some measure realized."

Dr. Colston specifically cited the following:

1. Enrollment—The enrollment has increased from a peak of 809 to approximately 1260. At the same time, the enrollment of city students has jumped 75 per cent at least. The college has 1,175 students enrolled in off-campus and extension programs. Consequently, this means that the college has served during the past two years approximately 3300 students.

2. Faculty—The faculty has been more than doubled during the past two years. In addition, for the first time in many years several members of the faculty have studied in leading universities and colleges in the country. Of this number, one was studying under a grant from the General Education Board and two will be on leave for the ensuing year under grants by the same body. Meantime, the faculty for the 49-50 school year has been strengthened despite the absence of several faculty members who are pursuing further graduate studies.

3. Educational Program—Innovations in this aspect have included an expanded student personnel program, a reading clinic, an audio-visual aids laboratory, and an educational laboratory. Plans are underway for the development of social science, business and mathematics laboratories.

The college offered its initial degree in trades education in 1948, and will be offering subsequent degrees in this field in the future. New subjects added in the curriculum include health education workshop, business writing, business statistics, advanced accounting, graphic arts and school publications.

4. Alumni—Alumni organizations have been established in many sections of the State and in some outside states. The number of registered alumni has increased from around 600 to 2000. An Alumni Athletic Scholarship Fund has been established.

5. Physical Improvement—Three buildings have been added although they are of temporary construction. They are: an 18-bed infirmary, a fine arts building, and a College-Inn. A general face lifting has been given the previously existing buildings. The grounds have been improved and the roadways paved thus making this campus one of the most picturesque in the country.

Leaders Aid Ex-Ga. Prexy

ATLANTA — Dr. James Colston, who resigned recently as president of Georgia State College, found last week that he has strong support here from prominent leaders.

A delegation of outstanding citizens appeared before Chancellor Harmon Caldwell, of the University System of Georgia and asked the Board of Regents to reconsider its acceptance of Dr. Colston's resignation.

During the meeting the name of Dr. James W. Holley, educator and author, was mentioned and he was repudiated by the group as "not representative."

Dr. Caldwell admitted Holley is employed by the Board of Regents as a consultant.

Members of the delegation included: Rev. William H. Borders, Rev. M. L. King, C. A. Scott, H. T. Edwards, William Boyd and William Fowlkes.

Statement Un Colston Action

Slated Sunday

Regent Secretary Seibert Says Budget Was Factor In Move

By Robert E. Johnson

James A. Colston has submitted his resignation as president of Georgia State College at Savannah. The announcement was made Friday by L. R. Siebert, executive secretary of the Board of Regents, at his Atlanta headquarters of the University System of Georgia.

Secretary Siebert said the youthful college president, presently pursuing a doctorate degree at New York University, tendered his resignation as head of the Georgia institution at a recent expenditure committee meeting.

The regents' secretary said the committee met with President Colston to discuss the matter of "overspending." The committee reportedly pointed out that the college president had been spending more money than he was authorized.

PROMPT RESIGNATION

President Colston, head of the institution for the past three years as successor to Dr. Benjamin F. Imbert, promptly submitted his resignation, Secretary Siebert said.

The regents' official explained that J. B. Thrasher, state auditor, insists that all state institutions must operate in the "black."

"We had our budget cut (apparently the University System of Georgia) one and one-half million dollars last March to keep from operating in the red," Siebert said. "We've got to operate on a strict business basis," he continued, "because things are getting tight due to the hardness of business conditions."

Secretary Siebert emphasized that no reprisals were brought against the college administrator and said he considered Colston a man with a "fine future."

(A Savannah interview of President Colston and facts concerning the Georgia State affair will be in Sunday's Atlanta Daily World.)

Regents Asked To Rescind Acceptance

Atlanta Daily World

BY MARIAN E. JACKSON

An Atlanta delegation and a representative of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association Thursday protested the resignation of President James A. Colston of Georgia State College and requested Chancellor Harmon Caldwell of the Board of Regents to rescind its acceptance of that resignation.

The group made its plea in the offices of the Board of Regents and affirmed their confidence in the administration of President Colston.

A delegation from Savannah which had requested an opportunity to appear was not present. Dr. Caldwell explained that the Savannah group had sought an interview with Chairman Hughes Spaulding and when he telegraphed them that he could not be present some conflict no doubt resulted.

The delegation expressed opinion to Chancellor Caldwell that if the only charge against President Colston was "over expenditure of his budget" then he merited another chance, but insisted that rumors were afloat of "radical speakers," "political pressure" and "underhand politics" being involved in Colston's resignation.

PUBLISHED CHARGES

The group called attention to published reports that President Colston had permitted allegedly radical speakers at the college. Charges that the institution had sponsored speakers who opposed segregation, that a student from the college chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had gone to a national meeting in which picketing was involved and other factors hinging on the racial question. A Georgia State student also reportedly had protested the stand of Dr. J. W. Holley on a gradual approach to the racial question.

President Colston resigned his post at the Savannah institution July 22, after officials of the Board of Regents revealed he had overspent his budget. The resignation has been accepted by the Board and is due to become effective September 1.

The delegation of Atlanta leaders was led by the Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church. Other members included C. A. Scott, editor, Atlanta Daily World; Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church; Dr. William Boyd, professor of social science, Atlanta University; William A. Fowlkes, managing editor, Atlanta Daily World, and H. T. Edwards, vice president of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, who acted in the absence of C. L. Harper, president, who was out of the city on business.

Dr. Caldwell told the delegation that Colston's severance was "based on happenings that took place before I came into this office." He said that Georgia State College "ended 1947-48 with financial difficulties which worried members" of his office.

"President Colston entered 1948-49 with a clean sheet," Dr. Caldwell stated, "and even as late as June 1, 1949 we thought everything was in good shape. Despite this there were deficits of approximately $47,000 of which $25,000 was spent improving the plant and $16,000 in the dining hall."

Dr. Caldwell cited laws covering state expenditures in which institution heads would be held liable.

HOLLEY ISSUE

The delegation devoted quite a bit of time to the question of Dr. J. W. Holley, of Albany, Georgia, who has been employed as consultant with the Board of Regents. Dr. Caldwell stated that Dr. Holley was engaged strictly as a consultant and "to solicit money for Negro schools." He said Dr. Holley previously had been highly successful in this capacity.

Dr. Caldwell was told that Dr. Holley did not have the support of Negroes and they didn't believe he had anything to offer as a consultant.

The delegation heard reports from James A. Blissett, chief accountant of the Board; W. Wilson Noyes, treasurer; and John Sims, administrative assistant to the chancellor.

Sims, reading from a report on President Colston's activities, said that the college head had admitted in January that he knew expenditures were being made in excess of his budget.

This alleged admission came after a committee was sent to the college to clear up the matter of overspending the budget, Dr. Caldwell said. The committee then made recommendations that a change in administration be made, it was stated.

"TIGHT BUDGET"

Dr. Caldwell emphasized that the Board of Regents had a "tight budget" and had no means to make good the deficit.

Dr. Borders said the delegation was "only asking for mercy and another chance for Mr. Colston."

Dr. Boyd told the chancellor: "People get the impression that there is a field day on the ouster of Negro college presidents in the South."

The chancellor denied such a charge and said the Board had taken no official cognizance of such rumors as "radicalism."

Dr. Borders, in summing up the protest for the delegation, said: "Education is more than a budget. Many remarkable things have happened at eorgia State because of Colston's work. If all of us had strict justice none of us would be here. I would like to see the Board be as cool in calculating as possible, and view the situation, not in terms of strict justice, but in terms of mercy and wisdom."

Dr. Caldwell declined to comment on the effects of the delegation's protest but said the Board would meet again September 12.

He said if the Board failed to reinstate President Colston, he would seek the advice of the group before naming a new president of Georgia State.

Another Challenge For The Regents

Atlanta Daily World

Another citizens' committee, this time a local group of civic and social leaders of Savannah, waited on Chancellor Harmon W. Caldwell Saturday in the hope of having Mr. Colston reinstated into his position as president of the Georgia State College. The group, accompanied by Prof. C. L. Harper, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers Association, offered to underwrite the deficit which the Regents are charging to Mr. Colston.

If the Regents and the Chancellor have a mind to restore confidence in dealing with Mr. Colston they will accept the offer of local Savannahans to make up the $25,000 deficit. From our standpoint, we do not think it necessary for local citizens to make such an offer, since over-spending of budgets has been done at several of the units in the University System in past years with no serious "reprimanding of the presidents." But it is the generous spirit of the Negro leaders which we applaud here, all of which is ample testimony of the esteem in which Mr. Colston is held by those closest to him and who best know his record.

We think the Regents will exercise good judgment. The facts in this case demand it.

Wright Urges Georgia Grads Not To Forget Debt To Community

Daily Worker 14e(1)

SAVANNAH, Ga.—"Let us, who are educated, not forget our debt to the community—one we can never fully repay."

These were the words of Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., as he delivered the Baccalaureate sermon at the sixty-first commencement of activities of Georgia State College Sunday afternoon. Approximately 900 persons, seated and standing on the lawn in front of Meldrim Auditorium, witnessed the colorful outdoor ceremony.

Atlanta, Ga. 6-11-49

The bishop, first graduate of Ga. State College, and son of the late Major R. R. Wright, Sr., founder and first president of the college, took as his text: "I am the Good Shepherd," John 10:14. His subject was, "How I Best Use My Education in My Community."

"Most of you of the class of 1949 came to college to get an education. To you, as to most of us common people, education is a tool—an intellectual tool to be used. With the increased use of such a tool your abilities are being increased. And I am sure each of you believe it was well worth the time, the money and the sacrifice it took to get possession of this tool. 6-11-49

"The question now is, what shall you do with this tool of education to get the very best out of it?

"In the Biblical parable Jesus names three distinct attitudes represented toward life. (1) the thief; (2) the hireling; and (3) the good shepherd. Or let me put it for our purpose today as three distinct uses of education by (1) the exploiter; (2) the time server; and (3) the Christian workers in their attitude toward the community. Let me insist that education is most of all the tool of a well informed, well disciplined and keen mind. What is done with education depends upon the purpose for which it is had," Bishop Wright told the class of 1949. 6-11-49

The attitude of the exploiter is to get all he can, in anyway he can for himself, regardless of how others are affected, he added.

Bishop Wright was introduced by President James A. Colston who also welcomed him "back" to the college. President Colston told the audience of the colorful life led by the speaker. 6-11-49

Music for the occasion was furnished by the college band, choir and women's and men's glee clubs, under the direction of Hilliary R. Bechett and John J. Ballou.

Ga. State Faces Probe By Regents

BY MARION E. JACKSON

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The State Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia is reportedly planning an extensive investigation into the administration and conduct of faculty, financial and scholastic affairs at Georgia State College within the next 15 days. The probe is being timed to coincide with the return of Pres. James A. Colston from summer study at New York University.

The investigation stems from the resignation of Primus D. Davis, comptroller of the college, on July 12 and the dismissal of Blanton E. Black, professor of social sciences and charges allegedly filed by Paul E. Stewart, who has been on leave of absence for study at the University of Michigan.

Daily World Wed. 8-3-49

At the same time, Mrs. Ethel Stewart resigned July 30 after notification that her services would be terminated August 15. Wed. 8-3-49

STRIFE REPORTED

Charges have been made that dissenion and strife are rife and that a long sequence of events both administrative and financial has jeopardized the function of the college. The Atlanta Daily World learned from unimpeachable sources that the Board of Regents will hear these charges on August 10.

Pres. Colston was named to the presidency of Georgia State College in 1947 succeeding Benjamin Hubert. The college has made remarkable stride under his administration.

14e Worker

Georgia State College is one of the three state-supported colleges for Negroes. The others are Albany State and Fort Valley State colleges.

Prof. Blanton E. Black reportedly was dismissed by Pres. Colston at the close of the school year. It is believed that he has been reinstated by the State Board of Regents.

CHARGES LISTED

The investigation at Georgia State College reportedly will cover charges of unauthorized clinical and educational projects, mismanagement of school affairs, failure to report discrepancies in handling of school funds, wholesale firings and dismissals, misconduct in administration of school affairs, and laxity in conduct of school affairs.

The Board has withheld a full scale probe of these charges until Pres. Colston returns to campus next week from New York University. The Board met at the college early in July and the resignation of the comptroller followed this meeting.

Daily Worker Wed. 8-3-49

Pres. Colston is one of the youngest college administrators in the nation and came to Georgia State after a successful career at Ballard High, Macon; Hampton Institute, in Virginia; and at Bethune-Cookman College in Florida. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta University and has advanced training towards his doctorate at Columbia, Chicago and New York Universities.

ADMINISTRATION PRAISED

He has been highly praised for his administration at Georgia State which in the two-years has made remarkable advancement. New buildings, campus beautification, enlarged scholastic program, improved faculty, enrollment has increased, and opportunities have broadened culturally and scholastically.

Observers state, however, that Pres. Colston's administration has been increasingly under fire within the past few months. The resignation of Davis, coupled with the dismissals of Black and Stewart have widened the gap between dissident forces on the campus.

Negro Leaders Request Dr. Colston's Retention

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution 14e(1)

A group of Atlanta Negro leaders appeared before Chancellor Harmon Caldwell, of the University System of Georgia, yesterday to ask that the Board of Regents reconsider its acceptance of the resignation of Dr. James Colston as President of the Georgia State College at Savannah.

Dr. Caldwell told the group he could not speak for the Board. Questioned as to his views as Chancellor, he added that "I can't express any opinion as to whether it would be wise for Dr. Colston to return under the circumstances."

Dr. Caldwell, his assistant, John Sims, Regents' Treasurer W. W. Noyes and Auditor James A. Blissit told the group that under Dr. Colston's administration the Georgia State College had over-spent its budget in 1948 and again this year. Jr. 8-26-49

Several members of the delegation admitted that Dr. Colston might have made a mistake but praised his work at the college.

Dr Caldwell told the delegation that the State spends $190 per student at the Savannah College, compared to between $150 and $160 on a student at Tech or Georgia.

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, asked that the Regents reconsider acceptance of Dr. Colston's resignation "not in the terms of a strict budget but in mercy tempered by wisdom."

Other members of the delegation included the Rev. M. L. King, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church; C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World; H. T. Edwards, Vice President of the Georgia State Teachers and Education Assaciation; William Boyd, professor of political science at Atlanta University, and William Fowlkes, of the World.

During the meeting, the name of Dr. James W. Holley, Georgia Negro educator and author, came up. Dr. Caldwell told the group Dr. Holley is employed by the Regents as a consultant. Boyd said that Dr. Holley, who is an advocate of racial segregation and wrote "You Can't Build a Chimney From the Top," does not represent the people of his race in Georgia.

Says Enemies Had Made False Reports To Board

Memphis, Tenn. Views "Reprimand" On "Over-Spending"; Alumni React Jun. 8-23-49

BY CHARLES J. SMITH

SAVANNAH, Ga. - President James A. Colston of Georgia State College announced to a commencement audience of 1400 persons and 185 graduates Thursday that he had offered his resignation to the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia, effective September 1. It was submitted July 22.

At the same time he branded as untrue previous newspaper reports that the regents were planning a probe of affairs at the college. He said when these reports were called to his attention while in New York he immediately contacted the one individual that would know of any such move.

"I called Chancellor Harmon Caldwell and he said he knew of no such move or of any being contemplated," Colston said.

He added that the Chancellor said that no one in his office had made such a statement. No newspaper man has contacted me, either he said.

President Colston termed previous newspaper articles as not being founded on facts. "I have the greatest personal respect for the writer of one of the articles. However, I think he was misled by someone who is seeking to harm the college," he said.

"My life..My Administration.... and everything I do is an open book. I like probes if they are necessary, and I'm open for any investigation," President Colston told the awe stricken audience.

INSTITUTIONAL CONCERN

"My personal welfare is nothing, nor is it important. My primary concern is that of the college and I am concerned with its welfare," he said Mr. Colston averred that whatever has been done from time to time has been done in the best interest of Georgia State college, its students and alumni.

had been "reprimanded" by the regents for recent conditions existing in the college's financial status but that he felt that the reprimand has resulted partly from the "constant effort of some people" to point him out in an unfavorable light.

Throughout the interview he spoke open-mindedly and freely and answered practically all questions

NCT CONSIDERING PROBE

He disclosed that he had conferred here with Chancellor Caldwell Wednesday and the chancellor assured him that the regents were not planning a probe. However, President Colston did say that he

President Colston reiterated his belief that someone is attempting to upgrade the college's program and facilities, he splendid cooperation from (1) the Chancellors and the Board of Regents in providing such funds as they could, and (2) the faculty, students, alumni and friends of the institution in immediate and distant communities.

He further stated that in his effort to upgrade the college's program and facilities, he received an hour-long press conference following the commencement exercises. He told reporters that "false reports" or "report cards" sent to the Board of Regents played an important role in his decision. "some sort of machinery is organized against

asked by reporters. He gave the following version for the criticism in relation to the financial picture:

"As president of Georgia State college I am held responsible for of every one employed here. Consequently I am responsible for inefficiency of the comptrollers office. However, neither the treasurer of the Univ. system (Mr. W. Noyes) nor my self had been able to detect any error in the monthly reports until the close of the fiscal year.

Upon finding that a true picture of the college's financial operations was not presented, I asked that Mr. Noyes come to the college. He came on July 19. However the Comptroller's resignation was forced before then and became effective on July 12," President Colston declared

He also discredited any reports of wholesale firing of the faculty. Instead he said that only three persons were fired at the end of the past school year..and only because it was felt that they were not the kind of persons that should be teaching the students of Georgia State college.

To his knowledge, the Board of Regents had not met since he offered his resignation on July 12.

President Colston plans to return to New York university to do further work on the doctorate level.

WIDE SPREAD MOVES

Announcement of his resignation resulted in widespread moves to get him to change his mind. Officers of the graduating class have written the chancellor and the Board of Regents expressing their faith in his administration. The faculty adopted a resolution to the effect. He has received numerous telegrams, letters and telephone calls from persons asking him to reconsider, and the Savannah Alumni chapter has met on the matter.

The following statement was issued by A. S. Bacon, president general Alumni Association.

"We regret to the greatest extent to learn of President Colston's resignation today. Since his coming, Georgia State college has grown considerably in every way. We are trusting that the Board of Regents will make a thorough investigation and will find no grounds whatever to accept his resignation.

"We are sure all friends of the college will join us in hoping that the Board of Regents will deem it necessary to retain him as head of the college in views of his accomplishment."

"Outsider" Charges

Revealed

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World
June 8-21-49

Alumni, Students Other Organizations Back Administration

While a move was afoot Saturday to get President James A. Colston, of Georgia State College, Savannah, to reconsider his resignation, and to urge the Board of Regents not to accept it, there were more revelations concerning alleged "outsider" charges against the young administrator.

The Atlanta office of the Regents re-clarified its position that Colston was not guilty of reprisals and that Colston was a man with "a fine future." It was stated that a committee had discussed "over-spending" of the budget allotted Georgia State with Colston and that his resignation followed.

Meanwhile, newspapers published accounts that President Colston had been accused by "some sort of machinery," allegedly organized against him, of sponsoring radical speakers at the College.

REYNOLDS APPEARANCE

In reference to the appearance of Grant Reynolds, New York Corrections Commissioner, at Georgia State, Colston said the speeches were "mild—not radical at all, nothing contrary to our way of life."

Colston also stated to interviewers, as printed in the majority press, that a student from the Georgia chapter of the NAACP had gone to Washington at the expense of the chapter. It was alleged that that national student NAACP engaged in picketing in the nation's capitol.

Colston also was quoted as stating that a student who protested the stand of Dr. J. W. Holley, of Albany, on the race question had no connection with the College administration, that the student represented the NAACP chapter.

Alumni and student organizations of Georgia State were starting petitions and movements designed to offset the Colston resignation and its acceptance by the Regents. The Georgia Teacher and Educational Association also approached the Regents, protesting the move.

A Challenge To The Regents

We have already expressed our regret over the possibility of the loss of the services of President James A. Colston of the Georgia State College, at Savannah. And so we would only take occasion here to commend the efforts of local citizens who conferred Thursday with Chancellor Hermon W. Caldwell in Mr. Colston's behalf.

The delegation, led by Rev. William Holmes Borders, called upon the Chancellor to reconsider the resignation of Mr. Colston and permit him to continue his splendid services to the educational leadership of the Negroes of Georgia. Rightly, they warned that rumors persist that "radical speakers, political pressure and underhand politics" are back of his forced resignation. The Chancellor assured the group that Mr. Colston's only sin, so far as the investigating committee is concerned, was that of "over-spending his budget." If that is the only charge preferred and Mr. Colston said it is, then it would be unworthy of such a body as the Board of Regents to allow such unsupported rumors to influence their thinking. We don't believe they will, if and when they are called upon to decide that important question.

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

It is a difficult task to find highly competent Negro educators, having both the educational vision and knowledge as well as moral integrity and acceptability to carry on the work of our colleges. The answer for that is not difficult to supply. The plain fact is, our people have suffered from educational inequalities and low salaries so long that our best talents have gone into the fields of preaching and the legal and medical professions, leaving only the average intelligence and ambition for the teaching career. Now we are beginning to witness a change of trends in this field and it is seriously to be hoped that they will not be sought out and killed off with underhand methods and false rumors, started and kept up by discredited Negro educators, or so-called educators, who have had their chances, only to leave Negro education in a state of confusion and Negro children at the mercy of the ignorant and superstitious.

Sat. 8-27-49

Finally, there is another angle to this which the Regents and the Chancellor should view with calm reasoning and calculation. Granted that they extend to Mr. Colston and the other two presidents of the Negro units all of the personal courtesies due them, there is still the cold fact that they are not giving to Negroes the educational equalities to which they are entitled. In the past, Negroes of this state have tried to cooperate with the Regents by not challenging their right to continue to discriminate against them. They have not insisted upon entrance into the University of Georgia nor the Georgia School of Technology. We envision the day when such insistence will become a reality. But good sense and fair treatment of those leaders who are doing a good job, together with a disposition to meet the Negroes half way on the Supreme Court decision, can delay such an eventuality, perhaps, if only good sense is exercised now. Colston should be reinstated.

WHATEVER COMES from the Georgia State College situation we may know that the South is living in a critical period between small, inadequate appropriations for the use of Negro institutions and equalized education, according to the Supreme Court mandate.

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

There seems to be more back of the resignation of President James Colston because of "over-spending" of his budget than the Regents are prone to admit. Has there been a calculated effort on the part of parties formerly employed there to embarrass Mr. Colston and to use every little situation to swell a mustard seed into a mountain At least, Mr. Colston thinks so. And, he's not alone! 8-21-49

In other days it used to be an honor for executives to turn back a portion of small executives back to the state. The budgets of all three of the Georgia Negro colleges don't equal the budget of one of the best of the white institutions. There are a lot of Negroes in Georgia!

Prof. Asks $2,900

Grambling College Firing Brings Suit

Pittsburgh Courier

(14e(1)) Sat 3-26-49

MONROE, La.—As the result of his summary dismissal as a science teacher at Grambling College, Prof. [illegible] has filed a $2900 salary suit against the college and has indicated to The Courier that he contemplates a separate suit for $25,000 against the president, R. W. E. Jones.

Professor Jackson was dismissed Feb. 3, following what is described as a controversy over his social views. He was the organizer of a town hall forum at the college for the discussion of social problems.

However, according to a statement from the president, the instructor was dismissed following an argument over an unpaid board bill.

PRESIDENT DENIES STORY

President Jones has denied as false earlier stories to the effect that Mr. Jackson was dismissed because of a forum talk on theories of Karl Marx and that a salary balance was owed Mr. Jackson by the college. He added also that Mr. Jackson's classes were all conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Whatever the cause of the immediate dismissal of Mr. Jackson, the private conversation became so heated until charges of unfair-ness were passed. The college president, in a statement to The Courier, said that Mr. Jackson called him "the most unfair person I know."

Sat 3-26-49

After the incident, President Jones informed Mr. Jackson that his attitude made it impossible for him to continue at Grambling any longer. His dismissal followed immediately.

Mr. Jackson came to the college in 1947 and holds a Master of Philosophy degree in education from the University of Wisconsin.

Conflicting Tales Fill Air

Row at Grambling Over Prof's Firing

Pittsburgh Courier

RUSTON, La.—Conflicting stories fill the air in the recent dismissal of Prof. Clarence A. Jackson, social science teacher, at Grambling College. President R. W. E. Jones told The Courier that Mr. Jackson was dismissed Feb. 3 following an argument over an unpaid board bill. Mr. Jackson claims his social views brought about his dismissal.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Jackson said: "Following a heated argument, between C. A. Jackson and President R. W. E. Jones, during which both men became quite excited, Mr. Jackson was forthwith dismised from the faculty of Grambling College without prior notice or warning."

PREXY'S DENIAL

Meanwhile, President Jones declared that stories being circulated that Mr. Jackson was dismissed becaus of a forum talk on theories of Karl Marx, and that a salary balance was owed to Mr. Jackson by the college, are very wrong."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 3-12-49

Mr. Jackson's classes were all conducted in a satisfactory manner, and on his dismissal, Feb. 3, the college paid him whatever salary was due, President Jones further stated.

The Courier

PLANS SUIT

According to Mr. Jackson, the only complaint President Jones made to him after the argument was that he had never had anybody talk to him as Mr. Jackson did. Charging that President Jones refused to give him a statement of the charges which brought about his dismissal, Mr. Jackson said that a suit was being entered against the college for the balance of his salary for the rest of the calendar year.

"Mr. Jackson had fallen behind in his room and board payments. When told of the matter, he promised to see about it, but failed to do so," President Jones said. "The dean called him in and an argument ensued. I told Mr. Jackson I did not like the way he treated me because I tried to be fair to everyone. He shouted, 'Fair! Why, you are the most unfair person I know'."

Sat. 3-12-49

REMAINS ON CAMPUS

After the incident, President Jones informed Mr. Jackson that his attitude made it impossible for him to work at Grambling any longer. Mr. Jackson was allowed to remain in his campus quarters until he could become adjusted, The Courier was told.

Mr. Jackson came to Grambling in September, 1947. He holds a Master of Philosophy degree in education from the University of Wisconsin and recently organized a town hall forum at Grambling for discussion of social problems.

Grambling To Train Secondary Teachers

Journal & Guide

GRAMBLING, La. — The State Board of Education has given Grambling College permission to proceed with its plan for the training of high school teachers. President R. W. E. Jones announced here last week.

Norfolk, Va.

The secondary program, the president stated, will follow closely the useful education pattern that has gained for the institution wide acclaim in the field of elementary education. With this expansion of the college program, enrollment is expected to increase tremendously when the Fall semester opens.

Sat. 7-23-49

President Jones reported also that the new $237,000 men's dormitory presently under construction, will be ready for occupancy in September.

Promises To Continue Practicality

Dr. Channing Tobias Issues Board Challenge

HAMPTON, Va—(INS)—Negro colleges can best contribute to the "cold war" by teaching their students "to achieve the full rights of citizenship, to preserve them and to use them," said Alonzo G. Moron on his inauguration as president of Hampton Institute yesterday.

Moron is the first alumnus to be named head of the 80-year-old Negro college.

The Virgin Islander, who formerly served as federal and city housing project manager in Atlanta, had been acting president of Hampton since October, 1948. He was named president in April, 1949.

In his address, he promises to continue Hampton's traditional emphasis on practical education, which he referred to as "education for life," but he added that the problems facing Negro schools today are different from those of 1868.

Governor William Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, one of the guests expected for the ceremony, did not arrive, but sent a telegram of greetings.

TOBIAS SPEAKS

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board, delivered the investiture address.

He said:

"Mr. President, we expect you in word and deed to be loyal to the honored traditions of Hampton. But we do not expect you to so slavishly to follow precedent that you fail to think creatively and act courageously.

"May you have the whole-hearted cooperation of all the sons, the daughters and the friends of Hampton and the unerring guidance of Almighty God."

Other addresses were also delivered during the two-day inaugural ceremonies.

Speakers included George M. Johnson, dean of the Howard University School of Law, who spoke on Federal and state legislation to protect minorities against discriminatory employment practices; Stephen J. Wright, dean of faculty, who spoke of the role of Hampton College in preparing youth for service in industry; H. F. Willkie, vice president of Joseph Seargram and Sons, Louisville; and Nicholas M. DiPietro, executive secretary, Chicago Federation of Printing Trades Union.

Also heard were Ivan L. Willis, vice president International Harvester Company, Chicago; and Walter H. Aiken, vice president and general manager of Aiken, Incorporated, Atlanta.

Jessie Fauset On Hampton Staff

HAMPTON, Va. — Among the outstanding new appointments to the Hampton Institute instructional staff this fall is that of Mrs. Herbert E. Harris, in the communications center.

Mrs. Harris, well-known under her maiden and pen name of Jessie Fauset as the writer of four novels, literary editor of the Crisis, lecturer, and contributor of poems to many magazines and anthologies, is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Cornell, and received her M.A. degree at the University of Pennsylvania. As visiting professor of English, she will teach courses in creative writing and the novel.

Hampton's No. 1 Man

The oldest Negro private institution of higher education is Lincoln College in Chester County, Pa., founded in 1854. In the 95 years since then, the number of such institutions has grown to 67, graduating some 5,500 Negro men and women each year. The largest is Howard University in Washington, D. C. And each has a special field of excellence—Fisk at Nashville in sociology, Bethune-Cookman at Daytona Beach, Fla., in its library serving the whole Negro community. Tuskegee Institute in Alabama for its technical and home-economics departments.

But the oldest vocational and industrial school and liberal-arts college—and probably the best-known Negro institution—is Hampton Institute, at Hampton Roads in Southeastern Virginia. Famous for its choir and its graduates, including Booker T. Washington and Dorothy Maynor, Hampton was founded in 1868 by a white Union Army brigadier general, Samuel Chapman Armstrong. Its original fifteen students have mushroomed to 1,400 girls and boys who study in a 140-building plant on 74 acres.

Last week the Hampton campus was thronged with educators and industrialists gathered to assist at the inaugural of the institute's eighth president, Alonzo G. Morón. Morón (pronounced Ma-róan), 40-year-old native of the Virgin Islands, had the distinction of being the first Negro and the first alumnus ever to head Hampton.

Lonnie Morón's inaugural thus marked a turning point in the history of the Reconstruction school. He himself had always been close to Hampton. Arriving in the United States in 1923 at the age of 14, he went to the institute and departed four years later with a diploma in upholstering and academic work. Classmates remember him as a first-rate student and a second-string shortstop.

After getting a B.Phil. at Brown University—where he was tapped for Phi Beta Kappa—Morón earned a master's degree in sociology at the University of Pittsburgh as an Urban League fellow. Three years ago he received an LL.B. from Harvard Law School as a Rosenwald fellow.

In between periods of education he served for three years as welfare commissioner of the Virgin Islands and as director of housing projects around Atlanta. He came to Hampton as general business manager in 1947.

Like those of many another college president, Morón's principal worries at Hampton will be monetary. Hampton might be called the Harvard of the private Negro institutions, for it has the largest endowment among private Negro schools as Harvard does among white schools (Harvard: $180,000,000, Hampton: $10,000,000). Even so, the endowment income is only about $400,000 a year. Hampton gets help from the United Negro College Fund, founded in 1944, but the fund must also aid 30 other institutions and last year raised only a little more than $1,000,000.

A conservative educator, President Morón feels that industry is the angel for education to woo. "I think," he says, "we should find out what industry wants and turn out students who are equipped to supply those needs."

14e(1) 1949

Hampton Institute

Inaugural Address of-President Alonzo G. Moron

'We Must Be Ready For Integration'

Ringing Challenge Sounded By First Negro President

P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.
Editor, Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.— A ringing challenge for Hampton Institute ultimately to be completely integrated, with not only a continuing interracial faculty, but with an interracial student body, was sounded Saturday by both its first Negro president and its first Negro trustee board chairman.

The occasion was the formal induction into office of forty-year-old Alonzo G. Moron as eighth president and the first graduate to administer the college. The inaugural ceremony Saturday morning to Ogden Hall climaxed a three day program highlighted by a conference at which outstanding speakers of both races discussed "The College, the Negro, and Industry."

Said youthful, able President Moron: "We must continue to improve our offerings and our college community to the end that we shall be ready when the day come to admit to Hampton students of all races who find here at Hampton the kind of education they desire to get."

NO LESS INTERRACIAL

Just before the newly inducted executive spoke, he was officially "seated" by Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias, who said in a very similar vein that "the fact that for the first time in its history Hampton has a Negro president does not mean that the institution will be any less interracial."

"In fact, we must make it more so. . . Hampton must never consider race a determining factor in choosing its board, its committees, its faculty, and ultimately its student body. . ."

President Moron made a deep impression upon the capacity audience, which contained many white citizens, by a thoughtful and scholarly address, delivered with obvious sincerity and quiet emphasis.

NEW HORIZONS

Referring to Hampton's traditional aim of "education for life," President Moron discussed "new horizons" in seeking to attain that objective, and he emphasized not only the problems facing Hampton, as well as other private colleges generally, but disclosed officially for the first time several contemplated changes in Hampton's program and techniques.

These he itemized as follows:

(1) Abandonment by privately-endowed Hampton of any attempt at mass education, leaving that to public supported colleges.

NO FUNDS TO WASTE

(2) Higher selectivity in choosing students. "The private college does not have the resources to waste on training the mediocre."

(3) Emphasis on vocational training exclusively. "Hampton's mission in the next half century is to train the leaders in the vocational fields finally selected."

(3) Reduction of present enrollment and stabilization of it at that smaller figure.

(4) Seeking of support in the future from alumni and from corporate resources. Personal fortunes are not much longer going to be the salvation of Negro colleges.

RESEARCH PLANNED

(5) Development of research projects of interest to industry. "And we must make ourselves otherwise useful to industry and finance."

(6) Changes in curriculum and approach to subject matter to the end of establishing better relations with industry and finance, the anticipated sources of future support.

On this score, President Moron said: "The sun rising on our new horizons should shine on competence, high quality of product, and intelligent direction of effort. To achieve this objective Hampton should begin now to be selective in its program as well as in its student body as an earnest of its appreciation for the new life for which it is preparing its students."

DANGERS FORESEEN

He foresaw some dangers, however, in Hampton reshifting its emphasis to the vocational educational field. "We must be aware of the danger that the opening up of new opportunities for Negroes," he said, "may encourage colleges like Hampton to attempt the giving of training for all vocations and to change training programs as employment in craft or skill fluctuates.

"The real danger here is that the limited resources of the private college will be stretched to such an extent that it will not be possible to do a good job in any field.

LIMITED OFFERINGS

"Paradoxical as it may seem, expansion of vocational opportunity for its graduates should encourage the college to limit its offerings and raise its standards in the few finally selected.

"A second danger," he continued, "lurking in this orientation of program to the expanding opportunities in industry arises from the senseless ideological conflict between the exponents of the general education of liberal arts function of the college and the adherents of the vocational education function of a college.

SENSELESS CONFLICT

"This conflict is going to be resolved only when the protagonist on both sides realize that the two kinds of training are not in conflict, but are really necessary components of the whole pattern of education for life.

"A full man or woman needs training in the heart, the hand, and the head. We will continue to attempt to reach this objective and leave the theorizing and the characterizations to the theorists and academicians."

In accepting "the challenge and charge from the chairman of the board of trustees I am deeply conscious of the heritage which now becomes my responsibility to protect, foster and enhance," President Moron declared in opening his address.

NEW SOURCES OF AID

"It is the earnest hope of all who love Hampton that it will continue to be adaptable to change without changing fundamentally, to serve without becoming subservient, to be spiritual without becoming dogmatic and that it will continue to meet the changing needs of future generations of students without becoming ordinary and mediocre. It is to this task of seeking and exploring new horizons in education for life that the present administration is now dedicated."

In discussing his hope of securing needed support from industrial and fiscal concerns, President Moron reminded his audience that "the struggle for the financial security of the Negro college is a grim one and will continue to be so for some time."

He declared: "One result of this struggle will be the development of capable and competent business administration in these colleges, and a ruthless seeking out of avenues of waste and inefficiency. Programs will have to be reduced and all plans expansion abandoned.

ECONOMY A MUST

"The Negro private college, and other private colleges, must seek and find economical ways of doing a high quality job of education of the few and leave the mass education of the many to the publicly supported colleges."

In discussing the new vocational emphasis which will be given to Hampton's offerings, President Moron declared: "It is becoming increasingly difficult now to identify the 'Negro jobs.' We have been told that technical competence . . . is not enough. Industry requires and demands a sense of job responsibility, an ability to get along with one's fellows, even though and especially if those backgrounds happen to be different from ours.

INDUSTRY'S DEMANDS

"It requires an awareness of labor management problems and the solutions which have been tried and failed, and which have been tried and succeeded. The new recruit in industry today must be socially and emotionally adjustable to the demands of high speed production and the competitive spirit which pervade American business and industry."

Awareness of modern thinking and educational obligations resting on an alert institution today was demonstrated in President Moron's assertion that "we should inculcate in our student an appreciation for the obligations of a citizen."

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

He continued: "As we get more and more of the rights of citizenship in this country, we should be prepared to assume our responsibility as useful and effective citizens.

"The proper use of the ballot, firm belief and constant practice in the principles of democracy, the challenging of every attempt to abridge the rights of freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, or to limit the exercise of the ballot—all these are obligations of citizenship.

"To teach the proper way to achieve these rights, to preserve them, and to use them is the highest calling of schoolmen today. It is one way that the college can do its share in bringing victory to our side in the cold war of conflicting ideologies."

EIGHTH PRESIDENT

In his charge to the new president, the eighth to serve Hampton in its 82 year history, Dr. Tobias—who is president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund—declared:

"Of our new president we expect loyalty to the ideals of the founders; we look forward to such changes in program and in method that will prepare students to meet the needs and fulfill the demands of the day in which they live; we expect continuing recognition of the fact that Hampton is not just an institution for training youth, but a center where men and women of all races, cultures, and sections may come together on terms of equality for fellowship, for the promotion of interracial for exchange of opinions, and understanding and goodwill.

RACE NO FACTOR

"The fact that for the first time in its history Hampton has a Negro president does not mean that the institution will be any less interracial. In fact, we must make it more so.

"Nothing could be more harmful of a democratic solution of the racial problems in this country than a strengthening of racial lines in education. Hampton must never consider race a factor.

"If I sense correctly the heartbeat of this inaugural audience, it is a staccato signal for a forward movement in the leadership of a great institution."

14e(1) 1949

Hampton Institute (Dr.Alonzo G. Moron-President)

HAMPTON INSTALLS FIRST NEGRO HEAD

New York Times

Dr. A. G. Moron Declares Duty to Prepare Students to Be First-Class Citizens

10-30-49

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 29—Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, the first alumnus and the first Negro to be chosen as president of eighty-one-year-old Hampton Institute, was installed today in academic ceremonies attended by 3,000 persons.

The thirty-nine-year-old educator was invested by Dr. Channing H. Tobias of New York, chairman of the institute's board of trustees, following a procession across the campus in which delegates from 136 colleges, students, faculty members and representatives of labor and industry took part.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Moron declared Negro colleges could contribute to this country's victory in the "ideological cold war" by teaching students "the proper way to achieve citizenship rights, to preserve them and to use them."

Cites Interracial Changes

The many improvements in the interracial pattern imposed on the Negro colleges "the responsibility to prepare our students not for survival as stepchildren of democracy, but for a full life as first-class citizens in this Republic," he asserted.

"As we get more and more of the rights of citizenship in this country," he said, "we should be prepared to assume our responsibility as useful and effective citizens.

"The proper use of the ballot, firm belief and constant practice in the principles of democracy, the challenging of every attempt to abridge the rights of freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, or to limit the exercise of the ballot, all these are obligations of citizenship."

Dr. Moron also declared that Hampton would continue to adhere to the principle that interracial instruction is the most effective teaching arrangement. Each year about eight white students attend Hampton on a student exchange basis and the faculty is drawn from members of both races.

The improved economic status of Negroes and the migration of Negroes from rural to urban communities has resulted in Negro college student bodies that are today typical of the country's average college groups, Dr. Moron said, and in everyday life, he added, it is becoming increasingly difficult to identify a job as "a Negro job."

INSTALLED AT HAMPTON

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron

Thus, he continued, it is necessary that Negro colleges recognize a new horizon in education for industrial life. He urged that Negro colleges try to interest industry in their welfare by offering an inducement in the form of graduates who can become leaders in industry or by providing research services to industry.

Dr. Moron is a native of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. He is a graduate of Hampton, Brown University, University of Pittsburgh and Harvard Law School. He studied at Harvard Law School on a Rosenwald Fellowship.

From 1933 to 1936 he served as Commissioner of Public Welfare in the Virgin Islands. Later he was assistant to the president of Atlanta University. He is a fellow of the Southern Regional Council and a member of the Citizens Committee for Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Dr. Tobias in his speech of investiture said that Hampton must become even more interracial in its makeup and that "nothing could be more harmful to a democratic solution of the racial problems in this country than a strengthening of racial lines in education."

Greetings to the new president were delivered by Thomas T. Hamilton, Virginia Director of Secondary Education; R. C. Haydon, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia, Mayor Levin D. James of Hampton; Dr. Nelson Marshall, dean of the College of William and Mary; Andrew Billingsley, vice president of the Student Council; Gertrude L. Perry, president of the National Hampton Alumni Association, and Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of faculty for Hampton.

A congratulatory telegram was read from Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands. Mrs. C. B. D. King, wife of the Liberian Ambassador, represented her husband, and Mrs. Thelma Yancey Wright of New York represented the New York City Hampton Alumni Association.

INTEGRATION HELD NEGRO YOUTH TASK

New York Times

1,500 Students and Teachers Are Told That Battle on Segregation Is Won

Dat. 10-29-49

PREPARATION IS STRESSED

'Defeatist Rejection' of Goal at Hand Is Condemned by Head of Urban League

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 28—This country, in recent years, has made such "tremendous strides" toward a non-segregated society that Negro youth should transfer their emphasis in racial matters from anti-segregation activities to the development of techniques for assimilation in community life.

This was the message delivered tonight by Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, at a conference session on the role of the Negro college in training students for industrial and community integration.

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The conference, attended by 1,500 students, educators, representatives of business and labor, and delegates from leading colleges and universities throughout the country, was the highlight of the second day of a three-day ceremony for the inauguration of Alonzo G. Moron as eighth president of the Hampton Institute.

Holds Primary Battle Is Won

"Many young people are today feverishly fighting battles which were won ten years ago," Mr. Granger asserted. "They are thinking in terms of anti-discrimination and anti-segregation activities, instead of absorption, assimilation and integration in a well-rounded community life."

There is "a vast difference" between the absence of segregation and the completion of integration, Mr. Granger declared in pointing out that integration is a process that requires full participation of the individual.

"People are unwillingly segregated, but no one is ever unwillingly integrated," he maintained.

Although the South lags far behind the other parts of the country in racial progress, he said it was "nevertheless true that, out of the ferment of pre-war and war-time thinking, a new concept of the responsibility of the democratic state is gradually being evolved."

But there still is "every danger" that the developing generation of Negro youth will find itself "unprepared for complete assimilation in even the imperfect democratic order that we have established at the present time," Mr. Granger asserted.

Challenge to the Colleges

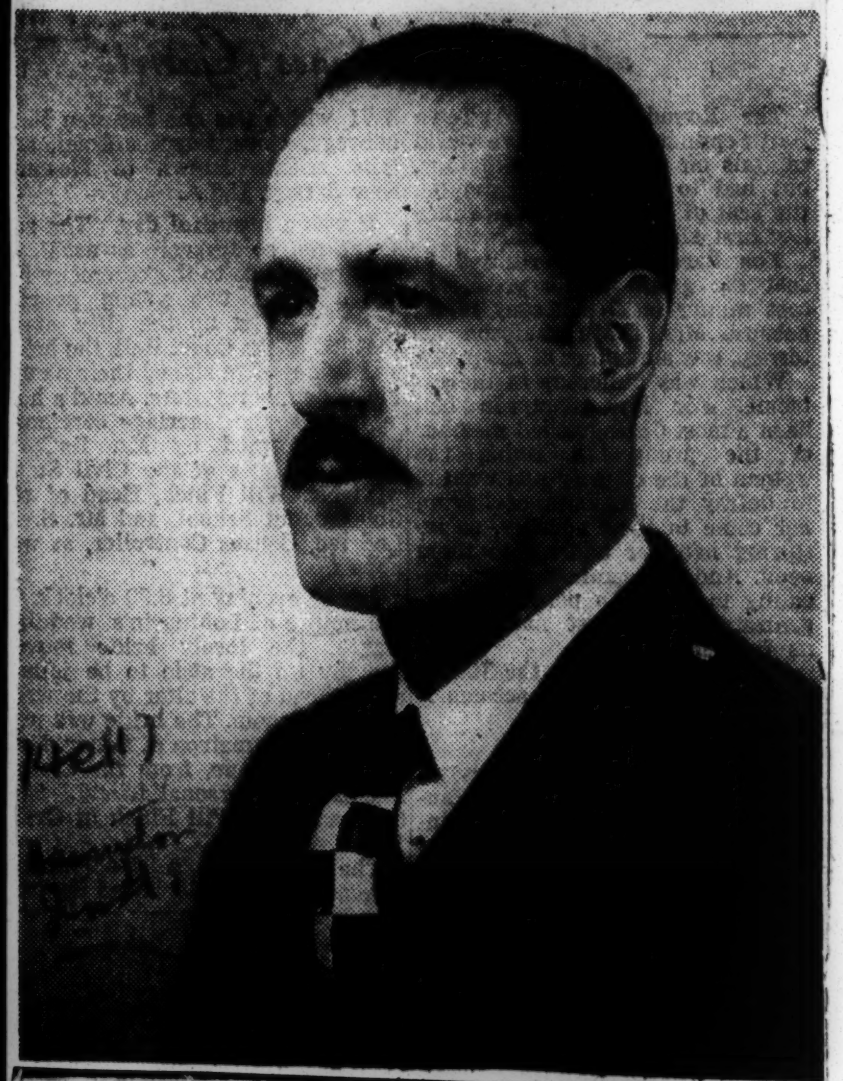
"The Negro college should be concerned with rooting out from the personality and intellectual equipment of the Negro student those carryovers from a past generation which encourage cynical and defeatist rejection of the opportunities which can be had in American society even though they are still won with difficulty," he added.

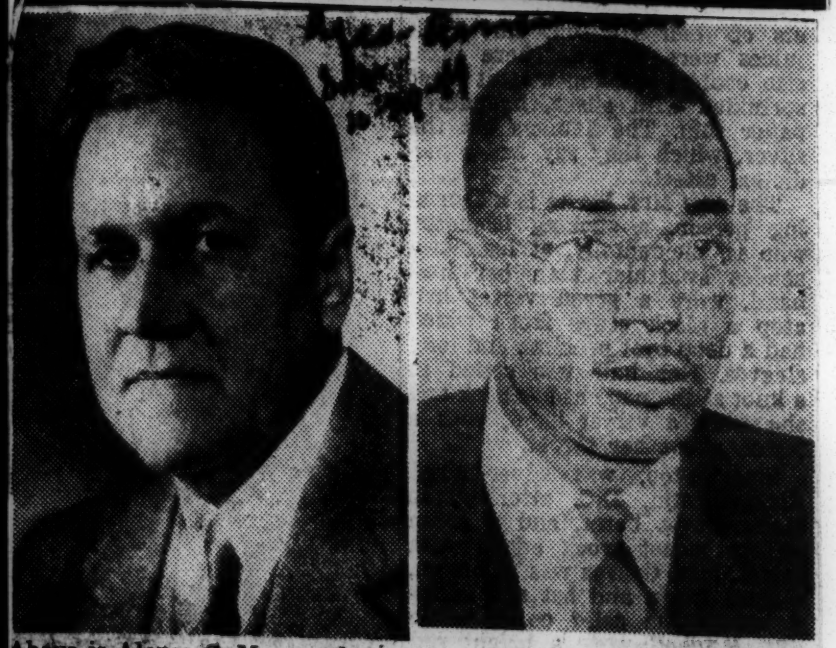
Thomas A. Morgan, director of the Sperry Corporation, and chairman of President Truman's Advisory Committee on Management Improvement, told the conference that "responsibility for breaking down whatever prejudice remains in industry lies with the top levels of management."

Once management makes an anti-prejudice policy, and sticks to it, he said, it would be found that "such opposition as exists at the working levels, or in the lower supervisory levels, will gradually disappear."

Other speakers were Walter H. Aiken, general manager of the Aiken Construction Company, Atlanta; Ivan L. Willis, vice president of the International Harvester Company; H. F. Willkie, vice president of Joseph Seagram and Sons, Louisville; Nicholas di Pietro, executive secretary of the Chicago Federation of Printing Trades Unions, AFL; Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of education and research for the CIO, and George M. Johnson, dean of the law school at Howard University.

At Hampton For Inauguration





Above is Alonzo G. Moron whose Inauguration as president of Hampton Institute will take place on Oct. 29. Channing H. Tobias, left, chairman of the Hampton board and Phelps-Stokes Fund director, New York, and Stephen J. Wright, Hampton dean of students, will participate along with other notables in the Inauguration ceremonies which will begin on Oct. 27.

New Era For Hampton

IN HIS charge to DR. ALONZO G. MORON at inauguration ceremonies Saturday investing him with the responsibilities of the office of president of Hampton Institute, DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS praised General SAMUEL CHAPMAN ARMSTRONG, founder of Hampton, as a "realist" in the field of education who believed that "school life should be like real life." And he urged the new head of the historic college to look forward to such changes in its program "and in method that will prepare students to meet the needs and fulfill the demands of the day in which they live."

From the point of view of both the occasion and the place, the admonition was well timed. DR. MORON as the eighth president of Hampton, is not only its first alumnus to reach that exalted office, but enjoys the unprecedented distinction of being the first of his race to be accorded the high honor. And there is every reason to believe that, under his administration, there will be no letting up in efforts toward the objective of preparing Hampton students to meet the exigencies of life.

DR. MORON himself in his speech accepting the responsibilities of his high office not only pledged himself to this objective, but likewise pointed the way. Said he: "It is the responsibility of the college to prepare our students not for survival as step-children of democracy, but for a full life as first-class citizens in this republic. . . . To teach the proper way to achieve these rights as citizens, to preserve them, and to use them is the highest calling of school men today."

The new Hampton executive praised the educational philosophy of Hampton's founder as being "as practical an objective today as it was in the dark and gloomy days of reconstruction," but pointed out that the institution now needs to choose its students differently, look to different sources of financial support, and prepare its graduates for a new vocational and citizenship outlook.

This is a forward-looking and highly realistic point of view to say the least. What emerges then, is the fact that tradition-steeped Hampton Institute finds itself headed by an educator not only endowed with the proper respect for its past history, but with an acute sensitivity to its present needs, who by virtue of experience, training and perspective is fully able to meet the challenge the office affords.

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE believes that the formal elevation of DR. MORON to the presidency will serve as a powerful implementation to, as well as give new meaning to Hampton's traditional "education for life" policy.

We are, therefore, happy to extend our felicitations to DR. MORON upon his formal inauguration, and our congratulations to Hampton Institute upon reaching this important milestone in its long and glorious history.

Hampton choir to Sing on CBS Dec. 19

HAMPTON, Va. — A CBS national network program of Christmas music by the 125-voice Hampton Institute choir, will be broadcast Monday afternoon, Dec. 19 (local time to be announced).

The choir's a cappella broadcast includes 9 selections. Opening with Praetorius' "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming," the program will include a Bach-harmonized melody for the women's voice, 'O Jesulein Suss"; French, Catalonian, Bohemian, Ukrainian, and Latin Christmas carols; the Dett arrangement of 'Go Tell It on de Mountain," and Noble Cain's "Peter, Go Ring Dem Bells."

WALTER White
Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.

Sat. 5-14-49

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On The Selection Of A Hampton President

The choice of Alonzo Moron as the new president of Hampton is significant not in the terms which some newspapers have featured it as being that of the "first Negro" to be chosen for that post. That kind of racial chauvinism does incalculable harm. To select a man because he is a Negro or Jew or Catholic or white or Protestant and not because he has training, character, ability and understanding of the human equations involved in a situation like that at Hampton is sheer insanity. That is the mistake which has been made too often in the past. Some of the previous occupants of that uncomfortable spot have possessed an abundance of very honest and sincere devotion to the cause of Negro education. But that devotion has not compensated for their inability to comprehend that they were involved in a swiftly changing practice and philosophy of the educational program of the South's and the Negro's approach to education.

Some of them were gentle, kindly folk whose attitude toward the Negro was that of benevolence little different from that of the abolitionists towards the unlettered runaway slave. They found it difficult if not impossible to comprehend that a new generation of Negro youth who resented paternalism as much as they did the outright violence of the Ku Klux Klan were the majority of the student body. Not infrequently the impatience of some of the Hampton student body with the gradualist program of some of the faculty and benevolent presidents was unjust and ill-advised. But neither side seems to understand fully how much was the unwitting chessmen of a social order which was reshaping itself or being reshaped more drastically and swiftly than they were aware.

Sat. 5-14-49

It would have been folly of the most dangerous sort for the trustees of Hampton to have selected another amiable Northern white president of ministerial background. It would have been as hurtful if not more so to have succumbed to the pressure of the "professional Negroes" who demanded a "Negro" president irrespective of his ability and character. Job-hungry groups of that type are as harmful to the Negro as Rankin and Talmadge.

Alonzo Moron may come a cropper at Hampton as his predecessors. The odds against him, once the "honeymoon period" is over will be appalling. A belligerent South will snipe at him whenever it believes it finds excuse to attack him. With all their race consciousness against his white predecessors, some students will be watching his every step to pick flaws in his record because deep down in their hearts they themselves don't yet believe that a Negro can do a job as well as a white man. Some of the trustees and many of the contributors to Hampton will be critical if not hostile because they consciously or otherwise live, operate and donate in the atmosphere of largesse to "mistreated people" instead of fellow human beings.

But President Moron's most taxing problem will be that of finding how a segregated educational institution can be fitted into the pattern of educational non-segregated institutions towards which the nation and the South move today. It is my conviction that he will achieve this apparently impossible goal. He will do this because he and Mrs. Moron are quiet, unpretentious human beings who have vision, integrity and that most uncommon of attributes—the human touch—which will enable them to cope with hypersensitively racially conscious students, hypercritical and affluent contributors who expect and demand obsequious bending in return for checks, and a guilt ridden South which will pause to pounce upon him the split second his foot slips.

Sat. 5-14-49

Somehow or other I am inclined to lay a few modest wagers on the Virgin Islands-born and gently mannered Alonzo Moron

Hampton Inaugurates Public Relations Clinic On July 25

Journal & Guide

HAMPTON, Va. — The first annual Public Relations Clinic to be held at Hampton Institute on Monday, July 25, will bring to the campus speakers from fields directly associated with many publics who, along with local speakers will hold three sessions.

It was inaugurated this year by the summer session as a service to school administrators, teachers, ministers, business leaders, and to persons in any vocation where goodwill and better understanding is a prerequisite for successful management.

Using the theme 'Public Relations in Action' the Clinic will offer case historie of public relations in action.

COOPER TO PRESIDE

Presiding at the 10 a.m. session will be William M. Cooper, director of Hampton's division of adult education and summer study, who will present the three keynote speakers:

President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton, who will discuss the 'State of Opinion Today;' J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, who will discuss "Public Relations in Education;" and P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, who will discuss "Public Relations and the Press."

The 1 p.m. session with Dr. G. James Fleming, secretary, race relations committee, American Friends Service Committee, presiding and coordinating the discussion, will present "A Three Point Program for a Better America." The Rev. J. Oscar Lee, Hampton Institute's summer chaplain; R. L. Wynn, extension dairy specialist, A. and T. College, and Dr. Arthur P. Davis, Howard University and a Hampton Institute summer faculty member will speak.

Norfolk, Va.

FINAL SESSION

The 2:15 p.m. session the last of the clinic, will present Thomas Chisman, president, Station WVEC, Hampton; Charles W. Flethcer principal, Sollers Point High School, Dundalk, Md.; and Charles L. Williams, assistant to the director of adult education and summer study, Hampton Institute, with W. Barton Beatty, Jr., director of public relations at Hampton Institute presiding.

Sat. 7-23-49

Resource speakers for the clinic sessions will be Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Hampton dean of faculty, Dr. Fleming, and Mr. Beatty.

Elaborate Inaugural Plans Set At Hampton

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

HAMPTON, Va —Governor William H. Hastie, of the Virgin Island, newly appointed Federal Circuit Court judge, will bring "Greetings from the Virgin Islands" to his fellow Virgin Islander, Alonzo G. Moron, when the latter is installed as president of Hampton Institute on Saturday morning, October 29.

Sat. 10-29-49

One hundred college delegates, including nearly a score of college presidents, and more than 100 other specially invited persons are expected to be present Saturday morning when the historic auditorium will overflow with staff, students, alumni and friends of the institution as it inaugurates an alumnus as president for the first time.

Dr Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Trustees and director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, will invest Mr. Moron. A graduate of Hampton, Brown University, the University of Pittsburgh, and the Harvard Law School, the new president has served as commissioner of public welfare for the Virgin Islands; manager and advisor for federal and city housing projects in Atlanta, Ga; a lecturer in housing and social work; and business manager and acting president of Hampton Institute.

Bringing greetings to the new president before his address in acknowledgement of his investiture will be the following

Thomas T. Hamilton, Director of the State Division of Secondary Education, representing Governor C. Tuck of the Commonwealth of Virginia; City Manager Levin D. James, representing Mayor George C. Bentley, for the City of Hampton; Governon Hastie for the Virgin Islands; Dr. Nelson Marshall, Dean of the College of William and Mary, representing President John E. Pomfret; President John M. Ellison of Virginia Union University, in Richmond, representing the Association of American Colleges; Miss Gertrude L. Perry, for the National Hampton Alumni Association; a representative of the Hampton fasident of the tudent Council Presisident of the Studnt Council Prsiding will be J. Henry Scattergood, President-emeritus of the Hampton Board.

The Hampton Institute Choir, directed by Dr Henry N. Switton, wil sing two numbers on the Inauguration program Saturday morning.

Leaders in the two-day conference preceding the Inauguration are as follows: Thursday night; Dr Channing H. Tobias, Presiding; Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Dean of Faculty at Hampton; Maurice Moss, Associate Executive Director, National Urban League Subject: "The College, the Negro, and Industry."

Sat. 10-29-49

Friday morning; Dr Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and Hampton trustee, presiding; Thomas A. Morgan, New York City, Sperry Corporation board chairman; Walter H. Aiken, Atlanta, Ga., president of National Builder of Aiken, Inc., Ivan L. Willis, ger of Aikron, Inc, Ivan L. Willis, Chicago, vice-president, International Harvester Company; H. F. Willkie. Louisville Ky vice-president. Joseph Seagram and Sons. Subject: "Equality of Opportunity Is Good Business"

Friday afternoon (1:30 p. m, and 3:30 p. m., sessions)—Miss Sara E. Southall, former International Harvester personnel executive and Hampton trustee, presiding; Stanly H. Ruttenberg, CIO educational director, and Nicholas Di Pietro, ITU -AFL manager, both of Chicago, on "Organized Labor's Approach to the Problem of Integration;" George M. ton trustee, on "The Role of the Johnson, Dean of the Howard Law College in Training for Integration"es and School; and Washington, D. C., at- Adding variety to the busy week-alumni torney Charles H. Houston, of the end is a Friday night concert by the NAACP Legal stall on "Legal Pro- nationally known Hampton In-football gatection for Employment Rights of sieute Choir, director by Dr. Henry Minorities." N. Switten, with Miss Dolores Swan,

Friday evening, at Conference a 1948 graduate now studying pri- Dinner; Mr Tobias, presiding; Les- vately in New York City, as guest er B. Granger, Executive Director, soloist: Open House in the areas of

National Urban League, and Hampagriculture, business, art, nurse educational, home economics, and tradindustries; receptions, an meeting, an ROTC parade review, and a Saturday night all game with Lincoln Univer- (Penna)

14 e (1) 1949

Hampton.

Senate Group Favors Bill To Cancel Hampton's Debt

By JNPA NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A bill which would relieve Hampton Institute of the necessity of paying the federal government for a recreation building, an instruction building and a clubhouse built by the Navy Department on the Hampton campus, was favorably reported to the Senate last Monday.

The bill already has been passed by the House and no opposition to its passage is expected to develop in the Senate. It probably will be passed by unanimous consent.

Under the terms of the measure, Hampton would be relieved of all liability to pay the United States the balance due on the purchase price of these facilities and certain supplies and equipment.

The Secretary of the Treasury also would be authorized and directed to refund to Hampton the amount already paid on the contract, and the Secretary of the Navy would be authorized and directed to transfer to the school all the right, title and interest of the government in and to the property.

BUILT BY THE NAVY

The Navy Department built the recreation building, instruction building and clubhouse for non-commissioned officers in connection with its training program at Hampton, the school entered into an agreement with the Government for the purchase of these facilities and certain supplies and equipment for the sum of $170,000 to be paid in twelve installments.

Prior to April 1, 1948, Hampton had paid the government on the contract $132,000, leaving a balance due of $37, 500. Because of the deterioration of the recreation building and the amount about $15,900, required to put the building in condition, Hampton sough relief from the remaining obligations under the contract.

AGREEMENT EXECUTED

Since the contract was a completed agreement executed by the school and the government in good faith, after negotiation, the balance due under the contract represents a claim in favor of the United States against Hampton which the Navy Department could not settle or compromise.

It is probable that the recreation building might have been acquired by Hampton free of charge under the provisions of a congressional act which authorized the transfer of surplus buildings to educational institutions, had not the contract of sale been made prior to the passage of that act.

The Navy Department has stated that it has no objection to enactment of the bill.

Inaugural Of Hampton Prexy Set

HAMPTON, Va.—Three days of ceremonies organized around the general theme of "The College, Th Negro and Industry," will mark the inauguration of Alonzo G. Moron, the eighth president of Hampton Institute, here on Oct. 27-29.

Leaders in the fields of education, government and industry will join officials of the 81-year-old institution of the Virginia Lower Peninsula. Founded in 1868 by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong and an accredited Class A college since 1932-33, the main theme of the institution develops through four sessions beginning Thursday night, Oct. 27.

Among the speakers definitely scheduled to take part in the program are Thomas A. Morgan, director and chairman of the board of the Sperry Corporation; Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps - Stokes Foundation and chairman of the Hampton Board of Trustees; F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute and a Hampton trustee.

George M. Johnson, dean of the law school of Howard university; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League and Hampton trustee; Charles Houston, prominent Washington, D. C., attorney, and Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of faculty of Hampton institute.

Negro Heads Hampton College

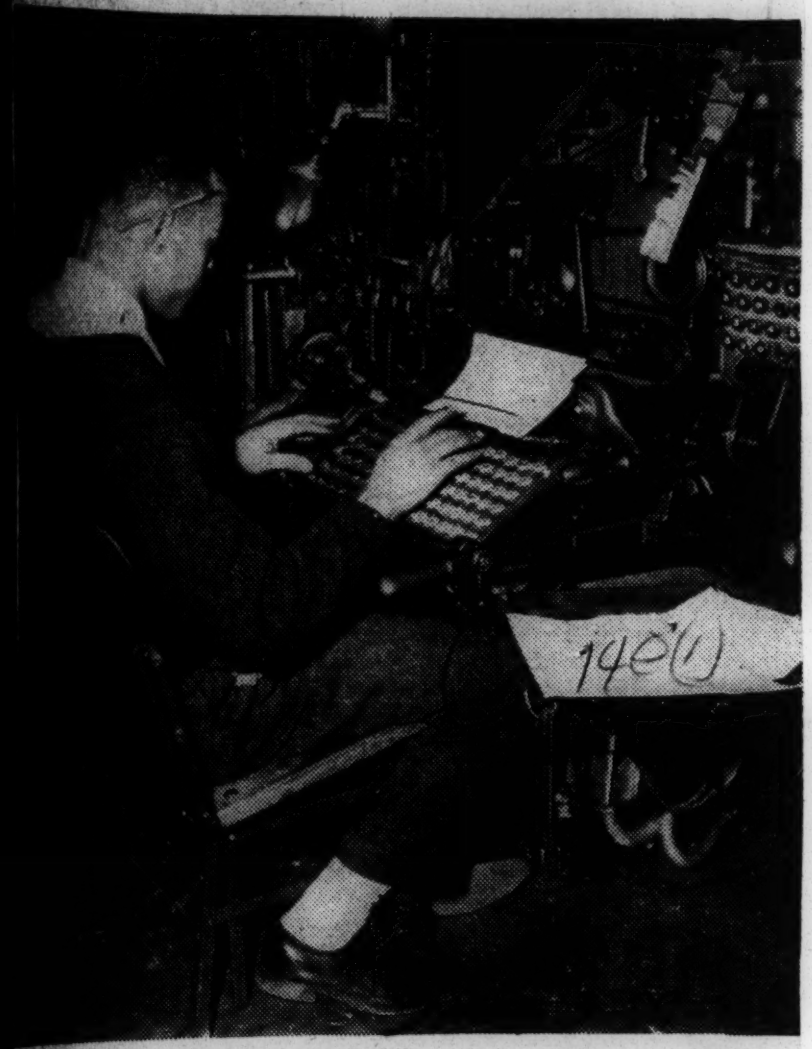
HAMPTON, Va.—(AP)—Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, first alumnus and first Negro to head the college, was inaugurated yesterday as President of eighty-one-year-old Hampton Institute.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Moron declared:

"To teach the proper way to achieve the full rights of citizens, to preserve them, and to use them is the highest calling of school men today."

Moron spoke on the theme of "New Horizons in Education for Life," the motto associated with the name of the founder of Hampton Institute, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

LEARNING TO BE A PRINTER



A student at Hampton Institute operating a linotype machine

HAMPTON TEACHES VARIETY OF TRADES

New York Times

Graduates Include Printers and Building Workers—500 Enrolled in Courses

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMPTON, Va., March 28—Hampton Institute, which was founded in 1868 by Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Civil War general, reported today marked interest in its division of trades and industries. About 500 students, mainly men, are enrolled in the division, twenty-eight in printing.

The division records showed a demand for printers and building trades workers. A printing establishment here which had never before employed a Negro worker took on a linotype operator last summer and printing students have been placed in part-time jobs in this area.

Printers who learned the trade at the institute are employed in New York, three being members of the Big Six local of the International Typographical Union. Others are employed by The Chicago Defender, The Baltimore Afro American, The Pittsburgh Courier and The Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Graduate Founded Paper

The late Robert S. Abbott, founder of The Chicago Defender, was a graduate of the Hampton trades division. Another graduate, Paul Jervay of Wilmington, N. C., publishes a paper in Raleigh, N. C.

Several printer graduates of Hampton have set up job shops.

Institute student printers publish a bi-monthly paper and print most of the school literature.

Frank M. Ladd, who once published a Vermont newspaper, has been director of the printing department for twenty-four years. He said that the newest linotype machine in the school plant was sixteen years old, but other machinery was more modern.

His students mastered the fundamentals and were capable on graduation of an output of 2,000 to 3,500 ems of type an hour, he stated, and could work up to 4,500 or 5,000 ems.

Most of the buildings on the Hampton campus were constructed by building trades students. The division has 148 building trades students now and they are putting up a recreation building with materials obtained from several dismantled Army barracks.

The institute has taken the position that Negro workers must align themselves with whatever form of labor organization a job requires. In this area many Hampton graduates are officials of unions.

Other Trade Courses

Other trades being taught include tailoring, automobile repairing and cabinet making and upholstery. General machine shop practices are also taught. Painters and decorators can pursue studies in basic design. Metal trades students take courses in forging and welding.

The institute has sought recognition for work done here as an equivalent to apprentice training in a trade union. Many carpenters and bricklayers from the institute have been accepted into unions with journeyman status.

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, acting president of the institute, said that most of the courses cover three years, with a diploma given at graduation. He stated that 172 students of the division were enrolled as candidates for degrees in architectural design, architectural engineering, building construction, industrial arts and trade education, with most intending to be teachers.

". . . No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . ."—14TH AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION.

OPINION

Babylon in all its desolation is a sight not so awful as that of the human mind in ruins.—SCROPE DAVIES

HAMPTON'S NEW PRESIDENT

Hampton Institute finally broke with tradition last week by naming Alonzo G. Moron its first full-fledged colored president in the history of the 81-year-old institution.

The new president, Hampton's eighth, also becomes the first alumnus to be to be so honored. His election culminates a concerted campaign by alumni, students and faculty for a change in the status quo.

Replacement of white heads of our major institutions by qualified colored men has been the growing pattern in recent years. Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, Fisk University and St. Augustine's College are among the institutions which have discovered that a first-class colored administrator is often easier to find that an equally competent white one.

Only Talladega and Spelman remain as reminders of a passing era. Sooner or later, they, too, can be expected to fall in line.

There was a time when many alumni of these institutions resisted any suggestion that such a change be made. They felt that private philanthropy would be seriously diminished because, they argued, a colored president would not have the contacts or the influence necessary to obtain badly needed finances.

This has been proved a fallacy time and time again by the colored men who have headed our most successful schools and colleges. In addition, private philanthropy has fallen off so much that regardless of color, the fund-raising efforts of presidents of all private institutions have produced smaller and smaller returns.

Because of this problem, the United Negro College Fund was organized to assist such schools in meeting some of their financial obligations.

The result has been that fund-raising by college presidents is not now considered one of their primary responsibilities.

They can now devote more time to the business of developing the educational and cultural lives of their student bodies and of the citizens in their surrounding communities.

It is for this reason that the selection of Mr. Moron is particularly significant. A young man—he's 39—Hampton's new president has an academic record befitting one in his position. Holder of degrees from three institutions and wearer of the Phi Beta Kappa key for scholarship, he is also well grounded in business and administrative problems.

As business manager of Hampton and as its acting president, he has demonstrated his ability to get a job done and at the same time command the respect and goodwill of students and faculty alike.

Being president of Hampton is no bed of roses but if President Moron adheres to his present course of action—and we believe that he will—he will find increasing support for his program of making the school a landmark in the field of education.

BRIDGMAN resigned amid grievous controversy and under pressure in February, 1948, the college had been administered, first, by an executive committee chairmanned by MR. MORON and, later, by him as acting president.

Hampton has been plagued by more than the average internal stresses, student unrest, and faculty dissension. At the same time it has faced the not uncommon collegiate problem of

Hampton Selects A New President

THE ELECTION OF ALONZO G. MORON as the new president of Hampton Institute is an event of striking importance in the academic world. In fact, it is of notable importance outside

mounting expenses in a period of shrinking income and sharply curtailed philanthropies.

It has not too long made the transition from an institution primarily training its students on the secondary level to one exclusively offering college-level courses in trades, education, music, business, agriculture, and home economics.

In adjusting itself to its newer role it did so in time of marked eductaional experimentation and change, in a world becoming confusingly technological, and exacting entirely new abilities of those who would succeed and survive in it.

Sat. 5-7-49

In the past two decades it has had an administrative turnover of proportions and circumstances bound to affect any college adversely. In turn it has had in that time as its heads GREGG, HOWE, PHENIX, LANIER (acting), MCLEAN, and BRIDGMAN.

BUT HAMPTON doubtless has turned to the future and seeks not to look back on the recent past and its succession of headaches. It would unquestionably ask of its thousands of alumni and more thousands of friends and well-wishers that they do the same. For many reasons, and all of them overwhelmingly vital, it is essential that the college and its new president be given the full and unstinted support and cooperation of everyone.

In the best of circumstances and times Hampton, as a private college afflicted with the increasing woes of those institutions which must be sustained by the largess of a generous public, would have difficulties enough.

Sat. 5-7-49

MR. MORON has been given a challenging and in many respects an unenviable responsibility. He will have to overcome the expected skepticism of those who may still question (without sound reason) the selection of a Negro to head the college. The number and influence of such persons have obviously declined, or the trustees would undoubtedly have postponed once again a decision on the question increasingly asked in recent years—aren't our colleges failing in their claims to developing leaders unless they have produced men able to man them? And shouldn't Negroes be considered for Negro college presidencies, and elected? Especially, since their opportunity for such advancement is so markedly restricted to just some of the Negro colleges?

MR. MORON would be the first, without question, to acknowledge these facts and further to recognize the existence among his own racial group, ironically enough, of a small but highly vocal element which has not shed itself of all of its own inferiority complexes. He will have to win the goodwill of those who preferred other candidates, or were themselves hopeful if unannounced aspirants for the post.

It has already been said, "but he has no experience as a college executive!" Strictly speaking, he hasn't, although he surely benefitted by his months of interim administration on the very campus which has now chosen him. "He is not an educator primarily." it will be further said. Columbia University faced the same issue when it chose GENERAL EISENHOWER, but decided that purely academic considerations were outweighed by its needs. So it could be at Hampton.

Sat. 5-7-49

Certainly MR. MORON has demonstrated an intellect of real caliber. A 1927 graduate of Hampton's academy (high school), he early exhibited qualities of mind and character. He went on to Brown University and won scholastic honors, then to the University of Pittsburgh for a master's degree, and finally to Harvard University for a law degree. A pioneer in the field of public housing administration (Atlanta), he returned to his alma mater in the capacity of business manager several years ago.

His personal qualities, his broad and varied training, and the qualities he demonstrated in his work at Hampton and elsewhere must have weighed heavily in his favor with the committee of five trustees and two faculty members assigned to select a new president for recommendation to the full board, whose unanimous vote for him speaks for itself.

Only time can tell how wise that choice was. In the meantime, well-wishers of Hampton and the whole cause of education can extend to MR. MORON and to the college their warmest felicitations and staunchest cooperation. Proud to count itself among those well-wishers, the JOURNAL AND GUIDE does wish him and Hampton a long, pleasant, and successful relationship.

Harry Jefferson Named Head Coach At Hampton Institute

The Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. 14 (1) Jue. 5-7-49

Jue. 5-17-49

HAMPTON, Va—H. R. (Big Jeff) Jefferson, whose teams have won 100 footbal games while losing only 25 and tying 11 at Virginia State College over the past 15 years, will take up new duties as Head Football Coach at Hampton Institute as of July 1, Hampton President Alonzo G. Moron has announced.

Jefferson ,who reached the age of 50 on May 12, also has coached at Wilberforce State, Bluefield, and North Carolina A and T. After a conference with Hampton officials on May 10, he agreed to sign a contract.

Jue. 5-17-49

Coach Jefferson told Hampton officials he "felt very happy" over accepting the new position.

"I will be working in one of the best athletic department set-ups in the country, from the standpoint of personnel, program and ambition," he declared.

EQUAL DELIGHT

Equal delight was expressed from the Hampton side. Athletic Director C. H. Williams said, "I have been knowing and working with Mr. Jefferson for many years, and I consider it a real honor for the department to have him as Hampton's Head Football Coach."

Asked what relationship 1947 and 1948 Head Coach Jimmy Griffin would bear to the new football head, Mr. Williams did not comment otherwise than to say, "He will continue on our staff." In two-year periods under Griffin—1941 and 1942 being the earlier one—the Pirates have won 21 games while losing 10 and tying 5 (three of the tires coming in 1942). Last year, after a good start, the Pirates lost five straight, but bounced back to upset Wilberforce State in the Fish Bowl, 20-19.

Atlanta. Da.

SINGLE-WING SYSTEM

Coach Jefferson said he would use the same single-wing system at Hampton next fall which he has been using at Virginia State. Under Griffin, Hampton also has been using the single-wing, with an occasional shift into the "T", so that the players will not have to familiarize themselves with a new formation.

"Big Jeff," winner of CIAA championships in 1936, '38, '39, and '45 agrees he will face a very tough schedule next year. Shaw, the opening opponent, should have its "best team in years," he declares, and he rates several of the others—A. and T. and Morgan, for instance—in the same class.

"It's a fine schedule all right," he smiled, "except that it might be suicide." Jue. 5-7-49

The Shaw game will be the Fish Bowl Classic, at Foreman Field, in Norfolk, Va., Saturday night, September 24. The Pirates' game with Tuskegee on Saturday, October 15, this year will be moved to Washington for the National Classic.

An interesting sidelight on Mr. Jefferson's shift to Hampton is that Gideon E. Smith of the Hampton staff is one of Jefferson's former coaches, at West Virginia State.

Coach Jefferson this summer will have to work a football coaching school which he is teaching at Florida A and M along with his change of duties to Hampton. It is his fifth such clinic at Florida, and he also has taught others. In addition, he has attended some important coaching schools, beginning with one under Knute Rockne in 1927 and including two at Northwestern under Dick Handley in 1928 and 1929, one at Hampton Institute under Andy Kerr (1943), and two New York Herald Tribune sponsored schools, in 1939 and 1940.

Students From Smith and Yale Visit Howard University

James Ollivenne (right) of Philadelphia and James L. White (third from left) of Miami, both students at Howard University, welcome visiting undergrads from Smith College and Yale University. The students from the New England colleges were at Howard last weekend, returning a visit which Howard students made in January. They are: from left, Miss Marie Miller, Denver, Col., from Smith; and William Graham, Long Island City, N.Y., and G. Bretnall Williams, Philadelphia, from Yale. For pictures and a story on the Howard students' experiences at Smith and Yale, see the AFRO Magazine, this issue.

Howard, Yale And Smith Students In Exchange Visits

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Thirty Howard University undergraduates spent last weekend as the personal guests of students at Yale University and Smith College in a planned exchange series of "informal social visits" between white and colored college students.

Yale men had as their guests at New Haven seventeen Howard University men students, while Smith College girls entertained 13 Howard co-eds at Northhampton, Mass.

The students from Howard were chosen by the Student Council after nominations by fifty-two campus organizations.

Yale and Smith undergraduates are expected to return the visits by coming to Howard University early in May during the Howard art festival.

FOR BETTER RELATIONS

Representatives of students at both institutions emphasized that the exchange of visit is on a purely social plane as a means of better interracial understanding.

One of the young women students at Smith, who sponsored the exchange visit with Howard co-eds wrote Dean Susie B. Elliott at Howard that "I hope this is the beginning of something much bigger, and I know it will be an invaluable experience for both visitors and hostesses."

She added that "Segregation, as you may not be aware, is unknown her on campus, in either admissions or housing, and there is none of the self-conscious or self-righteous feeling usually atttendant upon that statement. It is simply a fact and does create a healthy atmosphere."

be fulfilled.

The Yale-Howard student exchange began in the Fall of 1947 when 20 Yale students visited Howard University at the invitation of Edmund U. Gordon, assistant to the dean of men at Howard.

Plans for the exchange began in the Summer of 1947. At that time, Mr. Gordon, on temporary leave from Howard University, was director of the American Friends Service Committee project, "Internes in Industry." Two members of the project were Yale students.

In discussion with these students Mr. Gordon told them of his interest in developing a student exchange program between Yale and Howard, and by the end of summer, it was agreed that the exchange would be started on an informal basis with the Yale men visiting Howard. Their visit was to be followed by a visit to Yale by Howard men.

Howard Students Visit Yale-Smith Exchange Visit Scheme Proving Quite Beneficial

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SEGREGATION UNKNOWN

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Howard girls at Northampton left for Yale at afternoon when they left for Yale, was left free sp... individual desires of ... picturesque town of ... talking with ... students could ...

8 Yale Men, 2 Smith Girls Visit at Howard

HOWARD VISITORS—Chatting informally in Miller house at Howard University yesterday are (from left) Marcie Miller of Smith College, William Graham of Yale, James L. White of Howard, Yolanda Marquez of Smith, G. Bretnall Williams of Yale, Joseph Ollivienne, Howard

Associated Press Photo

Two Smith College girls and 8 Yale men, paying an exchange visit to Howard University this weekend, issued a unanimously enthusiastic verdict yesterday on the plan to improve racial relations.

"People talk an awful lot about this thing, take courses, et cetera, but they don't do an awful lot about it," said Norman Penney, Buffalo native and a political philosophy major at Yale.

"This is a chance for the young people of our universities, of all races and creeds, to apply their abstractions with friends they meet socially," Penney went on.

Said William Scoville, 21, Yale architecture student from Bristol, Conn.: "I'm having a wonderful time—that's all I can say about this. It's something I'll always remember."

Marcie Miller, Smith College, chairman of the Inter-Race committee there, and a Denver native, said she felt "the emphasis on the social is just right. You get to know each other as students, all with the same goal."

Henry Eng, 23-year-old Yale economics student, from Canton, China, thought the exchange arrangement "provides a fresh basis of understanding."

Exchange chairman Joseph Ollivierre, of Howard's student council, explained the plan has begun to "grow and grow," with St. John's, Maryland University, Rutgers, and Lincoln, showing an interest in participating.

The "social experiment" started a year ago, Ollivierre added, when Howard's Men's Dormitory Council invited a few Yale students down "informally" and Yale asked some Howard men back. This year about 14 girls from Howard visited Smith, and 17 Howard men went up to Yale in March.

The Yale contingent here now represents numerous college organizations. The Smith girls volunteered as individuals.

Students yesterday toured the city in the morning with their hosts, took part in a radio broadcast in the afternoon, and talked informally with Howard students and faculty at an afternoon reception. In the evening they saw a performance by college players of "Skin of Our Teeth," and attended an American Veterans Committee open house. Today they will visit Howard University president Mordecai Johnson.

Others in the Yale group were: William Graham, Long Island, N. Y.; G. Bretnell Williams, Philadelphia; Robert Spitzer, St. Louis, Donald C. Shepard, jr., Neenah, Wisc., and Parks Walker, Memphis. Tenn. Miss Yolanda Marquez of New York City was the other Smith visitor.

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THE AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON U.

Unfortunately, both the colored people who benefitted from the shining victory of Washington University students in their efforts to break prejudice at the school, as well as the defeated and the indifferent have overlooked a vital factor in this affair. Yet, this is the factor which holds great significance for the nation's destiny.

The leaders of the student movement were exclusively science majors. This is a fact of great significance in our time when the atom bomb has thrust the scientist into the powerful councils of all nations.

For many years, this nation suffered with the notion that a scientist was an individual hemmed in by the walls of his laboratory, occasionally turning over valuable inventions to a world which he disdained. This concept of a compartmented existence, was not entirely false, for the scientists as well as other specialists have notoriously shown an ignorance and even a disdain for society.

But the atom bomb made it plain that when the scientist handed this weapon to the politician, he also handed him the power to destroy civilization. No longer could the scientist pretend indifference for his own survival is at stake. Shortly after Hiroshima, a group of New York atomic scientists formed an organization to inform the people of the dangers and promise of their most spectacular contribution to mankind's forward march.

It has come to this: the politician is to the atom bomb, as nitro-glycerine is to the monkey. Both may play with their respective toys, but there is no assurance that suffering shall not result.

The action of the physics students in spearheading the battle against bias at Washington University, gives some hope that at least, the younger scientists are prepared to take on the responsibilities of citizenship along with their professions. Certainly, this must become the general, rather than the remarkable, if this nation is to survive the present dangerous partnership of the weapons of knowledge and the control of ignorance.

A Quick Glance Over the Educational Front

Insiders say Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Atlanta's Morehouse College, has finally decided to accept the presidency of Hampton Institute when the Board of trustees again offers it to him on April 29. Alonzo G. Moron, the school's business manager, has been serving as acting president since Oct. 25, 1948. Dr. Mays is unquestionably first choice of Board Chairman Channing Tobias, it is said . . . Gilbert Academy in New Orleans has been sold to the Rapier Investment Co. for $13,000,000. . . .The Elks are celebrating their 24th annual educational week April 12-17. Finley Wilson's followers have put 647 students through college since the educational department was set up. 53 are still in school . . . . Dr. Mary Bethune has been asked to select a student who will be awarded the $500 scholarship given by the band leader, Lionel Hampton. High school seniors who graduate in June should write Mrs. Bethune at 1318 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington. The deadline is July 1, 1949.

Dr. Mays

NEGRO COLLEGE OBSERVES 100TH ANNIVERSARY; FIRST EFFORTS STARTED BEFORE EMANCIPATION

GENERAL

John Miller Dickey Pioneered Effort in Pennsylvania Village

FISK AND OTHER SCHOOLS FOLLOWED

(By Alice A. Dunnigan for ANP)

This year marks the 100th anniversary of higher education for Negroes in this country. It was back in 1849, 14 years before the Emancipation Proclamation freed men of their material bondage, that an idea was conceived which later enriched the world because it freed men's spirits. It was a revolutionary concept in its time, as were so many of the dreams that fathered our way of life. But because of one man's courage and dogged persistence, the idea took root, and a whole race was benefitted.

The idea burst forth in the mind of John Miller Dickey, pastor of a little church in Oxford, Pa., while he was ordaining a young white man for missionary work in Africa. He thought it would be a fine thing to have a school in the U. S. where Negroes could receive training for leadership among their people. This idea at first met with ridicule, and often with angry opposition, but with the spirit of a pioneer, the Rev. Dickey persisted in his belief that a race enlightened would eventually be free.

Later when James Ralston Amos, a young Negro boy anxious to receive an education, walked 28 miles once a week to recite his lessons to Dr. Dickey because he was unable to find a school where he would be welcomed, the young educator and preacher became more determined to make his dream become a reality.

Without funds, Dr. Dickey mortgaged his home and purchased a 80-acre farm which was to be the site of the first college for Negroes in America. In April 1854, a charter was granted by the state of Pennsylvania under the title of Ashmun institute, and James R. Amos was one of the first three graduates. In 1866 the name of this institute was changed to Lincoln university, an institution which now stands as a monument for the wisdom of the man who dreamed of its existence.

Before the shooting was over at Ft. Monroe, Va., Hampton institute was being established in a small courthouse with two teachers and 15 students. In 1965, the year which marked the close of the Civil war, the two schools from which Atlanta university emerged were founded in Atlanta, one of which had its beginning in a box-car on a railroad track.

Later in a military hospital in Nashville, Fisk university had its birth as a high school for Negroes. Then came Tougaloo established on an abandoned plantation. Spelman was later established in the basement of a church, using a coal bin for a classroom where teachers and the 11 girl pupils were forced to wrap their feet in burlap bags to keep them warm.

A prison once used for union soldiers was converted into a school which is now known at Talladega college. Although most of the country lay in waste at that time, as a result of the war between the states, men built homes and churches, cultivated the land and continued to build schools in spite of the confusion and despair. Born on hope, a 100 years ago, the private colleges and universities that are now training the majority of Negro youths are still the greatest hope of the 14,000,000 Negro people who look to them for their leaders.

Today, the American Negro is continuously looking ahead to a brighter horizon. Forging ahead is the heritage of a people who, not too long ago, looked at an empty wilderness and saw a new kind of country . . . a land where men could be free to earn their share of happiness, prosperity, and security.

The contribution already made by trained leaders of America's 14-million Negro citizens to science, education, religion, medicine, agriculture, and the arts are prophetic of what increased Negro higher education would mean to the progress of our nation.

That is why every American has a stake in the future of the private Negro colleges and universities which must provide the greatest share of that opportunity. A new er. of hope began for Negro institutions in 1944 when the United Negro College fund was born. In its five years of existence it has raised $5,000,000 to contribute to the support of the 31 private accredited colleges and universities for which more than 25,000 students are benefitted.

Because this fund is an effective means of working toward better race relations in this country, Miss Peggy Holt, radio director of the 1949 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., invited every American citizen to join in this sensible, economic way of financing higher education. This campaign opens officially on April 20, and contributions can be made to the fund in local communities, or sent directly to the national headquarters at 38 East 57th street, New York City.

Money collected for the fund is not used to meet the full cost of the colleges' operation, because the amount sought to only 10 percent of the total consolidated operating budget, but it helps to provide better educational facilities. The fund enable the schools to improve classroom and laboratory equipment, furnishes scholarships to deserving young people; secures new teachers to help carry the overcrowded teaching load; helps to beautify the buildings by putting on new coats of paint, and supplies new books for the libraries and many other uses.

STRIKING STUDENTS BACK IN CLASSES

Gladewater, Tex., April 26—Students returned to classes at Jarvis Christian College for Negroes here Monday ending a strike begun last Tuesday.

The strike ended quietly, with no statements from either student leaders nor from President P. C. Washington. Washington said last week he would resign. This was given as the reason for the strike.

Washington conferred with college board members in Dallas Sunday.

The Negro educator, in his resignation, declared 'planned improvements at the school were not being put into effect.

ADA LOIS FISHER ENROLLS IN O. U. LAW SCHOOL AFTER 3-YEAR FIGHT

Ruling Upheld by Administration Reconsiders Following Last Week's Technical Holdout

CHICKASHA BRANCH BUYS TYPEWRITER

Unable to reach Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher at her home in Chickasha Friday morning, Dean J. E. Fellows, of the division of admissions, University of Oklahoma, telephone Editor Roscoe Dunjee Friday afternoon to advise university authorities had worked out an agreement by which Mrs. Fisher can enroll in the law classes Saturday morning.

Sat. 6-25-49

"I think you'll be glad to take this statement and publish it in your journal, and I trust you can get in touch with Mrs. Fisher and have her on the OU campus not later than 8:30 Saturday morning," Dean Fellows said in his conversation with Dunjee.

The statement authorized published by Dean Fellows follows:

Upon instructions to acting president Carl M. Franklin from President Cross who is on vacation, Mrs. Fisher has been notified by Dean Fellows that she will be admitted to the Oklahoma University Law School this afternoon (Friday) or Saturday before 12 noon, if she wishes to do so.

According to Mr. Franklin they have not yet certified law as an area in which a program leading to a degree in law is not available. But the chancellor has informed the university that the Langston law school in the capitol will be closed June 30.

"President Cross ordered admission of Mrs. Fisher," Mr. Franklin said, "before registration closes Saturday afternoon, because she could not attend the Langston law school until June 30th, the day it is to be closed, and then transfer to the Oklahoma University law school for the balance of the summer term."

As a freshman, Mrs. Fisher will be taking contracts and torts, a total of 12 hours, if she enrolls for the summer. She is the first undergraduate to be admitted.

Armed with a Chevorlet car purchased for communitation purposes from Chickasha to Norman, supplied by the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP, and supplied with a new typewriter by the Chickasha branch, Mrs. Fisher will start her education in law, three years after her first attempt in 1946.

"Some of the local branches over the state should furnish the funds with which this young lady can purchase her books" asserted Editor Roscoe Dunjee in discussing the matter Saturday. "She has waited through this worry and trouble to make possible the victory which makes it possible for Negroes to take their graduate work in Oklahoma. We cannot do to much in appreciation of what this young woman has sacrificed for the Negroes of this state" Dunjee said.

Jim Crow Issue Back Of Gray's Resignation

Memphis Tenn. Fri. 7-15-49

The Memphis World

Salaries For Teachers Resented; Warnings Sent

Memphis Tenn. Fri. 7-15-49

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (ANP) — President William H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College has tendered a formal resignation from his post and the board of control has accepted his resignation. This terse announcement Friday night, made over the radio, stunned educational circles in the state of Florida and brought immediate repercussions in every land grant or state operated school in the South.

A formal demand in a questionnaire sent out by the state legislature for a statement as to his stand on segregation is said to have precipitated Gray's resignation which came after a six hour session of the white board of control of state colleges. Fri. 7-15-49

Dr. Gray, whose record as president of Florida A. and M., has attracted the attention of educators the nation over because of the remarkable growth and development of the school under his leadership, could not be reached for comment until midnight. Then with tear stained students and faculty members about him asking why, the youthful president said:

"I have done what I sincerely feel is best for our school."Then Dr. Gray continued, "There comes a time when one is required to take a stand in the matters of segregation and discrimination. It has been required of me as president of this institution to answer that questionnaire which was sent out by a committee from the state legislature. Fri. 7-15-49

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

"Ninety-seven per cent of your faculty voted against discrimination and segregation in any form in education." President Gray said "but I regret to say that three per cent or 10 members of our faculty to be exact, voted for segregation and discrimination as their choice.

"Mr. H. Manning Efferson who has been director of workshops, has been named acting president. He was among the 97 per cent who had the courage to stand up and vote their convictions. Follow him and make him a successful president. I thank you for your support and for this expression of confidence and loyalty." Fri. 7-15-49

The local, rebel, white element won a victory in forcing Dr. Gray's resignation. Asserting that he was too independent, the legislature was persuaded to institute a loyalty investigation of the president and faculty of the school. The Klan, which in Florida is composed of the lowest section of the poor whites, entered the situation and sent several threatening notes.

RESENT GOOD SALARIES

There are a number of incidents which fomented the trouble. Some of the state officials are said to have become incensed because Dr. Gray refused to request Florida A. and M. students, who are suing to enter the University of Florida, to drop their legal action. Moreover, it is known that officials and community folk were not pleased with Gray's constant efforts to bring about equalization of salaries.

Job Opportunities Low for Graduates in 1949

The American Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP)—The expected record turnout of 1949 graduates will be confronted with fewer job opportunities compared with last year, according to survey of major colleges and universities releaed last week.

Of 43 schools, 34 reported a sharp decrease in business and industry openings. Six said the number remained fairly constant, while three reported a light increase. Highest number of openings was seen in [illegible] grade teaching, [illegible], electrical, civil and [illegible] engineering; physics and [illegible].

Dr. Ivey Is Selected To Head Education Plan

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., June 18—(AP)—Dr. John E. Ivey will be permanent director of the South's regional education program, the regional board of control announced today.

He helped set up the Southwide project as temporary director on loan from New York University. Ivey, 31, is a native of Alabama. He has been professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina and and education specialist with the Tennessee Vally Authority.

He will be assisted by William J. McGlothlin, 41, who also was with TVA and taught English at the University of Tennessee.

Atlanta will continue to be the regional headquarters and both men will live there.

Southern Educators Sidestep Acceptance Of Negro Schools

14e (1) Journal

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 1—(AP)—Southern educators wound up their annual convention today by arranging a busy schedule for next year's session at Richmond Va. Education

They sidestepped for at least one year a proposal to accept Negro schools into full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Fri. 12-2-49

Also placed on next year's convention docket was final consideration of new sets of standards under which colleges and universities are qualified for membership.

There is a possibility the Negro membership problem may not receive final consideration even at Richmond.

The association's planning committee report recommended that an adequate study of means of improving Negro education in the South be launched immediately so that possible changes could be made in 1950.

Reference to 1950 was deleted by a convention vote after H. M. Ivey, superintendent of schools at Meridian, Miss., said next year might be "crowding things too fast."

Today's convention action was a disappointment to Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Talladega, Ala., College, who yesterday sought immediate full membership for the Negro schools.

"The action was a large step," he said, "but not as large as we had hoped. It is not going to be easy for me to explain the action to the Negro group. They've been waiting for this about 25 years."

Ivey told the convention Negro education is improving each year. He said the South had 85 Negro schools 22 years ago but only 68 now. Of the 68, he said, 34 have received ratings by the association. Of 146 secondary schools, he said, 130 are on the association's "A" list, 16 on "B."

Dr. E. B. Robert, dean of the school of education, Louisiana State University, was elected president, succeeding Dr. H. Hill, who is president of George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, and Dr. Fred B. Dickson, principal of John Marshall High School, Richmond, Va., were elected vice-presidents.

New members of the executive committee are Father J. B. Bassich, Loyola University, New Orleans, and Frank C. Newell, principal of Tuscaloosa, Ala., High School.

W. Va. Wesleyan Drops Race Bar

BUCKHANNON, W. Va. — Another southern school erased the color line here recently when the West Virginia Wesleyan college Board of Trustees overwhelmingly voted to admit colored students beginning with the fall term.

To date, no colored students are known to have applied.

The Rev. Daniel L. Ridout, superintendent of the Dover District, Delaware (Methodist) Conference, served again last week on the faculty of the school's Second Youth Assembly.

Wisconsin Students Act To Curb Discrimination

Students of the University of Wisconsin took two steps recently to curtail discrimination on the campus. A subcommittee of the University Committee on Student Life and Interests reaffirmed "unequivocally" a policy on "non-discrimination on the basis of race, color or creed in housing or any other activity" of the university. The subcommittee also suggested setting up a program to study the "total problem of discrimination."

Fraternity and sorority leaders at the same time expressed opposition to discriminatory clauses in organization charters and bylaws. The resolution adopted by the fraternity and sorority presidents declared: "* * * We believe that corrective measures [to eliminate discrimination] must be taken ultimately by the national organization. Local chapters are urged to exert every possible pressure on their national organizations to this end."

14e(1) 1949 Discrimination (Pamphlet "Barriers to College)

Picture Of Bias In U.S. Higher Education

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

Sat. 10-29-49

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The latest pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, a non-profit, education organization, is titled, "Religion and Race: Barriers to College?"

The pamphlet gives a complete view of the question of segregation in institutions of higher learning. It is based on several studies on the subject.

Many of the statistics contained in the study showing the extent of discriminatory practices and their results in this country are both startling and challenging.

It is pointed out that 85 percent of the estimated 75,000 Negroes in college were attending segregated colleges. The two reasons given for this were that Negroes cannot often afford the fees of the private Northern school, and many students feel that they will have a fuller college life in a Negro institution.

The study further indicates the lack of "equality" in most segregated schools, and the unfortunate results of this inequality.

Methods by which the community can abolish discrimination are shown in concluding the survey.

Public Affairs pamphlets may be obtained by writing the Committee at 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Columbia Only School With Bigoted Fellowships

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—A survey of the major colleges in the Greater New York area shows that Columbia University is the only one in New York which will accept, or whose policy will allow it to accept, a fellowship which limits its participating students to "members of the Caucasian race only."

During the survey, conducted by the NNPA News Service, New York University, Fordham, the College of the City of New York, Hunter College, and Manhattan College were asked whether they are administering any scholarships or fellowships for members of the Caucasian race only. Each one of them readily answered "No."

All Emphatic About Not Doing So

New York University answered "Definitely not." City College officials said, "You may be sure we do not." Hunter College's dean said, "Hunter would not accept such a fellowship under any circumstances." Fordham gave a flat "No". Manhattan College said, "We would not tolerate such a fellowship at Manhattan."

Last week it was learned that Frederick Coykendall, New York businessman, was president of the Board of Trustees of Columbia back in 1920 when the grant in question—the $400,000 Roberts Fellowship—was accepted by the school. This week it was disclosed that Coykendall is still president of the trustee board.

Contacted by telephone, Coykendall indignantly denied any discrimination. In fact he said that there was no such clause in the fellowship. When told that the school admitted the fellowship does contain such a clause, he urged the reporter to contact the school Provost. The Provost could not be reached.

Sentiment Among Students High

There was rising sentiment on the Columbia campus against the fellowship. One student pointed out that Jefferson Military College in Mississippi had turned down a 50-million-dollar grant because of a clause which would force it to teach white supremacy. He then added, "And just think, here at Columbia we have an endowment of $77,885,827, the second highest endowment of all the schools in the nation."

Officials of the school apparently discounted any attempts at dropping the $400,000 Fellowship— a demand which many students have made. They also refused comment on a request made by the campus NAACP chapter—that the school at least announce a policy which would forbid the acceptance of such fellowships in the future.

Discrimination Is Target Of Top Educators

Dat. 11-12-49

By International News Service

CHICAGO — The Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education turned its attention this week to "serious barriers" outlined in an opening session by a prominent Chicago educator.

Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, the University of Chicago's professor of administration, addressed the conference Friday and charged that religious and racial discrimination were thwarting thousands of youths seeking advanced education.

The conference, sponsored by the American Council on Education in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, is being attended by more than 100 top educators.

They are participating in the first concerted effort in American education history to solve the problem of discrimination in universities and colleges. Dr. Reeves told them:

"Although many private institutions erect barriers to youth on the basis of race, religion or national origin, others discriminate seriously upon one or two, and sometimes upon all three of these basis."

Participants in the conference include college presidents, deans and admission officials—Protestant, Jewish, Catholic and Negro educators.

No Whites Left, Says Professor

Dat. 11-12-49

"There are no white people in the world today; all persons have some pigmentation in their skins. Racism not only is unscientific, it is stupid."

This was the statement of Prof Anton J. Carlson, of the University of Chicago, at the closing session of the Conference on Discrimination in College Admissions which brought scores of Negro and white educators to Chicago last week.

The conference adopted a three-way program of attack upon racism in the nation's colleges. The program urges direct action by the colleges themselves, secondly, new legislation against discriminatory practices and, third, greater government financial aid to improve the quantity and quality of higher educational facilities as well as to eliminate economic barriers facing many who seek higher education."

In the opening address of the conference, Dr. A. C. Ivy of the University of Illinois declared that the meeting of the educators "provides concrete evidence that American colleges and universities are increasingly aware of their great and vital responsibility for extending democratic opportunity to all people."

Among those who participated in the panel discussions of the conference were: Felton G. Clark of Southern university; A. W. Dent of Dillard university; E. Franklin Frazier and Mordecai Johnson of Howard university; Herman Long of Fisk university and Ira De Reid of Haverford college.

A scathing attack upon the quota system and subtle racial barriers in the colleges was made by Dr. Mordecai Johnson at a luncheon discussion during the conference. Dr. Floyd W. Reeves of the University of Chicago and chairman of the American Council's Committee on Discrimination, and Dr. A. C. Ivy, vice-president of the University of Illinois, presided at the sessions which were held at the Palmer House.

MAYS

Segregated Colleges Can't Last Forever, So Strengthen Both Negro and White, Now

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

ON April 19, thirty-one private Negro colleges will launch their sixth national campaign. The goal is $1,400,000. This is a small sum to request for thirty-one leading private colleges. The cost of education is high and it is advancing all the time. This makes the financing of the private college exceedingly difficult.

Dr. Mays

Even in our strictly segregated Southern economy, the most favored one of the Negro State colleges will get probably more than a million dollars for one or two years' operation; to say nothing of capital outlays for buildings. Though they will not be equal to the white college in appropriations received, the Southern States are willing to support the segregated Negro State and land grant colleges in an effort to delay Negro enrollment in the State schools now attended by whites only.

These increased appropriations for the segregated Negro tax-supported colleges are all to the good. I would not put my little finger in the way of the Negro presidents of the tax supported colleges who are succeeding so admirably in getting larger and larger appropriations for their colleges.

THESE STATE AND land grant colleges are not perpetuating segregation as some might be inclined to argue. The presidents of these colleges are simply striving to build and maintain first-class colleges that cannot be labeled "Negro." This is mighty good sense because segregated colleges cannot last forever.

Some day America will become thoroughly enlightened and this vestige of barbarism will be history. When that time comes we will need every good college in the land and integration will flow in two directions: Negroes will be in what is now called white colleges and whites will be in what is now called Negro colleges. It cannot be otherwise.

We will not need to destroy the University of Virginia to abolish segregation, and we will not need to abolish Virginia State College in order to abolish segregation. We will simply open the doors of both institutions to both races. There will be no need to abolish Morgan State College to get rid of segregation, and no need to abolish the University of Maryland. Both Morgan and the University of Maryland will admit members of both races.

* * *

AS IT IS with tax-supported Negro colleges, so it is with the private Negro colleges. They, too, must be kept strong because of the great service they are rendering to the many thousands of Negro students now enrolled. The private colleges in the United Negro College Fund alone have 25,000 students enrolled. But these colleges cannot look to the States for support. They must look to their alumni and friends.

It is for this reason that thirty-one private colleges are launching on April 19 their sixth annual national drive. Here, too, when the walls of segregation come tumbling down in education, we will need every good private college we have. When that time comes, integration will flow two ways. There will be no need to destroy Lincoln University nor Bucknell. Both will continue as now to take Negroes and whites. There will be no need to destroy Emory nor Atlanta University. The doors of both will be opened to all who qualify.

So as we go out to get $1,400,000 this spring we will need the support of all lovers of education; all people who believe that private education has a place in our democracy; all who want these colleges to make their contribution in the integrated society of tomorrow. If we could succeed in securing five million dollars a year instead of one million, the security of all thirty-one colleges that now make up the fund would be guaranteed for years to come. Let us think straight on this problem and support the United Negro College Fund.

* * *

IT IS ILLOGICAL to hold that the way to get rid of segregation is to destroy everything that Negroes have built up, own, or control. In an integrated society, the Urban League will seek jobs for Negroes and whites. The NAACP will seek justice for Negroes, whites, Japanese, and Mexicans. The North Carolina Mutual and the Metropolitan will have an integrated management. Mount Olivet Baptist Church and Riverside will have an integrated membership. Morehouse and Duke, Fisk and Vanderbilt will have an integrated faculty and student body. Let us support and keep whatever is good and worthy, whether in education, business, politics, or social work.

MAYS

University of Arkansas May Be Setting a New Pattern in the South By Admitting Negroes

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

THOSE who worship segregation as if it were a god will do everything in their power to keep their idol god, segregation, as long as they can. As I have said before in these columns, segregation is a cat with nine lives. People often cling as tenaciously to evil as they do to good.

Dr. Mays

We know that the University of Arkansas has admitted a Negro to its law school on a segregated basis. Although the white students have broken down the partition, the last account was that the Negro student still occupies a segregated seat designed to uphold the law of segregation. We know, too, that two Negro students are enrolled in the University of Oklahoma, but they are segregated.

Now I hear that a bill is before the Oklahoma Legislature which would permit Negroes to the University of Oklahoma on a segregated basis. "The bill provides that colored students shall be admitted to institutions of higher learning for white students on a segregated basis when programs of courses leading to a specific degree are not offered in a State-supported colored institution."

* * *

BEFORE THIS ARTICLE is published, the Oklahoma law will have been passed or defeated. Fifty-three voted to advance the bill. Fifty-eight votes are needed to pass it. If the Oklahoma bill becomes law, it will be imitated by other Southern States. It is inconceivable that the idea of admitting Negroes to white institutions and segregating them will spread rapidly throughout the South. It may be the South's last grandstand play to hold on to its god. If this should be so, I want to make four observations:

1. If this is done, the States could provide equal facilities though segregated. Negroes could be provided seats on the front row or on the back row. They would listen to the same instructors, sit in the same room, and in the same kind of chairs as the white students. If they house Negroes, they could put them together in one section of the dormitory while providing them with the same furnishings.

They could serve them the same food in a segregated section of the dining hall. They could have access to the same books and be provided with a segregated table in the library. The authority could put up signs marked "Reserved." All this would be segregation, but equal.

* * *

IN THIS SITUATION it is possible to have equal instruction under segregation. All this goes to dramatize my contention that segregation itself must be tested in the United States Supreme Court. Until segregation itself is declared unconstitutional, the back of segregation cannot be broken. I wait with patience and apprehension the ultimate outcome of any decision of the United States Supreme Court on this point.

2. My second observation is that if Negroes are admitted to institutions for whites even on a segregated basis, it will be a blow to regional education. This will certainly be true if the main motive behind regional education is to keep Negroes out of white institutions. My prediction is that regional education will die out any way. It will certainly die if the main motive is to extend and perpetuate segregation. There will be no need of setting up regional schools if Negroes are admitted to the so-called "white" institutions.

3. If laws are passed by the States permitting Negroes to attend white institutions on a segregated basis, white students will do something about it. In fact, white students themselves, seeing how ridiculous it all is, may violate the law themselves, eat, study, and play with Negro students. I do not believe segregation would last long if Negroes were admitted to white institutions. The white students would help break it up.

* * *

FINALLY, THE MORE sensitive Negro students would seek the better schools of the North rather than submit themselves to such humiliation. I say it kindly, but I say it. I would prefer the graduate schools of Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Wisconsin, or Columbia to any graduate school south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Why go to the University of Mississippi if one can go to the University of Chicago?

The segregation of the South has forced many Negroes to go to the best universities in America. Though more costly, it has been to Negroes a blessing in disguise. Negroes who have taken the graduate work in the North have had on the whole better training than the whites who have taken their graduate training in the South.

Two Catholic Women's College Deny

Washington, D. C.—Presidents of two Washington Catholic woman's colleges have challenged a recent report which declared that "white" colleges in the national capital, with the single exception of the Catholic University of America, discriminate against Negro applicants.

In a letter to Dr. George Shuster, chairman of the nation-wide committee which sponsored the report, Sister Mary Frederick of Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross wrote:

"For the past two years at least we have been leaders in accepting students of all races . . . As a matter of face, we should have received them before that if, in the short history of the college, we had ever before had an application."

Sister Catherine Dorothea of Trinity College, in a public statement, declared that her institution "excludes no race or creed." She said that there are colored students currently enrolled at Trinity.

Dunbarton and Trinity were not mentioned in any way in the report, which was issued by the National Committee on Segregation in Washington in mid-December. The report referred specifically only to George Washington, Georgetown, American and Catholic universities.

However, it contained this general statement: "The only 'white' college that does not discriminate against Negroes in the capital is Catholic University."

Denied Admission to U. of Fla. Spurn Out-of-State Grants

TALLAHASSEE (ANP)—Six colored students who had applied for admission to the University of Florida were turned down here Friday by the State Board of Control, but were offered scholarships to out-of-State institutions.

The refusal brought an announcement that the issue would be taken into the courts, by Alex Akerman Jr., attorney of Orlando, representing the would-be students who said he had declined the offer to provide out-of-State scholarships.

6 Seek To Enter Univ. Of Florida

(Defender Florida Bureau)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The all-white University of Florida received its first applications for admission from six Negro students this week. Their names have not been revealed but they applied for courses not available at Florida A. and M. College for Negroes.

State Senator John Mathews used the applications to illustrate the need for additional revenue for Famcee.

The board of control of state colleges is expected to accept or reject the students at their next meeting.

Colleges Accused of Discrimination

Racial and religious discrimination by colleges is preventing many qualified students from entering the schools of their choice, the American Council on Education charged last week. The statement was carried in a pamphlet—"Religion and Race: Barriers to College?"—published jointly by the Public Affairs Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Jewish students, the pamphlet says, are at a "startling disadvantage," and Catholic students, particularly those of Italian descent, also face serious obstacles.

Four factors—color, religion, place of residence and academic standing—generally determine whether an applicant is accepted, the study declares. "Negroes," the pamphlet observes, "suffer from a direct form of discrimination—the silent whiplash of Jim Crow. Segregation in education is established by law in seventeen states and the District of Columbia.

"Negroes and whites are forbidden to share the same classrooms, laboratories, libraries. The laws call for 'separate but equal' facilities. But the equality is usually a myth—the Negro institutions are much inferior to the white in financial resources, plant and equipment and in the quality of their teaching staffs."

Breakdown by Religion

In a nation-wide sampling of 10,000 high school seniors, the survey found that "only 56 per cent of the Jewish applicants were accepted as compared with 87 per cent of the Catholics and 77 per cent of the Protestant applicants." Therefore, to get into college a Jewish student must submit one-third more applications than a non-Jewish student.

Likewise, students from the Northeast section of the country found themselves handicapped. Eight per cent of the applicants from the Northeast were accepted, as compared with 88 per cent from the South, 90 per cent from the Southwest and 91 per cent from the Midwest.

Jim Crow In State Schools Is Big Issue

Students Of Texas And Oklahoma Ask Ruling On Issue

By International News Service

WASHINGTON— The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether racial segregation in state universities is constitutional.

Attacks on segregation came from Negro students in Oklahoma and Texas, who said that state efforts to give them separate education equal to that given white students failed to meet Constitutional requirements.

Both cases involve the validity of state laws providing for segregation.

The Oklahoma appeal was made by G. W. McLaurin, a student at the University of Oklahoma Graduate School.

McLaurin asserted that while he had been admitted to the school, he was obliged to remain outside of the class rooms. He explained that he participated in classes through open doorways.

The student also told the high tribunal that he was barred from the regular library rooms of the university and from the main part of the school cafeteria.

McLaurin, who is seeking a degree in education, declared that the segregation practiced against him violates the 14th amendment which assures all Americans equal protection of the laws.

A three-judge Federal District Court in Oklahoma found that the segregation was based on "the public policy of the state" and did not violate McLaurin's rights under the 14th amendment.

In the Texas case, Heman Marion Sweatt attacked a state law providing for segregated state schools. Sweatt was barred from the University of Texas Law School because of his race.

He declared in his appeal that Texas' efforts to comply with the racial equality provisions of the Constitution by setting up a separate Negro law school were unsuccessful.

He asserted that real equality of education can be given only by admission to the regular state law school on a non-segregated basis.

The College Crop

WE have before us the August-September number of The Crisis, excellent official magazine of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with its annual statistical summary of Negro college graduates.

This year, 8,534 Bachelor, Graduate and Professional degrees were conferred upon colored men and women by colleges, universities and professional schools of the United States, and we further learn that during the year 1948-1949 some 62,938 students of color were enrolled in American institutions of higher learning.

It is a measure of the great progress that has been made in group education that in 1912 when The Crisis made its first annual compilation there were only 163 Negro graduates.

This must be gratifying to all Negroes and their friends, and seems a far cry from a quarter century ago when the "Go to High School; Go to College" drive was started.

It is a source of regret, however, that so relatively few colored youths are preparing themselves for careers in the fields of endeavor which have made this country outstanding in the world: i.e., engineering, architecture, forestry, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, metallurgy, chemistry, ceramics, and so forth.

There is still too little of the spirit of pioneering and too much content with the sure fields of school teaching and social work, especially since so many trails have been blazed in less familiar pursuits.

This conservative trend is not only confined to the United States, but is typical of colored people throughout the Western Hemisphere, and is in a large measure responsible for our one-sided development as a group.

The most stable group is that which is versatile and many-sided in its ability to cope with fluctuating economic trends and to survive in a changing world.

Of all the colored groups in the world, the American Negroes have the greatest opportunity to prepare themselves to take their rightful places in the world of tomorrow, and it is a source of pride to all of us that they are taking increasing advantage of this opportunity.

Negroes In College

George Washington University lags in race relations, and this is to be regretted, for it makes the picture look bad for the District of Columbia. All of the colleges and universities that are in the District admit Negroes except George Washington University.

The present custom among the colleges in the North and in the Midwest, and in the West is to admit Negro students. Even in Oklahoma and Arkansas white and Negro students are studying in the same institutions. Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, etc. which are the larger schools in the country, not only have been accepting students, but also have a brighter vision. Negroes teach on their faculties.

REV. LAWRENCE C. BRYANT,
Washington.

Mixed Classes Favored in Southern Schools by 69% of Instructors

NEW ORLEANS—Sixty-nine per cent of the instructors in 11 Southern State Universities favor the opening of graduate and professional schools to colored students without segregation.

This was revealed in a recent pool by the Southern Conference Education Fund, James A. Donbrowski, director. The poll is being broadened to include 20,000 college and university teachers in 213 institutions in Southern and border States.

Race, Religion Termed Barriers To Education

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—(AP)—Race, religion and national origin "all constitute serious barriers" for many young people seeking higher education, some 100 leading educators were told today.

The occasion was the first nationwide conference on discrimination in college admissions, sponsored by the American Council on Education and the anti-defamation league of B'Nai B'rith.

Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, professor of administration at the University of Chicago, told the group that many colleges and universities "employ techniques in the admission of students that lend themselves to discriminatory practices and that appear to serve no purpose other than that of discriminating against youth of certain minority groups."

COLLEGE TEACHERS FAVOR ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Seven out of 10 college teachers in the South favor immediate admission of Negro students to graduate and professional schools without segregation.

Results of a poll of 3,375 administrative officials and faculty members were announced today by Aubrey Williams, President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., at a meeting of the organization's Board of Directors here.

Only 25 per cent expressed approval of the regional segregated education plan which went into effect in September.

The ballot provided voters with four choices, Williams said. They were: A, open existing graduate and professional schools without segregation; B, open existing graduate schools with segregation; C, build new graduate schools for Negroes, and D, establish regional graduate schools on a segregated basis as outlined by the Southern Governors' Conference.

Ballots were mailed to all of the 15,000 staff and faculty members of 181 accredited colleges and universities in 14 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia. Omitted from the project were 11 major state universities covered earlier in a separate ballot. This poll, Williams said, produced almost identical results, varying only by 1 per cent.

Plan B, opening existing schools with segregation, received only 3 per cent of the votes, and Plan C. gained the remaining 2 per cent.

If only two of the states polled was to vote less than 50 per cent for the immediate end of segregation — Mississippi, 39 per cent and Alabama, 49 per cent.

Education Council Deplores System Of Racial Quotas In U. S. Colleges

3-Point Program Is Adopted

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The racial "quota system" for admitting students to the nation's colleges was termed not "compatible with democratic principles" yesterday by the American Council of Education.

Educators from colleges and universities, public-school systems, and Government Departments of Education from 24 states and the District of Columbia participated in the two-day conference on discrimination in higher education.

The council met in conjunction with the Anti-Defamation League. The groups adopted a program calling for:

1. A program by the colleges themselves, which would eliminate discrimination.

2. Legislative action to outlaw racial restrictions wherever necessary.

3. Government financial aid to eliminate financial barriers facing persons who seek college and professional-school education.

Seymour Harris of Harvard University, said such grants should supply the full difference between the bost of tuition and subsistence, and the resources available to the student.

This section on economic barriers to education recommended a system of grants-in-aid ranging from $200 to $1,000 a year for students who have both need and ability.

The report, presented by Dr.

A section of regional problems headed by Dean Maurice F. Seay, University of Kentucky, cited a pattern of varied pdejudices which affect Jews in the Northeastern states, Negroes in the South, Mexicans in the Southwest, and Orientals in the West.

The regional section noted with approval recent modification of segregation practices in certain Southern states, but urged study and group action to "accelerate the progress being made in various regions" and "region-wide deliberation" in these matters.

The report was presented by Dr. Kark W. Bigelow of Columbia University.

The section on economic barriers to education recommended a system of grants-in-aid ranging from $200 to $1,000 a year for students who have both need and ability.

The report, presented by Dr.

Dixie Survey Hits Segregation

By The Associated Press

Seven out of 10 who replied in a poll of Southern college teachers favor immediate admission of Negroes to graduate and professional schools without segregation, Aubrey Williams of the Southern Conference Educational Fund said yesterday.

He added that 3375 replies were received in the poll of 15,000 teachers.

He said the survey reached 181 schools in 14 Southern and border States and the District of Columbia.

Williams is president of the fund, which conducted the poll. It has offices in New Orleans.

In only two of the States polled, he said, was the vote less than 50 percent for the immediate end of such segregation—39 percent in Mississippi and 49 percent in Alabama.

Williams said the four choices given voters, and the number of votes for each, were:

1. Open exisiting graduate and professional schools to Negroes without segregation—2358 (70 percent of the votes cast).

2. Open existing graduate schools with segregation—85 (3 percent).

3. Build new graduate schools for Negroes—79 (2 percent).

4. Establish regional graduate schools on a segregated basis "as outlined by the Southern Governors' Conference"—853 (25 percent).

Williams said ballots were mailed to staff and faculty of accredited colleges and universities.

Jim Crow Schools In Illinois Won't Get State Money

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Schools in Illinois that discriminate against Negroes and other minority groups will get no financial aid from the state.

The information was contained in a communication issued to all county school superintendents by Vernon C. Nickell, state superintendent of education. Nickell's order complies with a decision made by the state legislature as a result of an amendment to the State School Funds Appropriation introduced by State Rep. Charles Jenkins of Chicago.

14e(1) 1949

Jefferson Military College(Natchez,Miss) (Discrimination)

See Code: 38a 1949

Tolerance Pays Off

Small and struggling Jefferson Military College got into the national limelight recently when it rejected a $50,000,000 endowment because of a provision that the school would admit only "white Christians" as students and would teach the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race. Rather than surrender its academic freedom to pursue the truth wherever it led, the directors of the school passed up the gift that would have brought the hard-pressed institution financial security.

But the junior college is not suffering. No sooner had the story of its stand got around than tolerance-loving persons throughout the nation began to send in gifts. Donations have come from 38 states, England and Canada. A newspaper started a campaign to raise funds for the school.

Furthermore, the institution was able to attract as its new superintendent a retired rear admiral. He has marked his progressiveness by "unifying" the armed forces as far as his military school is concerned. With its debt burden lightened, the school looks forward to brighter days.

...KY. PUPILS CAN MIX

...FRANKFORT, Ky. (ANP)—The law against teaching white and colored pupils in the same classroom does not apply to their attendance at paid lectures or other public programs, Assistant Attorney General W. Owen Keller informed W. L. Holland, superintendent of Fulton City schools, last week.

Stands Up for Day Law

In The Courier-Journal May 19, the Attorney General's office stated that the Day Law would be invoked if Negroes were admitted to the University of Kentucky. This is in keeping with the sentiment of the majority of Kentuckians, that segregation be enforced.

I expected the editor to give his usual minority opinion of Kentucky's injustice to the Negro, and the editorial May 20 bore this out. Do you think that Judge Ford's recent decision was an Open Sesame to elimination of color lines in this State? If these Negroes honestly desire higher education, it should not matter that they will be segregated in classes. If their desire is only to force their unwelcome presence upon the white students, they should not be there at all.

When you refer to the Day Law as being a block in the road of Kentucky's progress, just what progress do you have in mind? If you can show how this law prevents us from going forward, I'd like to know it, because I am proud of my State and its customs and earnestly desire to see it advance; but not at the cost of turning black into white. I wonder how many people your N.A.A.C.P. editorials influence.

Corydon, Ky. LYMAN F. SMITH.

Louisville U. Trustees to Retain Student Ban

Limited Opening of Doors by U. of Ky. Has No Effect Upon Sister University in State

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP)—While the University of Kentucky announced a policy of limited usage of its facilities by colored students beginning this summer, the University of Louisville came out with a flat refusal to admit them here last Wednesday.

The refusal was issued in a formal statement by the trustees of the institution.

The question was presented to the board at its regular meeting, and the answer was given that under the school's present charter and existing law, only white students can be admitted.

The Louisville institution operates under a private charter granted by the State Legislature. As a municipal university, it is supported from municipal funds, endowment and fees.

The trustees pointed out that the Kentucky Day Law, passed in 1940 specifically "prohibits white and colored persons from attending the same school."

They cited the case of Berea College against the State in which the Federal court ruling did not change the application of the Day Law, and on that basis they must be taught at different times or different p... from whites.

He held that

Kentucky Students Vote on Segregation

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Three proposals for ending racial and religious discrimination on the campus of the University of Louisville have been voted down by the student body.

OF THE 5,000 members of the student body, 2,136 voted, which is a record for the University of Louisville. Also unprecedented was the fact that a Negro student of Louisville Municipal College (the jimcrow college of the University of Louisville) was a member of the committee of three who counted the ballots. By this act, though by the back door, Negroes were admitted to the student management of the joint affairs of the colleges which make up the University of Louisville.

Spokesmen for the progressives said that the fight has only begun and this election represents the first gun in an active campaign to abolish discrimination from the campus, to end the present jimcrow situation where Negro students are segregated into the Municipal College and denied the facilities and barred from the social life of the university as a whole. Louisville progressive students intend to interest students in other Kentucky universities and colleges in the fight against discrimination and chauvinism.

★

THE FIGHT began when Lyman Johnson, a teacher in a Louisville high school, brought suit in federal court to gain admittance to the University of Kentucky Graduate School at Lexington, Ky. Federal Judge Church Ford ruled that the University of Kentucky would have to admit Johnson as a student and accord him the privileges accorded other students.

Besides Judge Ford's ruling, two other factors favor the possibility that Kentucky's infamous Day Law (the law which bars whites and Negroes meeting together in school and elsewhere) may become a dead letter. They are: People of Negro ancestry have already matriculated at the University of Kentucky as exchange students from foreign countries. And scouts for the "Wildcats" basketball team have their eyes on a couple of star Negro netmen.

Door Closed to Negroes By Charter, U. of L. Says

Trustees' Statement Also Cites State Day Law Prohibiting Schools From Mixing Students

Under its present charter and existing law, the University of Louisville cannot admit Negroes, its trustees said in a formal statement yesterday.

The question was presented to the board at its regular meeting. The statement did not indicate whether the matter came before the board as a result of a statement from Lexington that the University of Kentucky would admit qualified Negro students to four of its schools.

The University of Louisville operates under a private charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature. As a municipal university it is supported from municipal funds, endowment, and fees.

Berea Case Cited.

In addition to the U. of L.'s charter, the trustees' statement cited the Berea College case against the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In that case, the college unsuccessfully attacked the Day Law, passed in 1904, "to prohibit white and colored persons from attending the same school."

As long as the Day Law remains in force and as long as the Berea College case stands unreversed by the University of Louisville "has no alternative but to comply with the law now in force and refuse admission to Negroes," the formal statement said.

Text Released.

The text follows:

"The question of admission or nonadmission of qualified Negro students to graduate and professional schools of the University of Louisville was presented to the board of trustees of the university today.

"Since the University of Louisville is operating under a private charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature, it was determined that as long as the Day Law passed by the Kentucky Legislature remains in force, and as long as the case of Berea College vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky (211 U. S. 45 29 Supreme Court 33) stands unreversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the trustees of the University of Louisville have no alternative but to comply with the law now in force and refuse admission to Negroes."

Univ. of Louisville Trustees Make Flat Refusal on Negroes

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—While the University of Kentucky announced a policy of limited usage of its facilities by Negro students beginning this summer, University of Louisville trustees came out with a flat refusal to admit Negroes last Wednesday. The trustees pointed out that the Kentucky Day law, passed in 1940 as presented to the regular meeting, specifically "prohibits white and present charter was given that colored persons from attending the same school." They cited the case Negroes cannot of Berea College against the State in which that school unsuccessfully attacked the law.

The question was presented to the board at its regular meeting, and the answer was given that under the school's present charter and existing law, Negroes cannot be admitted.

The Louisville institution operates under a private charter. As a municipal university, it is supported from municipal funds, endowment and fees.

BEREA CASE CITED

opened to Negroes beginning this summer.

The Lexington school made this move in order to comply with a Federal Court decision ordering it to admit Lyman Johnson, Louisville school teacher. The other graduate schools offer courses in engineering, law and pharmacy.

However, M. B. Holifield, Assistant State Attorney General, said that the admission of Negroes would not be without any restrictions. He held that the Federal Court ruling did not change the application of the Day law, and on that basis, Negroes must be taught at different times or different places from whites.

THE weightier question of Negroes at the University of Kentucky brought forth calm advice from THE POWELL COUNTY HERALD. "The sensible approach to the situation," said THE HERALD, "is proposed by Dr. Donovan, President of the University. It is our hope that people adopt Dr. Donovan's suggestion and let time and experience develop the proper approach to the problem of mixed races in the schools."

Louisville College Instructors Support Integrated Classes

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP)—Faculty members of the University of Louisville favor the admission of colored students to graduate schools on an unsegregated basis, results of a poll taken by a graduate revealed here last week.

According to Herbert Kresh answers from 79 of the 119 instructors polled revealed that 82% of the faculty approved, and 72% favored undergraduate schools on a non-segregated basis. He said 73% of the 79 teachers was against the Day law which bars mixed classes.

Negro Seeks To Enter U. L. In Test of Race Ban

A Negro student yesterday filed application for admission next year to the University of Louisville School of Medicine.

Dr. John W. Taylor, university president, said the application would have to be rejected because of race, unless the board of trustees changed its policy.

Attorney James A. Crumlin, adviser for the applicant, said that if the application were rejected the action probably would be used in a test suit aimed at opening the U. of L. to Negroes.

Won Suit for U. K. Applicants.

"I hope legal action won't be necessary," Crumlin said. "We feel the general public is acceptable to Negroes attending the University of Louisville, especially the graduate and professional schools."

Crumlin, chairman of the legal-redress committee for the Kentucky conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, won a suit earlier this year for admission of Negro students to the University of Kentucky.

The applicant for admission to the U. of L. is Richard Lewis Dawson, 22, of 946 S. Preston. Born in Louisville, he received his bachelor-of-science degree from Kentucky State College for Negroes last June. Previously he had studied one year at Indiana University and attended Catholic high school here.

Immediate Action Likely.

Dawson is seeking admission in September, 1950. Medical School officials said that normally a month or more was needed to process an application. The committee on admissions is not expected to consider applications for next year until late in November. University officials, however, said Dawson's case probably would get immediate action.

Eli H. Brown, III, president of the board of trustees, said the board plans to consider a committee report on Negro admissions at its next meeting, October 5. In the past, the board has voted that it considers itself bound to obey the Day Law, requiring segregated education, in spite of the Federal Court decision ordering the U. of K. to admit Negroes.

Negroes Plan Legal Battle On U. L. Door

Johnson Says U. K. Too Far Off To Aid Race Here

A legal battle to open University of Louisville Graduate Schools to Negro students is the next "big step" in the program of the Louisville Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This was disclosed by Lyman T. Johnson, its president, at a chapter meeting yesterday at the Fifth Street Baptist Chruch.

Johnson, a teacher at Central High School, was petitioner in a successful suit to permit Negroes to take graduate studies at the University of Kentucky.

"But it is more expedient that the U. of L. be opened to Negroes than the U. of K.," he said.

Says U. of L. Dodges Issue.

The U. of K., he explained, is too far away for Louisville Negroes with limited means to attend. Of the 30 Negroes who went there this summer, after the favorable March 30 decision of Federal Judge H. Church Ford, only two were Louisvillians while 25 were from the Lexington area.

"The U. of L.," Johnson went on, 'is dodging the issue when it says it is a private institution." The university gets help from the City and State as well as private sources, and Negroes are among the taxpayers, he said.

A battle for entry to the U. of K. was undertaken first because it was legally "easier."

"Now that we've won there," declared Johnson, "the U. of L. is the next step."

Tells of U.K. Experiences.

In most of his talk, Johnson gave sidelights on his experiences as a graduate student in history at the U. of K. this summer.

At first "every one of us was a curiosity." For one thing, "everyone watched to see if we would answer the professors' questions correctly. We did answer fairly well the first week, and the rumor went around campus that we were brilliant."

The next week, he said, "we failed to answer a few questions, and the rumor went around that we were not superhuman after all. We were normal, and we were regarded that way the rest of the term."

No Segregation In Class.

Johnson said he encountered segregation in the campus cafeteria. The first few days, he said, the Negro students sat by themselves there on their own intiative. Then the hostess posted a "Reserved for Negroes" sign on their customary table. After Johnson objected, the sign was shortened to "Reserved."

In the lavatories, classrooms, and other campus facilities, however, there was no segregation, Johnson said. The dormitories were too crowded with undergraduates to admit either white or Negro graduates.

The meeting included reports by several chapter committees, including the education committee headed by Dr. Henry S. Wilson, chapter vice-president and a teacher at Louisville Municipal College.

4 Sore Spots Cited.

Wilson cited four "sore spots" for Negroes in Kentucky public schools:

1. There are no classes for deaf Negroes in Louisville public schools, and they "just have to stay at home."
2. Campbellsville has "an old, dilapidated" school which a new $10,000 appropriation for repairs will do little to improve.
3. Cumberland has no school for Negroes. This means 165 pupils must commute to other towns—a hard problem in mountainous country.
4. Calhoun's Negro school has "antiquated desks," a mean stove with a stovepipe "that's about to fall down," and cracked doors and windows.

Several of the speakers emphasized that the N.A.A.C.P. chapter needs more funds to prosecute successfully its investigations and projects.

Negro Gets $1,300 Aid In Fight to Enter U.K.

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

A contribution of $1,300 to support the suit of Lyman T. Johnson, Negro, who asks to be admitted to the Graduate School of the University of Kentucky was pledged yesterday by the Kentucky Negro Education Association.

Sun, 6-5-49

Presidents of six district associations of the K.N.E.A. met with the board of directors at the Western Branch Library yesterday.

They also indorsed unanimously a request of Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, who asked that the superintendent of public instruction relieve him of the responsibility for administering out-of-state study aid.

"The K.N.E.A.," said its president, Whitney M. Young, Lincoln

Segregation Case Is Set for March 30

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 31 (AP)—The suit of Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville, who seeks to have race-segregation regulations which keep him from entering the University of Kentucky declared unconstitutional will be heard March 30 in Federal District Court here.

Courier Journal Louisville Ky. Thur 12-31-48

Johnson, a Negro, charged in his suit that the segregation policy violated the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. He was denied permission to enroll in the U. K. Graduate School.

The case was scheduled for next Tuesday, but Johnson asked for more time to prepare his case. Judge H. Church Ford granted the continuance after counsel for both sides agreed.

Kentucky U. Must Drop Racial Bar, U. S. Judge Rules

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga. Fri, 4-1-49

LEXINGTON, Ky. (INS) — A Lexington federal judge ruled Thursday the University of Kentucky must admit Negroes to its graduate school.

The decision was handed down by Judge H. Church Ford in the case of Lyman Johnson of Louisville. Johnson filed suit against the University when he was denied entrance to history classes last summer.

Fri, 4-1-49

The judge who heard the case without a jury, declared testimony indicated facilities at Ky. State College, maintained at Frankfort for Negroes, are not equal to those at the university. He added:

"Until the state shall establish a graduate school substantially equal to the graduate school at the University of Kentucky, it must admit Negroes on the same basis as whites."

Counsel for the State and the University announced they would appeal the decision if authority is granted by the State Attorney General and the University.

Special Session Urged to Consider Negro Schooling

Courier Journal Louisville Ky. Sat 4-2-49

Frankfort, Ky., April 1 (AP)—Harry G. Felder, Frankfort, requested a special legislative session today to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes.

He made public a letter to Governor Earle Clements referring to Federal Judge H. Church Ford's order for a Negro to take post-graduate work at the University of Kentucky. Fielder, of the executive board of the States' Rights Democratic Party, added:

"I am sure that the Negroes do not desire social associations with the white race in Kentucky as we are two distinct races, and the white is wholeheartedly in favor of granting the Negro race the same opportunities as the white race, but I am opposed to the intermingling of the two races and their going to school together."

Drop Color Bars, Ky. U. Ordered

Atlanta Daily World

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Lyman Johnson, Louisville school teacher, is entitled to admission to the University of Kentucky, Federal Judge H. Church Ford made this ruling on Wednesday.

Judge Ford declared that the defense had failed to prove that facilities at Kentucky State College at Frankfort, provided opportunities for colored students equal to those for white students.

"Until this State establishes a graduate school for colored students substantially equal to the graduate school at the University of Kentucky, it must admit colored students on the same basis as whites," the jurist declared.

However, this ruling applies only to the graduate school which Johnson seeks to enter.

Counsel for the State and the university announced that they would appeal the decision if authority is granted by the State Attorney General and the university.

Johnson was represented by Benjamin Shobe and James Crumlin, Louisville attorneys, and Thurgood Marshall, Franklin Williams and Robert Carter, NAACP national attorneys.

U. K. Won't Appeal

Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

The final barrier—a possible court appeal—to allowing a Negro student to enter the University of Kentucky Graduate School was removed by the university's board of trustees. President H. L. Donovan said the trustees "after due deliberation" decided not to contest a Federal Court decision that would allow Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville Negro teacher, to enroll. Federal District Judge H. Church Ford held last week the university must admit Negroes to graduate classes until the State provides facilities for them "substantially equal" to those at the university.

New York Times Thur 4-7-49

UNIVERSITY IS OPENED TO NEGRO GRADUATES

Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

Kentucky's Segregation Is Upset By U. S. Judge

Thur 3-31-49

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 30.—(AP)—Federal Judge H. Church Ford Wednesday opened up the doors of the University of Kentucky Graduate School to negro students.

Memphis Press Scimitar

He ruled that negroes were entitled to entrance on the same basis as white students until the state provides a graduate school for negroes "substantially equal" to that at the university.

The decision was handed down in a suit filed by Lyman Johnson, Louisville negro school teacher who was refused admission to the university's graduate school to study for a degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Unless the decision is reversed in an appeal to a higher tribunal, the university will become the first South of the Mason-Dixon line and east of the Mississippi River to admit negroes.

As the result of a recent Supreme Court ruling, based on constitutional provisions that negroes shall be provided educational opportunities equal to those of whites, two negroes have been admitted to the University of Arkansas and one is enrolled at Oklahoma University, states which normally follow the segregation policies of the South.

Thur 3-31-49

Counsel for the university and the state announced the decision would be appealed if authority is forthcoming from the school and the state attorney general.

COLLEGE 'EQUALITY' LIMPS IN KENTUCKY

University Provides Teachers for Negro School, but Only Three Students Enroll

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to The New York Times

New York Times

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2—Plans by the University of Kentucky and Kentucky State College, a Negro land-grant institution, to provide "separate but equal" educational facilities for graduate students in this state have been only partly successful, authorities of both schools said today.

The principal feature of the plan would bring to the Negro college here members of the university faculty at Lexington to offer instruction previously made available for only white students of the state. To date one Negro taking law and two enrolled for graduate classes in physical education make the total of the students aided by the "separate but equal" experiment.

Most of the Negro youths are awaiting court action on a suit to open the university to Negroes, a spokesman for a student group said.

Thur 2-3-49

Lexington is twenty-eight miles away. For the first few months of this school year, authorities said, six teachers and the dean of the university law school drove to the college to accommodate the Negro law student.

Later this was changed. Four Frankfort lawyers were added to the university "faculty" and they will provide instruction for the student in a room of the State Capitol Building. Books for the course have been made available in the Library of State Court of Appeals.

For the two students in physical education four university teachers give lectures at the college. Once a student was taken to Lexington to use equipment not available at the college.

The "separate but equal" plan has been criticized by Negro leaders in Louisville, Lexington and other cities of the state "as an evasion by the state of duties to the Negroes" as defined by decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

The plan is being contested in the Federal District Court on behalf of Lyman T. Johnson, a Louisville Negro student, who seeks admission to the university graduate school.

Cites General Rise in Costs

A. E. Funk, State Attorney General, declared that the plan was a good one in its concept but that it was limited in its scope by the high costs of providing additional higher educational facilities for state schools in general.

Kentucky has a law of 1904, called the Day Law after its sponsor, under which a person who teaches a class of whites and Negroes is subject to fines as high as $1,000 for the first offense and from $50 to $500 for each day of such teaching after an indictment has been obtained.

Mr. Funk said that he would "follow this law in all cases unless there is a change in the Constitution or until the United States Supreme Court has ruled that the Day Law is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution."

Dr. Herman L. Donovan, president of the University of Kentucky, has asked for "an early clarification" of the law to allow the broadening of graduate opportunities for Negro youths. He said he did not look upon the present educational policy as final, but called it "the best we could do" to meet the requirements of the Day Law.

Thur 2-3-49

Praising the quality of the work being done in the segregated law classes by the lone Negro student, Elvis J. Stahr Jr., dean of the university law school, said that the white students would not object to the admission of Negro students to the university in Lexington.

He was "certain," he emphasized, that the white students of graduate level would not object.

Dr. Donovan also asserted that "neither the faculty nor the students of the graduate school will object to the admission of Negro students."

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of the Negro college, refused last year to enroll a young white woman, now living in New York, who applied for admission, the refusal being "because of the severe penalties imposed for a violation of the Day Law." The applicant was Miss Betty Marie Ellis, who sought to study at the college in preparing for a career as missionary to the African field, he stated.

Kentucky State College was established in 1886. Its annual budget is now $300,000, plus $45,000 to take care of the graduate courses. There are 850 students.

With GI enrollments on the decline, veterans number about half the student body. Forty men are studying agriculture. To aid in this study 267 acres of farm land are provided. Most of the students prepare for teaching careers, mainly in schools of this state.

Louisville Students Eye Discrimination

Courier Journal Louisville Ky. Sun 6-5-49

IT IS NOT entirely accurate to say that the University of Louisville student body has voted in favor [illegible] is a matter for the members to decide.

The third question did present a clear issue: Fraternities exist by virtue of discrimination in membership qualifications. What the administration discontinue all vote was "excellent" considering the fact that stu- and while a good case may be made against frater- other two questions was much wider. The question arises, what would have happened creed or color"? The dents of a Southern school were voting on a race- had these qualifications been offered alone? FRANK BECHTAL, the Medical School junior who suggested the three questions in last week's poll cut the issue clear- Should the University administration "regarding race, creed or religious and racial discrimination. Only one of the third issue been offered as final, but discrimination in fraternities. This is a fallacious DAY Law says "no." The students also said "no," by a vote of 1,116 to 1,025. The margin on the issue was such, they have a right to [illegible] y, and on it the vote was very close. The first two questions involved elimination of [illegible] United States Constitution says "yes." Kentucky's question. Certainly it does confirm the impression that prejudices are breaking down. One can hardly

imagine such a poll having been conducted even a few years ago. Had there been one, we may be sure the score would not have been so close.

Subsiding of Prejudice Is a Slow Process

Courier Journal
Louisville Kentucky
Thurs 4-7-49

RACIAL segregation in Kentucky is quietly breaking down. The University of Kentucky Board of Trustees has decided not to appeal the Federal Court decision which opens the Graduate School to LYMAN T. JOHNSON. This Louisville teacher therefore will become the first Negro to enroll in a "white" university East of the Mississippi and South of the Mason-Dixon line.

Kentucky is put in a position of inconsistency. It has the State DAY Law, which forbids teaching of white and Negro students in the same school. Yet under last week's decision by Federal Judge H. CHURCH FORD, the University of Kentucky Graduate School is open to all races until the State provides "substantially equal" facilities elsewhere. It is practically out of the question to provide a duplicate of the Graduate School.

Had the University trustees appealed the case, it might have resulted in a court decision which would have upset the entire education system of the State. It can hardly be argued that "equal facilities" are open to Negroes at any level of education. Yet Supreme Court decisions show plainly that all citizens are entitled to equal opportunity, and that the doctrine of segregation finds no shelter in the Constitution.

Little by little the prejudices which inspired the DAY Law subside. LYMAN JOHNSON will find his place in the Graduate School without ado. Others of his race will follow him. The absurd subterfuge of shuttling instructors from the University of Kentucky 26 miles to Kentucky State College for Negroes may now be laid aside. Some day, we venture, the United States Supreme Court will declare Kentucky's DAY law unconstitutional, and the question of segregation will have lost its sharpness. It may be just as well that the change is coming in this leisured pace.

Racial Instinct Denied

Courier Journal
Louisville Kentucky
Letters

"Citizen" takes issue with the University of Louisville for permitting students to hold debates on racial prejudice and segregation. He claims that segregation is a deep fundamental instinct, that red birds and black birds segregate themselves and do not mate. His comparison is not logical from the fact that white and Negro children play together without any thought of prejudice or segregation until the adult teaches the white child that the Negro is inferior.

The anthropologist and ethnologist say there is no difference in the brains of the white and Negro. It seems that the scarecrow phrase, social equality, is misunderstood by a majority of whites. What the educated, cultured Negro means by social equality is to be socially equal, not forced association. In other words, the Negro wants to enter any place open to the public and be treated with decency. In some sections of our boasted democracy the Negro cannot buy a cup of coffee and sandwich at a cheap hot dog stand.

Sun. 4-10-49

The Negro wants to stop and dine in any hotel, attend any theater, secure Pullman accommodation, buy a home anywhere, hold any office for which he is competent.

J. A. EMERSON.
Louisville.

University Of Kentucky Decision Advances School Equality Fight

Courier Journal
Louisville Kentucky

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A United States District Court decision requiring admission of qualified Negro applicants to the University of Kentucky graduate school further advanced the NAACP's south-wide campaign to abolish segregation and discrimination in tax-supported professional and graduate schools.

Sat 4-9-49

Judge H. Church Ford ruled on March 30 that Lyman T. Johnson, graduate student from Louisville, and all other Negroes similarly situated were entitled to admission to the University of Kentucky in view of the state's failure to provide equal educational opportunity.

Mr. Johnson had applied for admission to the university on Mar. 15, 1948, and was rejected solely because of his race. Three months later a suit was filed on his behalf by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

OFF-CAMPUS STUDY

Meanwhile, M. Johnson began graduate courses in American history under an arrangement between the university and the Kentucky State College for Negroes by which he received off-campus instruction from university professors.

The NAACP suit attacked the validity of this arrangement contending that it did not offer training equal to that available to white students on the campus on the university. Agreeing that the only issue was that of equality of facilities, Judge Ford ordered the university to prove that Johnson was receiving equal training under the off-campus device.

DECISION RENDERED

On motion of Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, Judge Ford handed down a judgment in favor of Johnson on the grounds that the university had failed to establish equality of facilities. Indeed, the NAACP attorneys contended, there were in reality no facilities for Negroes. Assisting Mr. Marshall in the case were NAACP lawyers, Robert L. Carter, New York: Benjamin Shobe, Lexington, and James Nabrit, Washington.

Sat 4-9-49

"The method by which Kentucky sought to circumvent Supreme Court mandates requiring that Negroes be furnished equal educational facilities was the most sophisticated yet devised," Mr. Marshall commented.

Negro Educator Calls U. of K. Tie-In a 'Dodge'

Courier Journal
Louisville Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 16 (AP)—Dr. George M. Johnson, dean of Howard University Law School, declared today Negro graduate education in Kentucky is an undemocratic subterfuge.

Sat 4-9-49

In an address to students at Kentucky State College for Negroes, Dean Johnson predicted the arrangement between their institution and the University of Kentucky to provide graduate work for Negroes would be declared unconstitutional by Kentucky courts in a test suit.

The Washington educator described the system as a "unique arrangement which admits by implication the existence of discrimination in the past and which is an obvious subterfuge." He added, "It is economically wasteful, pedagogically unsound, thoroughly undemocratic, and of doubtful constitutionality."

Blames Day Law.

The program calls for professors at the university to teach graduate classes for Negroes in courses offered at the university, but not available to their race in the state. The Negro dean blamed the system on the Day Law, prohibiting the two races being taught together, which he termed, "Kentucky's sacred cow."

He said Arkansas has a similar law, but that Negroes on the graduate and professional level have been admitted into the educational system there on an unsegregated basis.

Criticizes Regional Plan.

Dr. Johnson also criticized the regional plan under which 14 Southern States propose to pool their funds and establish institutions of higher learning. He declared it would "perpetuate racial segregation."

He said that while Kentucky had not approved the plan, that recently Governor Earle Clements' name appeared on one of the committees promoting the plan. A query to the Governor brought a reply that this was the first he had heard of it.

Univ. of Ky. Must Accept Negroes

Pittsburgh Courier

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Qualified Negro applicants to the University of Kentucky Graduate School must be admitted—according to a ruling handed down by Judge H. Church Ford of the Federal District Court last week.

2-19-49

Climaxing a fight waged by NAACP Attorneys Franklin W. R. Carter and Thurgood Marshall, and Louisville lawyers Benjamin Shobe and James Crippin, the court ruled that Lyman Johnson, Louisville school teacher, is entitled to entrance on the same basis as white applicants.

Negroes Fight School Ban In Kentucky

New York Times
Jan 11-13-49

PADUCAH, Ky.—Two Negro youths, who have been refused the right to enter Paducah Junior College, have filed a suit aimed at knocking down Jimcrow education in Kentucky.

The complaint of the Negro youths, Fred Wilson and Henry Powell, is also on behalf of "all persons situated similarly to the plaintiffs." In the suit they have asked the court to:

1. Rule that the refusal on the part of Paducah College to admit them is a denial of equal protection under the law.

2. To state that Kentucky law requiring segregation of white and Negro students is unconstitutional.

3. Adjudge that all similarly situated as Wilson and Powell may enter the college.

4. Permanently enjoin and restrain the "invalid state law" barring students because they are Negroes.

Negro Test Suit Opens Today

Baltimore, Oct. 9 (AP). — Esther McCready, 18-year-old Negro, goes into court Monday to try to compel the University of Maryland to admit her to its School of Nursing.

The State of Maryland opposes her suit on the grounds it does not coincide with the Negro education plans under the recent compact of 11 Southern States.

The agreement holds that Negro students should attend Negro schools whenever a school meets their needs in any of the 11 States. It calls also for support of such schools.

Accordingly, the State recommended that Miss McCready attend Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., which under the compact is one of the schools supported by the States.

Her lawyers, however, filed papers attacking the arrangement as a "direct refusal of the State of Maryland to assume the clear and constitutional obligations" which would require the girl to be admitted to the University of Maryland.

The case will be tried before Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith in Baltimore City Court. Court officials were told it will be treated as a test case and will be pushed for prompt hearings in the lower and higher courts.

Five similar cases are pending.

Court Ruling On Student's Suit Rapped

A Baltimore City Court decision in a Negro student's suit against the University of Maryland was assailed yesterday as "opening the door to a tragic misunderstanding" of the South's new program of regional education.

The court ruled facilities sought by the student were being provided by Maryland at MeHarry Medical College for Negroes in Nashville, through the regional program.

"The Regional Compact itself was not being questioned in the suit," said Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., Director of the Board of Control. "If the decision had gone the other way, the regional program would not have been affected adversely or favorably, just as it is not affected legally by the ruling that was handed down. The effect is dangerous because it leads to a purpose of this program.

"The decision leaves the impression that the regional program is a solution to the segregation issue that is faced by virtually every Southern State. That is not its purpose nor its policy. The Southern governors who created the program did not with the avowed purpose of States assisting one another in their efforts to advance knowledge and improve the social and economic level of the Southern region. It is a program without precedent or parallel in the nation. But it cannot and will not develop if this one issue is allowed to blight its over-all purpose.

"The Southern regional program was not a party to the Maryland suit. The Board of Control filed an intervention, making plain its official policy."

Jurist Upholds Regional School Compact Idea

Maryland Ruling To Be Appealed To Supreme Court

BALTIMORE — A Baltimore Judge had upheld Tuesday the new regional compact of Southern States, under which a student can obtain in another state courses not available to him in his own.

In his ruling, Judge W. Conwell denied Miss Esther McCready, of Baltimore an order that she be admitted to the University of Maryland School of nursing instead of Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn. The 18-year-old young woman had been offered training at Meharry under the compact.

Judge Smith asserted that according to testimony presented in the Baltimore City Court "the training at Meharry is equal, if not superior, to the training at the University of Maryland."

Attorneys for the plaintiff said the decision would be appealed to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

The Southern Regional Compact was adopted in 1949 as one of the answers to the Supreme Court order that states must provide equal facilities for students. Close observers point out that the language of the Supreme Court decision held that such training must be provided with in the boundaries of that state. The compact has been attacked on that premise.

Court Order for Schooling Denied; Dixie Pact Upheld

BALTIMORE—(AP)—Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith refused yesterday to issue to a young Negro woman an order that she be admitted as a student in the University of Maryland Nursing School.

In his ruling, Judge Conwell upheld the new regional compact of Southern States, under which a student can obtain in another State courses not available to him in his own.

The 18-year-old girl, Esther McCready, of Baltimore, had been offered training at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., under the compact, instead of admission to the University.

Judge Smith said testimony in Baltimore City Court yesterday indicated that the training at Meharry "is equal, if not superior, to the training at the University of Maryland."

"I conclude," the Judge added, "that the State of Maryland in offering the training at the Meharry Medical College has discharged its obligation in this case."

Attorneys for the plaintiff said the decision would be appealed, if necessary to the Supreme Court.

The regional compact adopted in 1949 provides regional education in human medicine, veterinary medicine and dentistry. Under the plan, Maryland is providing courses in dentistry to students from other participating States.

The State, in answer to the complaint by Miss McCready, stated that by supporting the regional compact and by offering the girl the opportunity to attend Meharry, it was providing equal facilities to Negroes.

Maryland College Strike Ends When Ex-GIs Rescue Comrades

Princess Anne, Md., Oct. 25 (AP). A student strike at Maryland State College for Negroes to protest the ousting of several veterans from dining hall privileges ended today after other former GIs agreed to pay deliquent board bills.

Students at the Eastern Shore college failed to show up for classes this morning and one of them said they were protesting "unfair treatment of veterans and the food."

Dr. J. T. Williams said the students struck to protest the dropping of some 25 to 30 veterans from dining hall privileges for being delinquent in the board bills.

About one third of the student body of 350 is comprised of war veterans. The board bills of $25 a month were due October 21, Dr. Williams said.

He said following a general assembly to discuss the situation all but the veterans returned to classes. The veterans and college faculty and administrative personnel held a second meeting, Dr. Williams said, at which nondelinquent veterans agreed to chip in to pay the back bills. The total due is about $750.

Williams said the delinquent veterans asked for additional time to pay but he declared that would be contrary to college regulations.

Williams said that the matter of the quality of the food served in the dining hall was not discussed. On October 15 about 42 students became ill after the evening meal and Dr. R. H. Johnson Somerset county health officer, said he found bacteria in ham and spinach had caused the trouble.

3 Sue For Training At Maryland U.

BALTIMORE, Md. — The University of Maryland, which adopted last year a non-biased policy for admissions, faces this week three suits for refusal to admit students to the schools of law and pharmacy.

Students who filed the suits are: Donald Stewart, 19 and Richard Williams, 24, who have completed three years at Morgan State College for Negroes and Richard Tyson, 20.

Stewart and Williams are seeking entry to the university's law school, while Tyson has applied for admission to the school of pharmacy. His suit was filed March 1.

Donald Murray, Baltimore attorney who was the first Negro graduate of the university's law school in 1935, filed the suits in City Court. He will be assisted by Charles Houston, attorney, in attempting to force the school to admit the two students.

The new actions named Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university, the board of regents and Dr. F. Long, director of admissions as defendants.

In Baltimore Court

Regional School Test Case Flares

Courier Sat. 9-3-49

(Special to The Courier)

BALTIMORE—The first test case in an all-out assault against the South's regional school plan to keep Negroes out of its state universities got under way here Friday in city court. At the outset, Atty. General Hall Hammond asked dismissal of the suits in which six colored students sought to enroll at the University of Maryland.

Complainants are Donald W. Stewart and Richard Williams, who applied for admission to Maryland's dental school, and Esther MacCready who sought to enter the school of nursing. Richard Tyson seeks to enroll in the school of pharmacy and the other two suits are directed at engineering and home economics.

Attorney General Hammond argued that the schools of nursing and dentistry at Meharry, and the pharmacy school at Xavier University is as good, and offer facilities comparable to those offered white students by the University of Maryland. Since the state would have to bear expenses of its applicants at these institutions, Hamond contends that they should be required to enroll at these colleges.

RULING CITED

The Maryland Attorney General is directing his defense of the regional school pact along the lines laid down in the doctrine of the United States Supreme Court ruling on the matter. (The High Court ruled that a state must admit Negroes to its public schools or provide separate ones just as good.)

His argument contends that under the regional compact entered into by Southern States last year, Negro students are afforded an opportunity to go to equal schools can match state schools' professional departments especially in law, engineering and medicine for example.

The same applies to instances where colored students want master and doctorate degrees in fields covered by Negro schools' curricula...such as home economics, education and agriculture.

STATES BEAR COSTS

According to the plan outlined by Governors of 14 Southern states, for instance, Meharry's excellent medical school would be the center to which all states would send its Negro students. Supported by all member states to the compact, regional schools in other professions would be located at strategic points throughout the South for the convenience of Colored applicants for whom all expenses, transportation and extra costs would be paid by their home state. The same plan, in theory would apply to white students in states unable to afford high grade professional schools within their borders.

Maryland's current suits on the regional school pact may set the pattern for scores of others expected to flood state courts throughout the South, and are expected to be closely watched by Negro leaders and state attorneys.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSE FOR END OF MO. SCHOOL BAN

Would Effect State Supported Colleges

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. March 29—The fight against segregation in state supported schools of higher education in Missouri, which began with the historical Lloyd Gaines case more than a decade ago, received its greatest impetus Tuesday. The House of Representatives voted 92 to 25 to knockout racial bans in all such institutions in the State.

Though the action of the representatives gave the liberal people much hope, the ultimate conclusion remained in doubt. The measure must still go before the Senate.

As originally offered, the bill provided only that Negroes could be admitted to courses at state schools that are not offered at Lincoln university. Representative Howard Elliott, author of the measure, offered an amendment to his own measure to strike out this limitation and it was adopted by a vote of 69-51.

There was but little debate on the bill. The support was led by Representative William M. Neal, Democrat of Kansas City. In his statement he said:

"The time has come that we might just as well enforce the constitution instead of nibbling.

"Bullets of the Japanese were not marked 'colored' and 'white' We should have but one type of citizenship. This discrimination is hindering the efforts of this nation in selling democracy to other parts of the world."

He answered the argument of Representative George Spence of Boone County where Missouri U. is located, that the lifting of the ban on such a scale would overrun Missouri U. and delete Lincoln's student body. Neal declared that 334 of the students at Lincoln came from states where they could attend mixed schools if they so desired. He expressed a belief that if the bill is passed, there will not be more than 25 or 30 students of color attending Missouri U. in the next few years.

Suit to Enter Mo. College Imperiled

Stowe's Accreditation Weakens Student's Case

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—Miss Marjorie Toliver's suit to enter white Harris Teachers College here was endangered last week when it was announced that Stowe Teachers College was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Miss Toliver had filed suit several months ago for entrance into Harris on the basis that the colored school was not equal to the white. In her case heard at the beginning of 1949, she had pointed out that the colored school was not accredited, but the white school was.

Witnesses also had testified that the white school was superior to Stowe. Although this testimony was given in January and the first part of February, the case is still under consideration by Circuit Judge James F. Nangle.

Association Reverses Self

Miss Ruth Harris, president of Stowe, announced the school had been approved.

During the trial of Miss Tolliver's suit, a letter by the association saying it would probably not approve of Stove was read in court. This letter deplored faculty and financial weaknesses.

No comment on what action will be taken has been made. Emmet T. Carter, Board of Education attorney, said on the basis of the new development the case could be reopened.

Missouri 4,156 'Yes' Ballots Cast In Huge Poll

By HOWARD B. WOODS

COLUMBUS, Mo. — The largest number of Missouri University students ever to participate in a campus election last week voted two to one to admit Negro students.

The action, which followed by a few days a request by Lincoln university for funds to construct a new law school, brought announcement from the Student Council here hat results of the poll are to be presented to the General Assembly with a request for amendment of state laws to permit enrollment of Negroes not only at state supported schools but at other state colleges as well.

69.2 Vote To Life Bars

Out of 6003 votes cast, representing 60 per cent of the student body 4,156 votes were 'yes' and 1,847 'no'. This represents 69.2 percent in favor of the admittance of Negroes.

The Board of Curators of Missouri, appearing before the Civil Rights committee of the Legislature several weeks ago, recommended that Negroes be admitted to the university "in those division and curricula where instruction of equivalent character is not offered at Lincoln university."

Curators' Plan

Under this arrangement, enrollment of Negroes here would be limited to medicine, engineering, graduate and certain other professional courses not offered at Lincoln.

The Student Council sent copies of its recommendation to the university's Board of Curators, Gov. Forrest Smith, the president of the Missouri and the House Speaker.

Prior to the taking of the poll, which lasted three days, discussion groups, forums and other methods were used to aquaint the students with the proposals of the Board of Curators. The poll was the first extensive and direct one ever taken of students here on the Negro question. A little more than a year ago, a limited number of students were polled on permitting Negroes to participate in athletics and extra-curricular activities. The result showed an eight to one favor of eliminating racial bars.

Early in the week, Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln, told the Appropriations Committee a new law school building is urgently needed, asking for an appropriation of $450,000 for that purpose.

The last Legislature appropriated $400,000 to build a new law school in St. Louis, which met a storm of protest from Negro groups, including the St. Louis NAACP branch. Gov. Phil M. Donnelly, vetoed the appropriation on the ground it should be erected on the main campus of the school at Jefferson City.

The Lincoln law school now occupies rented quarters in the Poro hotel in St. Louis, the former home of Mrs. Annie Malone's Poro College.

The law school funds were part of a $4,619,000 building program proposed to the Approriations' Committee for construction of eight new university buildings, additions to three existing structures and purchase of land for its school of agriculture.

Univ. of Mo. Students Vote 2-1 to Admit All Applicants

COLUMBIA, Mo. (ANP)—By a count of 4,156 for, to only 1,847 against, students of the University of Missouri last week, voted in favor of admitting colored persons to the university.

A total of 6,003 students, 60% of the student body, the largest number of students ever to participate in a school ballot, voted in the poll.

As a result of this poll, the student council decided to request the Missouri General Assembly to amend State laws to allow colored persons to enroll not only at the university but at other State colleges.

The council sent its recommendations to the University Board of Curators, Gov. Forrest Smith, the president of the State Senate and the Speaker of the House.

Already Urged by Curators

The ballot read: "Do you support the proposed change in the Missouri law as proposed by the Board of Curators of the University."

The curators recommended several months ago, that colored students be admitted to the university. They would be admitted in courses not offered at Lincoln University in Jefferson City.

Students voted yes or no on the question for three days. In a previous poll a year ago of only 2,851 students, they voted 8 to 1 in favor of colored persons taking part in athletics and extra-curricular activities.

Before the voting last week, the YMCA and YWCA sponsored a campaign to acquaint the students with the issues involved. Two-man committees composed of a student and a faculty member or clergyman spoke before organized groups on the campus.

Missouri U. Loses CIO Funds Because of Jim Crow Policy

By HOWARD B. WOODS

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS — Missouri University cannot share in the mammoth education plan of the United Steelworkers Union, CIO, District 34, because of its discriminatory policy towards students because of color, it was revealed here Saturday at the annual convention of the union at downtown Hotel Jefferson.

More than 300 delegates, 31 of them Negroes, heard Al F. Kdjetinsky, district director of St. Louis, declare that the CIO union "will not take its program to any school that has a racial discriminatory policy." He said numerous inquiries had been made as to why the union's educational plan had not included Missouri university at Columbia.

The plan already includes the University of Illinois at Champaign and Kansas university in Kansas City.

With $69,205.82 appropriated for the plan during the first year it was inaugurated, and with two students already receiving benefits, union members move forward to establish a still wider program in 1949.

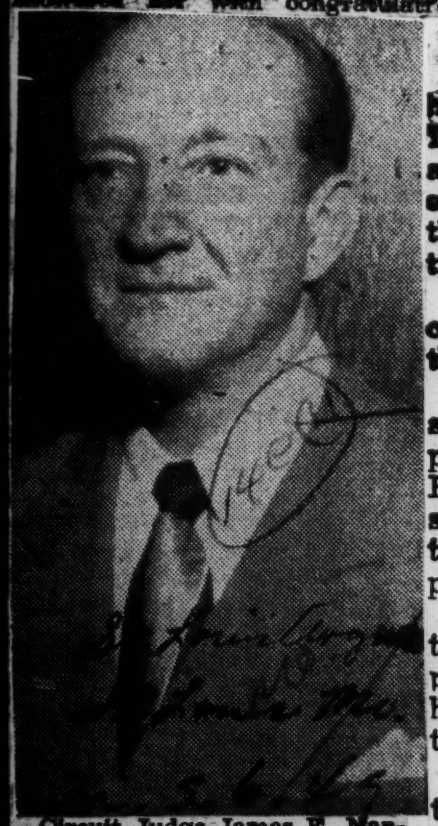
Under the system, union members, shop stewards and others having responsible positions, are financed at the universities for special summer sessions. Also under the plan, two students, sons or daughters of union members, may compete each year for a scholarship worth $2,500 each at any school that does not carry a racial bar.

Kdjetinsky said he was grateful to Illinois U., and Kansas U., for the broadminded way they have approached education, "for education belongs to all of the people—not one selected group."

The Education Committee of the union is composed of two members from each section, Granite City, Ill., St. Louis and Kansas City. A seventh member is appointed by this group. One of the present members is a Negro, G. W. Graves, of 626 Trupe ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

HIT ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS DISCRIMINATION

Miss Marjorie V. Tolliver, Stowe College sophomore, and daughter of Mrs. Ernest Tolliver, Pershing Heights nurse, and Mr. Ernest Dempsey, Medical Depot stock clerk, who won her suit to enter Harris College. She is shown surrounded by her rejoicing classmates at Stowe who greeted her with congratulations on receiving word of the decision.



Circuit Judge James F. Nangle, who ordered the enrollment of Miss Marjorie Tolliver at Harris Teachers college.

THE TOLLIVER CASE

Just as we expected, despite the fact that Judge Nangle has ruled that Miss Tolliver has the right to attend Harris Teachers' College in her suit for equal education, now looks as if she will not be admitted at this time. To-be-sure, we expected that the Board would appeal the decision and thereby prolong the exclusion of Miss Tolliver---perhaps until the next school year.

The decision of Judge Nangle was forthwith and the court used what we think was terse language to emphasize the importance of the case.

The court, with a volume of facts before it, could readily see that Miss Tolliver was denied the equal educational opportunities due her, by the jockeying and fandangling of the Board, notwithstanding. The Court, no doubt, gave its consideration to the strange move of the North Central Association in granting accreditation to Stowe, while the case was pending.

It would have been better, we think, for the defendants to have come into court, admitted their guilt and entered a plea for "more time to adjust matters." That is, it would have looked more like an act of good faith in the eyes of the public.

The Negro citizens of this city look upon this "accreditation" with a good deal of suspicion for the questions naturally arise: Why the long delay? What improvements did the School Board effect at Stowe which suddenly "qualified" it for accredidation after the suit was filed? These are some of the questions, the answers to which, we are anxiously awaiting.

It will be remembered that in cases of this kind, particularly with the colored people of this city, the courts are their last resort. We have waited all these years, we have begged, we have pleaded, but all of our appeals have fallen upon deaf ears of the "honorable" Board in the case.

Therefore, we have no apologies to offer in our fight for our just rights.

NAACP ATTORNEYS FOR STOWE STUDENT TO ASK A WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Question Due To Come Before Members Of Board At Monthly Meeting Tuesday May 10th.

Circuit Judge James F. Nangle, Friday, issued a decision favoring Miss Marjorie Vanderbilt Tolliver in her suit to require the Board of Education and its officers to admit her to Harris Teachers College. The Judge found that facts presented in the trial substantiated the Stowe College sophomore's contention that Stowe is inferior to Harris which violates the Federal and State Constitutions' provisions requiring equal education in separate public schools.

The Board, however, refused to relent in its efforts to bar Negroes from Stowe. When Miss Tolliver applied for admission Friday with her lawyers, she was informed by registrar Hugh H. Barr that she could not register for classes.

Atty. Carter, Board counselor, had informed the St. Louis Argus that he would seek a review of the case. The judge had given the Board ten days in which to comply with his order.

Minimum in Equal Education

There should be no hesitation on the part of the Missouri Legislature in passing the basic education bill introduced by Representative Howard Elliott. What the St. Louis county member proposes is that Negroes be admitted to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Missouri if comparable courses are not provided at the state's tax-supported Lincoln University for Negroes at Jefferson City.

This is the very minimum in reasonableness, fairness and justice. If a Missouri student cannot obtain a graduate course or professional training at Lincoln University, there is no alternative but for the state to open the doors of the university at Columbia. This is recommended by the curators of the university, by an overwhelming vote of students and by the special House Equal Rights Committee, of which Mr. Elliott is chairman.

One aspect of this bill which deserves special checking is its relation to the law school for Negroes set up in St. Louis. This school must move from its inadequate quarters, and, to provide a new building for it, an appropriation of $450,000 is now asked by the administrators of Lincoln University. Gov. Donnelly wisely vetoed a similar appropriation passed by the last session. Negro law students should be admitted at Columbia. If nearly a half-million dollars are available for the development of education for the law, it can be spent to much better advantage for all the State's law students.

In this connection, our legislators at Jefferson City will be interested in what has just happened at Indianapolis. Using a pen which once belonged to George Washington Carver, Gov. Shricker has signed a bill which prohibits segre-

The new lowest levels junior and take so firm tunity, Mis- minimum tee.

gation in all Indiana public schools. The statute abolishes segregation at the lowest university and then moves up through junior and senior high schools. If Indiana can take such a stand for equal educational opportunity, Missouri surely is ready to approve the minimum proposed by our legislative committee.

Harris College Suit Undecided

Lawyers for Marjorie Toliver, 20-year-old Stowe Teachers College sophomore, said that the status of her suit to require the Board of Education to admit her to Harris Teachers college remains the same. They reported that they had not gotten together with Board lawyer Carter on his request to reopen the case to submit new evidence contained in the approval of the college by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools of Colleges two weeks ago.

Atty. Henry D. Espy stated that the Board lawyer had declared he could not submit to the NCASSC ratings and percentages on which the college was admitted.

The lack of rating by the association was a strong point in the suit based on inequality in educational facilities between the two schools, but it was not all of the contentions of the plaintiff's petition, Atty. Espy stated.

The suit is still under advisement of Circuit Judge Nangle.

Drops Race Bars

[illegible] While the State of Missouri is debating whether to admit Negro students to the graduate division of the University of Missouri, Washington [illegible] last week ran all its graduate schools were now open to Negroes.

N. CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL ADVISED STOWE TO WITHDRAW APPLICATION

A tense court battle was waged this week in a suit to unshackle a student from the alleged inequalities of the dual school system of St. Louis. A battery of lawyers put witness on the stand to prove that Stowe Teachers college for Negro students is definitely inferior to that of Harris Teachers college for white students. Miss Marjorie Toliver of Carr square Village, Stowe Sophomore, seeks admission to Harris Teachers college on the grounds that Harris College has superior facilities.

In the mandamus suit against the Board of Education of St. Louis, Superintendent of Instruction Philip J. Hickey and the principal of Harris College, lawyers for the plaintiff had called nine witnesses to the stand through Wednesday. The Board's counselors had placed only two witnesses on the stand.

The apparent key witnesses presented by Miss Toliver's attorneys were Dr. Ruth Harris, president of Stowe, Dr. Charles A. Naylor Jr., and John J. Kessler, consultants in public relations and chemical engineer.

Dr. Harris was called to the stand three times, while Dr. Naylor occupied the stand two times. Both were questioned intensely about the facilities, classroom activities and physical equipment of their schools. Their testimony established that Stowe has three instructors with Ph.D's while Harris has 20; that Stowe has seven classrooms and Harris 32; that Stowe starts new teachers at minimum salaries of $2600 and Harris at $3200; that Stowe library has 14,000 volumes of books and Harris 24,500; Stowe has one gymnasium while Harris has one for men and one for women.

When she was called back for the third time Wednesday, Dr. Harris asserted that although she was asked to pass judgment on applicants to teach at Stowe, she had nothing to do with setting salaries. She stated that she had asked for an increase in salary of Dr. Regenia Goff (who is now teaching at Florida A. & M. on leave) from $3800 to $4500 to disuade her from accepting a $6500 offer at Florida, but it was refused. She affirmed that she believed the college could get the degree instructors necessary to meet requirements for North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary schools if they paid better salaries. A shortage of classrooms, laboratory space, gym space and a music room were keenly felt, she stated. This crowded condition required holding of classes from 7:45 a.m. to 5:50 p.m.

Kessler, who made a survey of the two colleges for the St. Louis Race Relations Committee, testified that Stowe is inferior to Harris in many ways. He stated he found an acute shortage of equipment in the Stowe laboratories and the library at Stowe had a seating capacity for 70 students and that at Harris 500. The Stowe building was designed for 400 students and has an enrollment of 650, and that Stowe has no athletic field at all while Harris has a field with a quarter-mile track.

Dean Donald Mackenzie of Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill., and former Technical Assistant to the NCACSS testified that "Generally speaking the faculty ratings at Harris are generally higher and those at Stowe generally lower.

Submitted by the plaintiff's lawyers was a letter to Stowe college from the NCACSS Schools in answer to an application of admission, dated Dec. 9. The letter advised withdrawal of the application "In view of weaknesses disclosed by preliminary analysis on a number of faculty items and finance which may be symptomatic of general weakness.

Other witnesses included Miss Toliver, who testified that her future in her chosen field of training was being jeopardized by the inferior standing of Stowe college where she is forced to attend school because of her race; Mrs. A. H. Roberts of the Urban League stated that in an interview with Superintendent Hickey in 1948 he admitted that the school was kept from recognition by the N. Central because of faculty and library deficiencies despite his desire to see it accredited, and Louis Anderson, grad of Stowe in 1945, stated that he was put on probation when he went to Ohio State to seek his master's degree because of the rating of Stowe college.

THE YOUNGER PEOPLE TO THE FRONT

The younger people in Missouri are giving their elders several shocks. They are grasping the situations in which they find themselves, and are pushing with vigor, toward the attainment of higher goals. They are resolved upon the achievement of a more democratic life for the nation.

Not so long ago, the students of the University of Missouri voted that they wished that all citizens of the state should share in the advantages and privileges of the university. These young people did not wish to receive from the state what was denied to other young people of the state even though these other young people be of a different race.

The administrative officials of St. Louis University hesitated about opening its doors to Negro students; the students grasped the leadership, and voted to admit Negro students to the university.

The students at Washington University, not satisfied with the registration of Negro students in the post-graduate and professional departments, have conducted a campaign and have won by a three to one vote in favor of the registration of Negro students in the undergraduate college of the university.

Miss Marjorie Tolliver, a student of Stowe Teachers College, after thoughtful reflection, arrives at the conclusion that she is not receiving at Stowe Teachers College as complete an education as students are receiving at Harris Teachers College. She petitions a judge of a circuit court, and secures a mandamus to enter Harris Teachers College.

The young people of Missouri are doing their part in working out a just, equitable and practical school system for our state. They have repudiated the claims of their elders that they are unwilling to attend a college with Negro students. They appreciate the opportunities which the state has given them to acquire an education. They do not wish for themselves what they may deny to other young people of their state. So they have placed themselves on record as approving of a school system which provide alike for all the young people of the state.

The attitude taken by these young people is a most promising sign of our growing and developing democracy. It tells us that all attempts to plant Nazism, facism and totalitarian forms of government on this continent, will ultimately be uprooted by the ideas and practices of democratic living throughout the nation.

URGENT SENATE ACTION

At this writing, we understand that before the State Senate is House Bill No. 182, which passed the lower House by more than ten to one majority on April 25.

As will be remembered, this bill would admit Negroes to all state-supported schools of higher learning, when otherwise qualified just as any other person.

To-date, we are informed, no action has been taken by the Senate on this important matter.

And while we are not necessarily alarmed at what appears to us to be an unusual delay, yet we think this matter is of sufficient importance to the people of the state to command immediate action by the Senate.

The call for action on this legislation is loud and long. The framers of the new State Constitution saw this day a-coming and made provision for the Legislature to act. The House has acted. Why should the Senate delay?

The Senate has the green ligt, the Democratic majority is in the leadership. The people are expecting it. Let's get going!

THE courts have ... and again the color bar has been beaten down.

In entering Harris Teachers College, a ... tax-supported Board of Education institu-

Miss Marjorie Toliver, 20-year-old ... as another "first."

When she moves over from the inferior ... separate Negro teachers college to the su... perior, formerly all-white teachers college, it will greatly disturb the entrenched cham... pions of racial segregation in education.

If one tax-supported college is forced

Victory in St. Louis

to accept a Negro student, what about the others in the State of Missouri?

Are they to remain immune?

It is anticipated that prodigious efforts will now be made to make the separate Negro teachers college "equal" to the white teachers college, but we wonder how long the taxpayers of Missouri are going to stand being impoverished in order to keep up the appearance of obeying a ridiculous law.

The St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to be commended for the fight which it has brought to a successful conclusion.

It seems rather clear that jim-crow education cannot stand many more defeats like this.

Another Slat Gone

When slender, white-haired Benjamin E. Youngdahl (brother of Minnesota's Governor Luther Youngdahl) came to St. Louis in 1945 as dean of Washington University's School of Social Work, he swore that in five years he'd "win an end to the ban on Negroes . . . or go elsewhere."

By last week Ben Youngdahl had beaten his deadline. Washington's undergraduate school is still closed to Negroes, but eight were enrolled for the spring semester at the School of Social Work, and one more slat had been kicked out of the cultural fence which separates St. Louis' whites from its Negroes.

Youngdahl's victory was not quite so epochal as it would have been farther down the Mississippi. Ever since the Civil War, when pitched street battles ended with St. Louis in Northern control, the city has lived with a border city's uneasy conscience on racial issues. In recent years the St. Louis color line has been breached repeatedly by educators.

In 1944 Father Patrick J. Holloran, then president of St. Louis University, opened his school to Negroes; in 1947 Hoosier-bred Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter opened all parochial schools in his archdiocese to Negro children, silenced objections by threatening excommunication to malcontents (TIME, Sept. 29, 1947). Two St. Louis Roman Catholic colleges for women have Negro students.

Although Missouri law still makes segregation mandatory in public schools, that line may be weakening, too. Recently the Missouri State Teachers Association voted to accept Negro teachers into membership for the first time. Last week, St. Louis' circuit court was deliberating on the case of 20-year-old Marjorie Toliver, who had sued to be transferred from city-operated Stowe Teachers College (for Negroes) to the exclusively white Harris Teachers College, also city-operated. In Columbia this week, students were planning to poll faculty and fellow undergraduates on whether Negroes should be admitted to the University of Missouri.

Poll Reveals 93 Per Cent Ready Now

Results To Be Used To Support Measure In Missouri House

COLUMBIA, Mo. — (NNPA) — A poll of the faculty of the University of Missouri showed that 93 per cent of its members favored the admission of colored students to the university, Prof. Lloyd E. Thomas, head of a faculty committee, announced Tuesday of last week.

Of 191 faculty members participating, 178 voted in favor of colored student admission "at this time" and only 13 voted "no," he said. The results bear out previous informal polls he added.

Voting in the poll was limited to faculty members with rank of assistant instructor or above and extended to as many as could be reached by the 24 volunteer students who distributed ballots and collected them in sealed boxes for tabulation.

Dr. Thomas said the 191 votes cast represented approximately one-third of the entire faculty, and that he considered the results representative of the entire instructional staff.

The poll was a project of the Columbia Community Projects Council, a civic inter-racial group formed here during the Winter and whose fifty members include several faculty members from the university.

FEBRUARY POLL

Similar but not so conclusive results were obtained in February in a campus-wide student poll in which 69.2 per cent of the students favored admission of colored students. Approximately 60 per cent of the student body participated in the poll.

Dr. Thomas said that results of the faculty poll would be submitted to the General Assembly, which has before it a bill—already approved by the House but still to face Senate action—which would amend legislation permitting colored students to enroll at state-supported institutions.

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licans would form a bloc, to break filibuster and pass FEPC legislation.

REPRESENTATIVE DOUGLAS

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, of California, told the committee that she belived the initiative in getting the FEPC legislation enacted should come from the Democratic leadership inasmuch as the Democrats are in control of Congress . She added, however, that it was not a partisan matter and both the Democratic and Republican leadership should mobilize their forces.

Even if it cannot be passed, she said "a sincere effort should be made on the part of those people who want to put in through so that the voting public can see where members of Congress stand."

AUTHOR OF BILL

Mrs. Douglas, who is the author of one of the bills the committee is considering, said FEPC legislation is "designed to protect the right of all Americans to earn a livelihood at any trade without discrimination because of race or creed."

The first witness last Wednesday, the second day of the hearings, was Norman Thomas, several times Socialist candidate for President, who told the committee that FEPC legislation would not only be a "measure of atonement" for the "long-continued wrong we have done our fellow men" but it would also become an integral part of our effective foreign policy in the eyes of the peoples of the world" and would do much to vindicate our American leadership for true democracy and individual rights."

Representative Jacob J. Javits, Republican, of New York, told the committee that "the festering sore of economic discrimination in our domestic system is now projected by the Communists in the cold war as evidence of our intention to discriminate economically and socially on an ever-increasing scale against colored people, not alone of the United States but of the world, as our power and influence increases."

Representative Clare E. Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, said while he believed there should be no discrimination, he could not support the proposed legislation. He contended that discrimination can be remedied only by changing human nature.

Also opposing the legislation was Representative Laurie Battle, Democrat, of Alabama, who said he believed its enactment would be a serious mistake. He argued that it was unconstitutional, unenforceable and unwise.

On the other hand, Representative Charles I. Howell, Democrat of New Jersey, told the committee that civil legislation, including the law against discrimination in employment, has worked well in his state. He said there had been no violent reactions to it.

Representative M. G. Burnside, Democrat, of West Virginia, said he got quite a "severe shock" in the Far East because of the gap between the professions of the United States and its practices.

SECRETARY OF STATE

During the hearings Mr. Powell announced that Secretary of State Dean Acheson would appear before the hearings are closed and testify on the value of FEPC legislation to the relationship of the United States to people all over the world.

Representative Charles E. Bennett, Democrat, of Florida, also opposed the legislation. He said he had campaigned in Jacksonville in opposition to FEPC legislation and that his vote in the colored wards had run at about the same ratio as in the white wards—10 to 1.

Parade, Rally Aimed to Mix Student Body

ST. LOUIS (NNPA)—Washington University women students last Tuesday led a parade of 18 students in a campus demonstration for admission of colored undergraduate students. Eight colored musicians declined to march because of a union rule classifying them as "entertainment" rather than "marching" musicians, but a colored quintet played at a rally.

About 200 students attended the rally held to advertise a current student poll on the admission question. The eighteen marchers shouted to lounging students under trees: "Let's go to the rally" Few heeded the calls.

200 Attend Program

About 200 students heard the program sponsored by the Student Committee for the Admission of colored persons. They listened to talks by Norman Golden of the admission committee; Eugene Buder of the St. Louis Civil Liberities Committee, and Jack DavidsonJr. chairman of the student admission committee, all of whom urged a heavy vote in the poll.

A poll of students from Southern States taken by John J. Kessler, public relations director, indicated they favored the admission of colored students to the undergraduate school by more than 2 to 1. Kessler said the poll was sponsored by a citizens committee, but had no connection with student or faculty groups.

Missouri Senators Change Their Minds

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THREE Missouri State Senators — unknown and thoroughly uncertain—have changed their minds about admitting Negroes to state colleges. They were intimidated by the [illegible] disturbance in St. Louis Tuesday, and because they are members of the powerful Senate Education Committee, the Negro admission bill is [illegible] endangered just when its passage becomes [illegible] most urgent.

These three Senators should inspect what happened at Fairgrounds park more carefully, before they lose their confidence in every other Missourian and sink the entire state into new submission to race prejudice.

In no case should the entire State of Missouri bow to the violence of some St. Louis youths with an underdeveloped sense, who were flirting with a new approach to juvenile delinquency at the University of Missouri student—not set themselves against all of these students.

In behalf of Missouri's reputation amongst its neighbors, the three senators chose a remarkably inopportune time to change their minds. This week the University of Kentucky and the University of Oklahoma both announced acceptance of Negroes as graduate students. The University of Arkansas already had done so.

Missouri is no more prejudiced than these states, no less tolerant, no shallower in its respect for democratic rights. And we do not believee Missouri is more cowardly.

Kansas, Illinois and Iowa—all neighbors of Missouri—have from the beginning admitted students to their universities without regard to color. Missouri can—and should do as much three-quarters of a century later.

Senate action on the Negro admission bill has become imperative, and just because of what happened this week in Oklahoma, in Kentucky—and in St. Louis.

WAITING TO REGISTER FOR COLUMBIA SUMMER COURSES

Some of the students who arrived early to enroll for the university's fiftieth annual session. Registration will continue today and tomorrow.

The New York Times

Four thousand students enrolled for Columbia University's fiftieth annual six-weeks' summer session yesterday, the first day of a three-day registration period.

More than 15,000 are expected to register for the 1,000 courses offered by the university, Teachers College and the Union Theological Seminary.

Ernest W. Bergel of 730 Riverside Drive, a sophomore at Columbia College, appeared on the campus at 6:30 A. M. to take first place in the registration line.

Another early arrival was Deand ixon, musician and conductor of the American Youth Orchestra, who enrolled for several psychology courses at Teachers College.

Several students stationed at the main entrance to Teachers College distributed mimeographed papers accusing the college of racial and religious discrimination. They urged students to sign a petition requesting the removal of questions on race and religion on the registration cards. The mimeographed paper identified the protesting students as the "Young Progressives of America, Teachers College Club, c/o American Labor party, 2688 Broadway, New York City, N. Y."

A college spokesman said the information on race and religion was used for the college's Office of Student Life. Emphasizing that the information was secured to provide greater scope for the office's student welfare services, he said it was made available to individuals. The cards, he added, were not passed on to other college offices and were destroyed at the end of each semester.

The spokesman further emphasized that applicants for admission to the college were admitted before they were asked to fill out the cards.

ASK 'DISCRIMINATION' END

Students Would Drop Questions on Race and Religion

A petition signed by 1,700 summer session students requesting Columbia University's Teachers College "to withdraw questions on 'race' and 'religion' from its Office of Student Life cards" was submitted yesterday to Dr. Milton C. Del Manzo, provost. Mrs. Joseph Goldman, of 1030 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, acting chairman of a new students' group, the Committee Against Discrimination, presented a five-page statement of the group's "demand to end discrimination."

Emphasizing that Teachers College was always interested in anything its students were interested in, Dr. Mel Manzo told Mrs. Goldman and her committee that he would place the statement before the college administration.

In welcoming 8,000 students at the opening of the summer session Dr. William F. Russell, college president, denied that any discrimination existed.

Fisher Suit Back in Okla. Court

OKLAHOMA CITY—(NNPA)—The suit of Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher to compel her admission to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma is back before the State Supreme Court.

An appeal has been filed with the Court from the decision of Judge Justin Hinshaw who denied her application for a writ of mandamus to compel university authorities to admit her.

Trial Last May

In the trial last May, it was contended that facilities of the Langston University's Law School at the Capitol were not equal to those offered at the white university.

Gov. J. J. Turner said on Jan. 6 he has yet to discuss the matter with Mac Q. Williamson, attorney general, before determining whether he will ask the Legislature for appropriations to continue the law school at the Capitol.

The school has been financed for the last 11 months by a $36,000 grant from the Governor's contingency fund.

School Boycotted

It was set up for colored students after the U. S. Supreme Court ordered the State to provide facilities for Mrs. Fisher to get a legal education equal to those at the University of Oklahoma, or admit her to the white State-supported institution.

Chickasha Negro Woman Wins Fight To Enter Okla. U.

Norman, Okla. June 6 (AP)—Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, Chickasha Negro woman, today won her three-year fight to study law at the University of Oklahoma.

Only yesterday Mrs. Fisher had been denied enrollment. The refusal was because the Langston law school at the State capital, started 18 months ago to keep her out of the university, is still technically in operation.

However, the Langston school will be closed June 30 when funds for its operation run out.

Chancellor M. A. Nash of the board of regents for higher education solved Mrs. Fisher's problem today when he advised Cross to enroll her. It would be impossible, he said, for Mrs. Fisher to begin her course at the Langston school now and then transfer to the University of Oklahoma after June 30.

Deadline for summer enrollment at the university is tomorrow noon.

A law passed by the last State Legislature permits Negroes to attend white colleges in Oklahoma where courses sought are not offered at Langston University, the State's only school of higher education for Negroes. However, they must attend on a segregated basis.

3-Year Law School Fight Pays Off

Battle of Oklahoma Ends... Sipuel Wins!

(Special to The Courier)

NORMAN, Okla.—The three-year fight of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher for admission to the "white" University of Oklahoma Law School, finally bore fruit Friday, when the administration acceded to her requests and said she would be admitted immediately if she chose to enroll.

The move came as something of a surprise in that only Thursday she had been denied admission because the Langston Law School, set up eighteen months ago to keep her out of the university, is technically still in operation. The Fisher case had become a national issue and reached the U. S. Supreme Court after the State's high court ruled in favor of the Oklahoma jim-crow law, which forbade Negroes and whites attending the same institutions.

TO SUPREME COURT

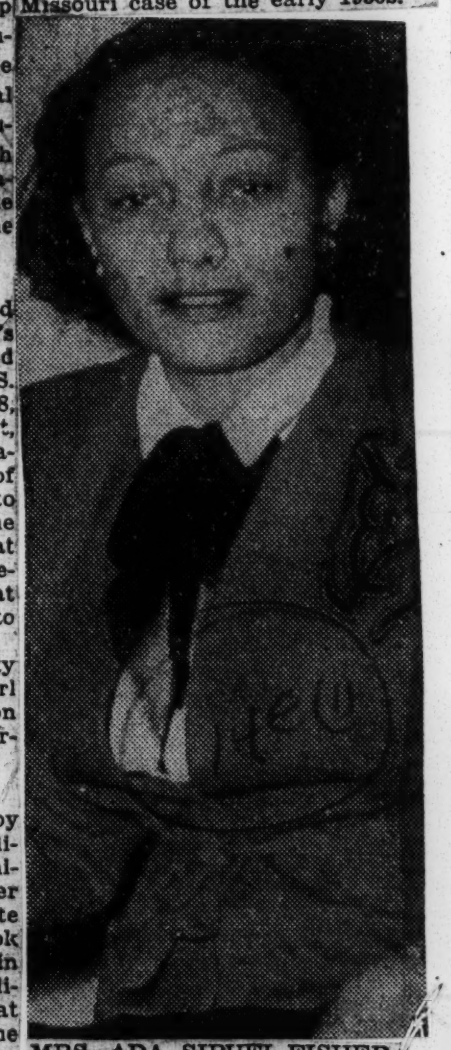
Mrs. Fisher's case was carried through the courts by the NAACP's chief legal counsel, Atty. Thurgood Marshall. It reached the U. S. Supreme Court in January, 1948, when this court ruled, in effect, that where equal educational facilities did not exist the State of Oklahoma would be compelled to admit the plaintiff to classes at the white university. It was then that the State hurriedly set up the makeshift law school for Negroes at Langston. Mrs. Fisher refused to enroll.

Announcement of the university action was made last week by Carl M. Franklin, acting president, upon orders of George L. Cross, university president.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE

Following the suit instituted by Mrs. Fisher six other colored applicants filed to enter Oklahoma Univrsity, but were refused. Still later demonstrations in which white Oklahoma University students took part were made on the campus in behalf of qualified colored applicants. It was during this time that students burned a copy of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and mailed the ashes to President Truman.

Friday's action by the University of Oklahoma is the latest in such equal education cases which began to plague the courts since the famed Gaines v. the University of Missouri case of the early 1930s.



MRS. ADA SIPUEL-FISHER
... she wouldn't give up

Oklahoma Victory Tops Year's Educational Gains

Supreme Court's Ruling in Fisher Case Made Other Southern Schools Lower Bars

The United States Supreme Court's order to the University of Oklahoma to admit Mrs. Ada L. Sipuel Fisher to its law school and to provide her with equal facilities, sparked gains in educational opportunities in Dixie for colored students in 1948.

The ruling paved the way for other Southern colleges and universities to lower their racial bars.

Miss Edith M. Irby, graduate of Knoxville (Tenn.) College, was admitted to the Medical School at the University of Arkansas which also admitted Silas Hunt, 25.

Mississippi made plans for providing out-of-State education for our students.

Equality Ordered in Va.

In Virginia, a District Federal Court ordered four counties to provide equal educational facilities for all pupils.

New Jersey undertook the task of eliminating segregated schools.

In St. Louis, 75% of the faculty voted in favor of opening Washington University evening school to colored students.

Carolinians for Integration

In a similar manner, the University of North Carolina graduate students voted in favor of admitting all students.

Duke University Divinity students signed a petition asking for integration of students.

Salesian Schol, a Catholic preparatory institution in New York, lifted its racial ban.

G. W. McLaurin, 54, a former professor, began studies in a jim-crow anteroom at the University of Oklahome.

Pay Victories in Ga., La.

In Atlanta, teachers won the right to receive equal pay, and in Oklahoma, the State law prohibiting co-education of the races so far as the University of Oklahoma graduate school is concerned, was invalidated.

In New Orleans, La., teachers won their suit for equal salaries with whites. Jefferson Parish was named defendant in the case.

West Coast Teacher

On the West Coast, Mrs. Josephine Cole, 39, became the first colored teacher to be assigned to teach in the high schools in San Francisco.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, Kenan professor at the University of North Carolina, urged immediate end to racial segregation.

Gallinger Lowers Bars

Activities during the year at other schools included:

The election of Alonzo G. Moron as acting president of Hampton Institute; the naming of the Rev. R. K. Young of Jackson, Miss., as head of Daniel Payne College to succeed the Rev. T. E. Harper;

Admission of Howard University medical students and graduates as internes and residents at Gallinger Hospital in Washington, D.C.;

Dr. Harry V. Richardson named new president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta.

Wins 3 Year Fight With Oklahoma U.

NORMAN, Okla. — Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher last week won her three year fight to enter the law school of the University of Oklahoma as a student, thus marking another milestone in the fight for educational equality for Negroes in her state.

On Friday Mrs. Fisher presented her credentials to the university admissions office, and was enrolled for classes in torts contracts in the summer session, which began Monday. She was interviewed and registered by Dr. Maurice Merrill professor of constitutional law who is in charge of the summer law school term.

Bucks Jim Crow

Mrs. Fisher, who is 24 years old, began her uphill fight for the right to enter the law school of the state tax-supported university in 1946, when she was refused admission because of the Oklahoma state segregation law. Undaunted by the expected refusal, Mrs. Fisher, then unmarried Ada Lois Sipuel, turned to the NAACP, which took up her case on grounds that she was being denied her constitutional rights to equal educational opportunity.

During her fight for admission, Mrs. Fisher has been in court 10 times, fighting for her rights as a citizen up to the U. S. Supreme Court. The state attempted to head off the suit by an offer to set up a law school at Langston, but this was defeated on a plea that such a provision would not offer the equivalent of the full law school education offered at the state university.

The state legislature, after a fierce wrangle over the principle of segregation of the races, finally revised the state law to provide that they must provide Negroes with equal educational facilities to those

summer session on a special order of the president of the university, Dr. George L. Cross who urged that she be accepted at once, instead of being held in abeyance until the fall term on a mere technicality.

The technicality arose through the fact that the special emergency law school for Negroes, set up at the state capital, will be closed permanently on June 30 of this year, so that Mrs. Fisher might legally have been denied admission until that time.

MRS. FISHER

Battle of Oklahoma Isn't Over

Sipuel Jim Crowed, White Students Hot

By VIOLA DREW LEWIS

NORMAN, Okla.—(ANP)—The University of Oklahoma has accepted fourteen Negro applicants for entrance, it was announced here last week. Applications from twenty-five more Negroes are still to be reviewed.

The school also declared that it will segregate the colored students from the whites by means of railings to keep them apart in classrooms. It is building separate library, toilet and cafeteria facilities for Negroes, also.

Among the students okayed for entrance was Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher of Chickasha. Mrs. Fisher, then Miss Sipuel, applied for entrance into the law school three years ago.

At that time the school refused to accept her. She carried her case through the NAACP to the United States Supreme Court which ordered the school to accept her or the State set up equal facilities.

The State then set up a jim-crow law school at Langston University, but Mrs. Fisher refused to attend it. She again took her case to court claiming the Langston school was not equal to that at the University of Oklahoma.

When she won again, the State Legislature recently passed a law permitting Negroes to attend State schools if the courses they wanted were not taught at Langston. The law, however, continued segregation in the schools.

This new law has wiped out the law school at Langston which had one student.

NORMAN, Okla.—At the present time, Mrs. Fisher is attending classes at the law school separated from white students by a rail. Her fellow-students have threatened to remove the rail and reportedly have taken an affirmative vote on such action.

As she started to classes, the attractive young law student expressed her appreciation to her many friends who assisted her in the forty-two-month fight to gain admission to the law school, and stated, "I expect to spend the rest of my life demonstrating to the State of Oklahoma that a mistake was made in attempting to prevent me from getting a legal educaiton at the state university."

SEGREGATION CRUMBLES

MRS. ADA LOIS SIPUEL FISHER

"I am certainly grateful to my legion of friends who have stood by me during the past three and one-half years," declared Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher, Chickasha, when she arrived in the Black Dispatch office Saturday morning following enrollment in the law classes at Oklahoma university.

"I have had a most thrilling experience this morning," continued the young woman. "I intend to devote the rest of my life in proving to our state authorities a mistake was made in the effort to prevent me from securing education in law."

Mrs. Fisher Wins in Okla.

34 Other Students Await Regents' Nod

KY. OPENS DOORS

Kansas High Court

Orders Mixed Classes

NORMAN, Okla. — Educational barriers against the admission of colored students to State-supported and municipal schools fell last week in three States, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Kansas.

In Oklahoma, Mrs. Ada Sipuel, who waged a three-year legal fight for admission to the university's Law School.

Last week, Carl M. Franklin, acting president of the university, had announced that Mrs. Fisher could enroll at any time she wished. The last day for enrollment in the curreent term of summer school was Saturday.

Acting on orders of Dr. George L. Cross, president, Mr. Franklin said that there would be some type of segregation in the school to accommodate Mrs. Fisher.

A makeshift law school set up 18 months ago at the State Capitol to keep Mrs. Fisher out of the university will close June 30 when its operational funds run out. Students boycotted the jim-crow law school.

34 Wait on Regents

All that stands in the way of the admission of 34 other students besides Mrs. Fisher to the University of Oklahoma is the decision of the State regents of higher education, determining if the requested courses are offered at Langston University.

Qualification of the majority of these students for admission has already been checked.

"If the students are qualified they will be admitted for the summer session," Dr. Cross said before going on vacation.

To Certify Programs

Programs not offered at Langston will be certified to the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. & M. College as colored students apply for enrollment, Dr. M. A. Nash, chancellor, declared.

Nash said the regents will not make a blanket certification of programs, but will certify them as applications are received and the fields of study outlined.

"A definite decision will be reached before the enrollment deadline June 18," Dr. Cross announced.

The new Oklahoma law states that colored students must attend class in a different room or at a different hour. The university has asked a ruling from the attorney general on this procedure.

3 Seek Doctorates

Five of the students are applying for undergraduate work, three for work leading to a doctor's degree, and 25 for master's work.

G. W. McLaurin and Orpherita Daniels are already attending the

Dr. Donovan pointed out that any application of the Day Law would put the university in contempt of the Federal Court. He said the university's purpose, however, will be to maintain the maximum of segregation with equality of educational opportunity.

Friday that cations. The change in policy does not red students apply to colored undergraduate is summer in students who may enroll at Kenthe univer- tucky State College at Frankfort. mber of col- **Court Contempt Feared** ntucky who Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of lified to con- the university, said the step is tinue their at the grad- being taken to comply fully with a Federal Court mandate, which agreed to prevails over the Day Law which neering and provides that white and colored colored stu- students cannot attend the same basic quali- school.

The university received eight new applications June 13, two applied in person and six by mail. They are:

Mrs. Clarice V. Officer, Oklahoma City, master's, music education; Vivian James, Oklahoma City; Nellie D. Cason, Oklahoma City, master's, music education; Mrs. Mary Weaver Prentis C. Nolan, Oklahoma City, master's, music education; Kylie Spencer, Oklahoma City, master's, education, and Anna M. Strong, Oklahoma City, master's, education.

Mrs. was admitted but did not enroll because of "financial difficulties."

8 New Applicants

It had previously agreed to open its law, engineering and pharmacy colleges to colored students with certain basic qualifications.

The statement said the university will admit "a number of qualified in person and six by mail. They are: ington announced the admission of colored students who would begin there this summer in the Graduate School.

The university received eight new applications June 13, two applied in person and six by mail. They are:

Mrs. Clarice V. Officer, Oklahoma City, master's, music education; Vivian James, Oklahoma City; Nellie D. Cason, Oklahoma City, master's, music education; Mrs. Mary Weaver Prentis C. Nolan, Oklahoma City, master's, music education; Kylie Spencer, Oklahoma City, master's, education, and Anna M. Strong, Oklahoma City, master's, education.

Albert L. Pitts, Tulsa, undergraduate work in pharmacy; Malcom S. Whitby, Oklahoma City, graduate work in Kentucky, officials of the University of Kentucky in Lex-

Enters Oklahoma U. at Last

Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher (left) leaves the administration building on the University of Oklahoma campus with her husband, Warren Fisher, following her enrollment in the Unversity. She began her fight 41 months ago for admission to the school of law at the university.

Oklahoma U. Students Vote Against Bias

NORMAN, Okla.—Students of the University of Oklahoma voted overwhelmingly against racial segregation in institutions of higher education, results of a 2-day referendum showed.

The question of interracial education was submitted along with names of student senate candidates.

Favoring admitting Negroes to Oklahoma's institutions of higher education were 625: students opposing the proposal numbered 385. The total vote was one-tenth of O. U.'s total enrollment.

Students Vote To Admit Negroes

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (INS) — Washington University students gave Hokinson in campus poll on the question of admitting Negroes to the university's undergraduate school favored the proposal by about four to one, according to a preliminary report issued Saturday.

Jack P. Davidson, chairman of the student committee for the admission of Negroes, said 2,500 students had voted. This is about a third of the student body.

Davidson said the results would be considered unofficial until the committee checks about 150 "doubtful" ballots cast by persons not listed in the student directory.

NEGRO ENROLS IN LAW SCHOOL AT OKLAHOMA U.

Victory Caps 3-Year Fight by Woman

Norman, Okla., June 18 (Specially—Smiling and unhesitant, Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher walked into the University of Oklahoma admissions office today and applied for enrolment in the university law school.

She was received casually and, after being advised by Dr. Maurice Merrill, professor of constitutional law, was admitted into the two freshman law courses being given during the summer term—contracts and torts. She will begin attending classes Monday, when the term starts.

Barred In 1946

For Mrs. Fisher, this incident represented victory in a 41 month battle which has taken her into court 10 times, and in which the United States Supreme court took her side and virtually overturned Oklahoma's segregation law. The reason: Mrs. Fisher, who is 24, is a Negro.

Mrs. Fisher first attempted to enter the law school Jan. 14, 1946, and was turned down because of her race. It was then against Oklahoma law for a Negro to attend a white college. Mrs. Fisher, with the aid of the National Associa- For the Advancement of Colored People, took the issue to court.

On Jan. 12, 1948, the United States Supreme court ruled that Oklahoma must provide Negroes with educational facilities equal to those provided white persons. The state regents for higher education responded by opening a law branch of Langston university, Oklahoma's Negro university, in the state capitol at Oklahoma City.

Refused To Enter

Mrs. Fisher, contending the impromptu Negro law school's facilities did not match those of the university here, refused to enter the capitol school and continued her fight.

The eventual result was the enactment this June 9 of a new state segregation law permitting Negroes to study in the white colleges if the courses they desire are not offered at the Langston school.

One bar remained, however. The Negro law school in the capitol still is technically in existence, tho it will be closed permanently June 30. Because of this, Mrs. Fisher's application to enroll at the university here was denied last Thursday.

But George L. Cross, president of the university now on vacation in Colorado, immediately ordered Mrs. Fisher admitted, saying she should not be denied the benefit of summer term enrolment—which closed today—because of a technicality.

25 More Enrolled

Thus today Mrs. Fisher became the first Negro to enter the University of Oklahoma law school. There are, however, 25 other Negroes now enrolled in various other schools of the university.

The new state law requires separate classrooms or class times for Negroes. Where insufficient faculty personnel or other reasons make compliance impossible or impractical, the university makes some segregation provision within mixed classes, said Carl Franklin, executive vice president. In some cases certain seats are designated for Negroes, or a Negro section is surrounded by a railing.

What provision will be made in Mrs. Fisher's classes has not been determined, Franklin said.

Ada Fisher Drops Okla. School Fight

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher's law school suit, attacking Oklahoma's segregation statutes is being dismissed.

The petition states that a dismissal is asked because Mrs. Fisher has entered Oklahoma University and the Langston law school has been closed.

as much as requiring colored persons to sit in the back of the bus."

Another law student, who has been registered, is unidentified, wished to remain unidentified, declared: "The university has been put in a bad position by all this buck-passing."

Must Be Approved, First

The University of Oklahoma law school is offering a full summer term concurrently with two 6-week periods.

Three colored students, admitted to the University of Oklahoma last Thursday, all working on master's degrees, are Mrs. Geneva Jolly Smith, Miss Vivian James and Prentis C. Nolan Jr.

Railings Held Illegal

The legislator, it was reported, contends the use of railings does not comply with the law.

Students who are members of Mrs. Fisher's class said:

Tom Shields, Clinton, "Setting up completely separate facilities would place too big a burden on the taxpayers. The real test is whether the students, and not the legislator residing at Lawton, are offended by the presence of colored persons in the same classrooms."

Bob Blackstock, Drumright, former president of the student senate. "Logan's amendment to the new segregation law is inconsistent with the supreme court decision in the Fisher case."

Jack Bales, Dewey, "Railings would constitute segregation just as much as separate classes."

JUST WON'T GIVE IN:

Railings to Separate Students at Okla. U.

NORMAN, Okla.—(NNPA)—Officials of the University of Oklahoma have decided not to segregate Mrs. Fisher's classes by the use of railings, taking the same classes will be segregated to comply with the new State law. They will be separated, for the time being, by railings to be built in the rooms, Dr. George L. Cross, university president, said last Thursday.

At least eight more faculty members will be required to provide separate classes for colored students, he said. The seating arrangement will be temporary and will continue only until more faculty members can be obtained.

Three students were admitted to the university last Thursday, bringing the total enrolled for the summer term to 12. Mrs. Ada Spruill Fisher, who first filed suit to enter, was enrolled on June 18, and is offered at Langston University.

The new law provides that colored students shall be admitted to graduate courses which are not offered at Langston University. Mrs. Fisher refused to attend the Langston law school on grounds it did not afford her equal opportunity.

Meanwhile, it has been revealed, one law student, a member of the State legislature, is preparing an injunction against the partitioning adopted by the university on a temporary basis.

14e(1) 1949

Oklahoma (Discrimination)

Admit Colored To University

By ANPA News Service

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — The State House of Representatives last Tuesday voted 79 to 20 to permit colored students to attend the University of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College on a segregated basis when educational courses sought are not offered at Langston University.

The bill amends the segregation laws of the State so as to bring them into conformity with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

The high tribunal held that Oklahoma's segregation laws are unconstitutional when they operate to deprive colored persons of equal educational opportunities.

Proponents of the proposed change in state statutes expressed fear Tuesday that if the legislature did not act, a new court test might strike down all segregation.

BRINGS NO CHANGE

The bill, passed last Tuesday, would not actually bring any big change in the existing situation. Colored students already are attending the University of Oklahoma graduate school.

Chief effect will be on procedure. University of Oklahoma officials have been forced to ask the Attorney General for an opinion on every application filed by a colored person.

The proposed new law provides that the stage

vides that the state regents of higher education shall issue a certificate to applicants declaring equal facilities are not available for colored applicants.

The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. and M. College would then be authorized to admit the applicants.

PRESENT STATUTES

Present statutes provide criminal penalties for school officials admitting mixed races and for students attending mixed classes.

The proposed law would apply when programs of instruction leading to a specific degree are not available at Langston.

Langston University, the only colored state institution for higher learning, offers only undergraduate work.

Walter Bilingsley, speaker, told the House he was not in favor of colored and white students attending schools together, but he added:

"The Supreme Court has spoken in no uncertain terms. It has laid down the rules that we must follow."

He said the state's only alternative would be to spend $20,000,000 to develop a graduate school at Langston University.

Edgar Boatman, Okmulgee, author of the bill, said not one of the opponents of the measure had brought forth a solution to the problem.

"The law is clear—and it's here. The legislature would be derelict in its duty if it refused to face this problem," he said.

Problems of Integration

Time is a great refrigerator. It is going to take all the heat out of the sails of our current Dixiecrats. Think of it-Despite the recent law enacted in Oklahoma calculated to enforce segregation in higher education, 76 per cent of the student body down at the University of Oklahoma recently voted to abolish segregation. While, of course, there will have to be token regard for the stupid law it can be readily seen that the social conscience of the faculty and student body at Norman is far in advance of the thermonic legislators.

This afternoon we were interrupted in our editorial work by two car-loads of white and colored students who came to our home on the same mission. They wanted to do something to abolish segregation on the campus of the institution. They are seeking effective methods in going about their task. These incidents are excellent barometers indicating the positive drift of sentiment in the right direction among the younger generation.

The recent appearance on an Oklahoma white college gridiron of a Negro football star, and the treatment afforded the Drake gladiator is additional proof that the legislators are all wet in their thinking, and that the time is not far distant when they must pull up their jim crow anchors and make room for democracy.

In this program of liberalism the Negro students have a definite place and responsibility and care should be taken that nothing is done at the University inconsistent with the wave of freedom seemingly unleashed there. We know there will be many mistakes made among this new group who have arrived at Norman to inaugurate a program of integration, and we want to talk kindly to these young people. Adults do not make as many errors as youths because older people have the benefit of experience, which is the guide and compass of everyone. The major difference between youth and age is that youth is inclined to irrationally throw a ball against the wall of life while age wonders where the ball will land on the rebound. Youth believes in action. Age is interested more in reaction.

Quite recently Negro students at the University unfortunately embraced jim crow in a manner that was not clear to them. Because Negro youth has been used to attending jim crow affairs outside the University it was not clear to these students they were voluntarily accepting the same thing at a dance they attended. Lionel Hampton played a dance at the University and while they should have known they would not be allowed to dance, these students attended and sat as spectators. The theory of the Black Dispatch is that Negro students should refuse to attend any social functions at Norman or Stillwater where there is any evidence of segregation. We are sure these students were not delving deep enough into what they did on this occasion, but just as surely as they were barred from the dance floor and could not participate in all of the special activities of the evening they were segregated. We have tried on several occasions to get Negro students attending the institution to a conference in Oklahoma City, but to no effect, so we are bringing this particular matter to head in our editorial column. We hope to generate discussion sufficiently for them to see the point we are making.

Another point. One of the students attending the [illegible] school, we learn, has proposed that request be made of University authorities for return of activity fees paid for the reason Negro students are not allowed to attend certain functions for which they are charged in their entrance fees. We understand several are inclined to this viewpoint. Nothing could be more assinine than this view. Surely those who embrace this philosophy will play directly into the hands of reaction. The major hold the Negro student has on the administration, upon which to base a demand, is the fact that the Negro student has paid for something he does not get. The moment this money is returned to the Negro student body the University has absolved itself of its responsibility. When a man hands you back the rent money he means for you to get out of his house. As long as you can tell the court that he took your rent money and refused to allow you to occupy the house, you are on solid legal ground. We hope that we have said here will end the campus discussion regarding the return of the fees we have just referred to. We are sure those who proposed this idea had the best interest of the student body at heart, but in the explanation above students should be able to see the futility and ineffective-

ness of such a plan. The Negro student at Norman and Stillwater must keep in mind that he cannot fight segregation and hug it too at one and the same time.

One other point and then we are through. Complaints from time to time are going to arise on the campus regarding facilities, and we are quite sure that inequalities are going to arise occasionally. White students have problems and grievances and it can be easily seen that complaints and displeasure will be extant from time to time on the campus among the Negro students.

When such a time comes there should be a forum, and there could be of an interracial character, where such complaints can be screened to determine their validity and soundness. The mere whim and caprice of an individual should not be carried to the college administration as representative of the Negro student body. We say this because from information we have regarding what has already happened. An interracial committee has already been formed when a complaint was registered last week the committee advised a half dozen Negro students had appeared to discuss this same subject, and that each one who appeared had a different solution or proposal. The wisdom of unity and oneness in this instance sticks out like a sore

dumb. This official positively refused to do anything about the matter at issue until all of the Negro students signed on the dotted line and said they approved a certain plan of action.

Negro students are on trial down at the University of Oklahoma in many different ways. In a program of integration there is need for finesse, diplomacy and dexterity of action both day and night. Individualities must lose themselves in organized expression of some sort. No one should assume they have a patent on common sense and attempt to run things. The plan all should submit to should be the will of the majority as expressed in some organization. Unquestionably the white students want to help. They know the value of unity. The Negro student should join in fashioning some sort of interracial group that can from time to time screen grievances for the truth, and then present same to the powers that be.

45 Students Picket Okla. State Capitol

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Forty Langston University students and five from the University of Oklahoma, members of the Oklahoma Equal Education Committee, staged a peaceful picket at the State capitol last week in protest against ineqaulities and segregation in education.

The students circulated leaflets decrying a dual, "separate but equal" system of education. The House of Representatives had adjourned a few minutes before the group arrived, but the Senate was still in session and the members showed interest in the demonstration. No violence occurred.

The students carried placards stating "Jim crow must go," "The scales of equal education are unbalanced," "How equal can 'separate equal' be?" "Help put jim crow behind the eight ball," "A State is as intelligent as its most ignorant citizen," and "Separate education leads to bankruptcy—economize with unity."

Favorabe Comment

A white youth asked permission to join the picket line. A Senator stated that the group had a fair cause, and that he din't see why results would not be realized. Other Senators gave favorable comments.

The Equal Education Committee announced it would blend its efforts to the end that segregation shall be eliminated at all levels of education, and will continue to protest against undemocratic inequalities.

WANTS SUPREME COURT ORDER:

Univ. of Okla. Student Tired of Sitting Apart

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The United States Supreme Court was asked last Thursday to outlaw the segregation of colored students from other students in their classes in State-supported institutions.

The right of colored students to attend State universities which offer courses not offered at the corresponding State school for colored students has been established.

That right was upheld first in the celebrated Lloyd Gaines case, which arose in Missouri, and later in the Ada Sipuel Fisher case, which arose in Oklahoma

A ruling on the question of segregation within the university was requested by G. W. McLaurin, retired Langston University professor who is working on a doctorate in education at the University of Oklahoma.

Sits Apart, Denied Facilities

In his appeal to the highest tribunal he points out that he is required to sit in an anteroom and participate in class work through an open door. Moreover, he adds, he is deined use of regular library rooms and of the cafeteria.

He asks the Supreme Court to overrule the decision of the three-judge Federal court in Oklahoma City, which said that he could be admitted to the university but ordered that he be segregated.

In the brief filed in support of the appeal, attorneys for McLaurin argue that segregation in education is doubly damaging.

For one thing, they say it prevents both the colored and white students from obtaining full knowledge and understanding of each other. Second, a feeling of distrust for the minority group is fostered in the community at large.

McLaurin's attorneys also contend that the United States Constitution prohibits Government classification, based on race or ancestry.

Although exclussion on the basis of race has been outlawed they say. McLaurin is still "the victim of the same racial classification.

"His individual right is lost in the racial group classification, pursuant to an alleged State policy derived from statutes heretofore declared unconstitutional. The evil complained of is the racial classi-

Bias in Oklahoma Graduate Schools Seen Crumbling

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Following [illegible] of three Negro students by Oklahoma A. and M. College recently, Atty. Gen. Mac Q. Williams warned the State legislature that doors of Oklahoma's graduate schools would be opened to Negroes if no action was taken on segregation in education.

The warning followed the Oklahoma medical school's refusal to enroll Robert E. Davis on the grounds that he did not meet "minimum scholastic requirements." Dr. H. F. Marsh said that Davis' rejection was not based on discrimination.

Attorney Williams' statement said: "Non-action by the Legislature would in itself constitute the declaration of a legislative policy which spells out the end for further segregation."

Two other Langston students, Miss Jane Carolyn Ellis, Oklahoma City, and Henry W. Floyd, Eufalfa, were rejected by Oklahoma A. and M. last week.

Students Picket Oklahoma, Protest Dual School System

OKLAHOMA CITY—History was made here January 6, when forty Langston University students and five University of Oklahoma students, members of the Oklahoma Equal Education Committee, picketed the state capital, protesting against inequalities and segregation in education. The youths showed unusual courage after being shocked by the actions of some who had formerly given support to the movement.

The picketing was as peaceful and tranquil as it was sudden. No violence occured. The House of Representatives had adjourned a few minutes before the group arrived, but the Senate was still in session and the members showed unusual interest in the demonstration. Leaflets were circulated, stating the impossibility of a dual, "separate but equal, system of education.

The students carried placards which told their story. Some of the signs read as follow: "Jimcrow must go," "The scales of equal education are unbalanced," "400 millions to Greece, none for democracy in Oklahoma. "How equal can separate but equal' be?" "Don't be Naive," "Be Wise, don't be fools, we have no separate but equal schools," "We fought and died together, Why not learn together?" "Help put jimcrow behind the eight ball," "A state is as intelligent as its most ignorant citizen," "Separate education leads to bankruptcy—Economize with unity."

An impressed white youth asked permission to join the picket line at the east entrance of the capital. A senator stated that the group had a fair and just cause, and that he didn't see why results would not be realized. Other senators gave favorable comments.

The Equal Education Committee looks forward to the elimination of segregation and discrimination in all areas of society. It recognzes the importance of democratic education to the health of society as a whole. The equal Education Committee will blend its concrete efforts to the end that segregation shall be eliminated at all levels of education and will continue to protest against undemocratic inequalities, according to officers.

$25,000 For Graduate Training?

Announcement last week in the daily newspapers that Governor Turner will request the legislature to expand the services of Langston university to include graduate work will of course have to meet the okay of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools before it could, if added to the courses at Langston, be considered equal to the same course offered at Oklahoma university. It is our understanding that the Regents for Higher Education have already been advised that the Langston school will have to go through a probationary period, since accreditation, before the state will be allowed to add graduate work. This is a phase of the subject that should be carefully looked into before legislative action is taken.

The Black Dispatch made this assertion last year when in the fact that education at the Langston university would have to the United States Supreme Court, that accreditation was given to the institution, subsequent to the Sipuel decision, that this action was taken in order to later append graduate training." Dr. Harrison took issue with us stressing the fact that Langston university would have to operate several years under its present rating before leave would be given by the North Central to expand into the graduate field. We merely point to this fact to show we were not wrong then in our prediction, and that Dr. Harrison quite

evidently did not know at that time what was in the back side of the he[illegible]

But even [illegible]

[illegible] unthinkable angle to the governor's proposal rests [illegible] that he asks the legislature, according to news re[illegible] for only $25,000. It is said to be the only request he [illegible] the thirst of Oklahoma Negroes for the other seventy[illegible] of graduate training given at Oklahoma univer[illegible] the Black Dispatch office at this moment are letters [illegible] from all over Oklahoma from students who want [illegible] training in medicine, engineering, botany, law zo[illegible] many other kindred subjects. There are perhaps [illegible] Negro students planning to apply for graduate [illegible] at Norman and Stillwater during the current month. [illegible] governor could not feel he is caring for their needs [illegible] professional training in education at the Langston [illegible] at the University of Oklahoma. Most assuredly the sugges[illegible] only $25,000 be appropriated for Langston graduate

work evidences the governor will receive graduate training is perhaps planning Negroes in other fields at Norman.

Okla. U. Voted Upen To Negro, Segegated

OKLAHOMA CITY— (AP) —The Oklahoma House of Representatives voted 79 to 20 yesterday to admit Negroes to the State University at Norman and Oklahoma A. and M. College at Stillwater—on a segregated basis.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled Negroes must be admitted to Oklahoma schools when equal educational facilities are not offered elsewhere.

Three Negro students are enrolled at the University now. They sit apart from white students, either in small anterooms or outside the open classroom door.

NEGRO ADMITTANCE TO SCHOOLS VOTED

The Associated Press

Oklahoma City, May 4—The Oklahoma House of Representatives voted 79 to 20 to admit Negroes to the State University at Norman and Oklahoma A. and M. college at Stillwater—on a segregated basis.

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Admitted to Oklahoma U., Negro Gets Special Desk, Whole Room for His Meals

10-21-48

Norman, Okla. (NNPA)—G. W. Mc Laurin, 54-year old Langston University professor, was admitted to the University of Oklahoma last Wednesday but was segregated from white students.

Studying for a doctor's degree in education, he was assigned a special desk and sat in an anteroom as Dr. Frank Balyeat instructed the first class attended by a colored student at the University of Oklahoma.

The university also has assigned McLaurin a special desk in the library and a special room in the student union building where he may eat his meals.

The board of regents instructed Dr. George Gross, president of the university, to set up segregation rules for McLauirn after it made its decision to admit him in a special meeting here Sunday, October 10. It did not disclose its action until after conferences October 11 with Governor Roy J. Turner, Mac Q. Williamson, State Attorney General, and Dr. M. A. Nash, chancellor for the state regents of higher education.

Regents Approved

Members of the State Board of Regents approved the action. They were polled by telephone.

The decision to admit McLaurin to the University of Oklahoma followed a ruling by a three-judge federal court.

The court declared three Oklahoma segregation statutes unconstitutional and not enforceable as they applied to McLaurin. The 40-year old statutes made it a misdemeanor for any head of an institution to admit both colored and white students. They also provided penalties for instructors teaching mixed classes andmade it unlawful for a white student to attend a college where colored students were admitted.

Williamson said October 11 that the opinion will not affect public schools. The state constitution provides for segregation in the public schools, but does not include institutions of higher education.

It also was disclosed October 11 that McLaurin's attorneys had filed a petition with the United States Supreme Court on October 9, asking the court to force the university to admit McLaurin now. Williamson said he had received a telegram from Justice Wiley Rutledge asking what the state was doing in the case.

Surprise Move Throws State in Another Dither of Excitement

MOTHER HOPES DAUGHTER WILL BE ACCEPTED

The controversal issue regarding specialized training broke into the open again Tuesday when two Langston students arrived at Stillwater, and made their application for enrolment at the A. & M. college.

The two applicants were Jane Ellison, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Ellison, 1420 N. E. 8th street, and Henry Floyd, Eufaula. Both of the applicants are at present studying at Langston university. Floyd is a junior at Langston and seeks courses in political science, while Miss Ellison desires to enter the school of home economics.

Dean Herbert Patterson accepted the enrolments, in an atmosphere that was tense during the interview, and it was plain from the contacts the two Langston students made when they reached the campus that they were following a plan that had been patterned by the Oklahoma Equal Education Committee of which Miss Ellison and Floyd are members. The question of their enrolment has been referred to Dr. H. G. Bennett. These are the first attempt enrolments at the A. & M. college, although it is said a young lady at Vian contemplates enrolment.

Rumors broke out in Oklahoma City early in the afternoon Tuesday that the students were on their way to Stillwater, presumably through some sort of leak that developed among the inter-racial group, and immediately the home of Mrs. Ellison was flooded with phone calls and the office of the Black Dispatch in an effort to get some sort of back ground to the new movement.

When called to his attention, Editor Roscoe Dunjee, national director of the NAACP, and one of the members of the state conference of Branches of the NAACP said:

"It's certainly news to me, and I presume it is part of a program outlined by the interracial group that has been formed among several college groups in the state, which shows a very healthy sign so far as race relations is concerned. and I think it also shows Negro students to secure training in fields that have never been provided at Langston.

"I happen to know that a half hundred Negro teachers plan to offer themselves for enrollment this summer at Oklahoma University, in order to reduce the excessive costs which obtain when they are forced to leave the state each year" Dunjee said.

Mrs. Ellison, the mother of the young lady who went to Stillwater, said when questioned about the incident that she knew nothing about it. "Jane told me she had to attend a meeting somewhere Tuesday, but I did not know it related to this attempt enrolment a the Stillwater college."

Mrs. Ellison said "Jane's effort to enrol at Stillwater certainly meets the approval of my husband, and I do hope she will be accepted" Mrs. Ellison continued.

The students arrived on the campus shortly after noon and went directly to the registrar's office to present their transcripts and applicaions. Then they left for Langston.

They said they were attempting to enrol at A. & M. because the courses sought are not offered at Langston.

In a statement, Miss Ellison said:

"Textile is the course of study I'd like to follow and this course isn't offered at Langston. Being a citizen of Oklahoma, I think I am entitled to this course because it is offered at a state school. We are not herp for publicity or a test case, but we are here to receive an education. That is all."

Three Win Admission

Floyd told reporters:

"Neither of the courses I want as majors or minors are offered at Langston. As a citizen of Oklahoma, and seeing the A. & M. is a state-supported school, I see no reason why I should not be allowed to enter."

Vernell Fuller, another Langston student, who recently sought to enrol in the school of law, has now entered the Lincoln School of Law located at Jefferson City, Mo. Fuller, in leaving, said he was securing his education on a GI grant, and could not wait for Oklahoma to extricate itself from its educational muddle.

Okla. U. Puts Up Race Rails

NORMAN, Okla. — Rails were set up to fence off some of the 30 Negro students who enrolled in various classes at the University of Oklahoma this week, while others were met by university professors in separate class rooms.

retired Langston U. professor, was who the first to enroll and attended the class with Miss Ada Lois Fisher, spearhead of the legal fight which won the permission to use their names. Mrs. Ellison expressed the opinion that the "jim-crow" tactics forced upon the school by state university, enrolled and attended classes in the law school which were forced upon the school their own weight as more Negro students will fall of their own weight as more and more

Mrs. G. W. McLaurin, wife of a Fifteen white law school students

Admission In U. of M. Demanded

Applications For Entrance Held Up, Petitioners Charge

By NNPA News Service

BALTIMORE, Md. — Donald Gaines Murray, a graduate of the University of Maryland law school, has filed action against his alma mater on behalf of others, seeking to widen the trail Mr. Murray himself blazed when in 1935 he became the first Negro to be admitted to the university.

Associated with Mr. Murray in the action, instituted by the Baltimore branch of the NAACP, is Charles H. Houston of the Howard University law school. They filed six suits last week on behalf of residents of Maryland to compel their admission to the graduate schools of the university. Mr. Murray, too, some 14 years ago, was forced to bring suit to compel his admission to that school.

THE COMPLAINANTS

The present complainants, all of whom allege that their applications were turned down because they are colored, are: Miss Lucille Williams, 23; Hiram T. Whittle, 18; Miss Esther McCready, 18; Donald W. Steward, 19; Richard Williams, 24, and Richord Tyson, 20, all residents of Baltimore.

In one of the mandamus suits, filed in Baltimore City Court, Miss Williams seeks admission to the college of home economics. She said her application for admission had not been acted upon by school officials although it was filed last March 22.

Mr. Whittle also alleged that school officials have not acted on his application for admission to the college of engineering, although it was filed last May 5.

FOR SCHOOL OF NURSING

She filed her application for admission to the school of nursing on Feb. 1, 1948, but it has not been acted upon, Miss McCready alleged in her complaint. She contended that the president of the university, the board of regents and the director of the nursing school have had ample time to act upon her application. She added that she had filed special appeals with the president and the board of regents but with no success.

Both Mr. Steward and Mr. Williams seek admission to the school of dentistry. Mr. Steward filed his application Nov. 16, and Mr. Williams, Nov. 8.

Mr. Tyson sued to compel his admission to the school of pharmacy. He alleged that he had filed his application last March 7, but the university has refused to act on it.

PRIOR SUIT PENDING

Before the filing of these six suits there was pending in the Baltimore City Court the suit of Martin B. Booth, who also sued for admission to the school of pharmacy. He contended that he was refused admission to the school solely because of his race or color. Since rejection of his application, he has re-applied.

The reason given for the rejection last year was that the quota for the school was filled.

At present, the University of Maryland has colored students enrolled only in the law school. Their presence there is due to the litigation brought by the NAACP in behalf of Mr. Murray in 1936. Mr. Murray, although a graduate of Amherst College, had been refused admission.

SET UP FUND

Shortly after the courts ordered Murray admitted to the Law School, the Maryland legislature established a scholarship fund to pay tuition of colored students for graduate work at out of state schools. Last October the board of regents of the Univ. of Maryland issued a policy statement over the signature of Judge William P. Coles, its Chairman, that all applications for graduate and professional courses at the University were being accepted or rejected on the basis of educational qualifications, regardless of race, color or creed.

The complaints in the suits of last week charged that applications of white students have been acted on since that time and that failure of the University of Maryland to take similar action on applications of colored students is a violation of the 14th Amendment.

The University of Maryland and its officials named as defendants have been given 30 days to file their answers.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 8-6-49
Norfolk, Va.

14e(1) 1949

University of Maryland Law School (Discrimination)

Judge Upholds Racial Policy

Says Precedents Don't Cover Nursing School

BALTIMORE

Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith ruled on Monday that even though court decisions entitle colored citizens to attend the University of Maryland Law School, this does not apply to the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

The jurist, sitting in the Superior Court of Baltimore, said this in dismissing the petition for a writ of mandamus filed by Miss Esther McCready, whom the university referred to Meharry Medical College at Nashville, under the Southern Regional Compact. The decision will be appealed.

Asked by Charles Houston of Washington, NAACP attorney, if the Gaines case (which opened the Missouri Law School) would serve as a precedent if the McCready case also involved a law school, Judge Smith answered "yes."

Distinguishes Between Schools

"So there is a distinction between law and nursing?" the attorney prodded. Again the judge answered "yes."

Judge Smith had said earlier, in his opinion, the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case was "applicable merely to education in law."

He said that in the University of Maryland's treatment of Miss McCready, "The State has discharged its obligation in this single case," and that Miss McCready would get "equal if not superior training" at Meharry College.

Mr. Houston was co-counsel with Donald Murray, NAACP attorney of Baltimore.

The main argument of the attorneys was that Maryland could not send Miss McCready out of the State to study nursing under the Regional Compact and not afford the same treatment to whites.

Mr. Houston pointed to the Maryland Court of Appeals decision which opened the University Law School to Mr. Murray 10 years ago, to the Gaines case in 1938 and to the Sipuel case, involving the Oklahoma Law School last year, in stressing the State's responsibility to provide equal educational facilities within its own borders and just the same as they are afforded whites.

Two File Suits to Enter Law School of U. of N. C.

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Charging that the University of North Carolina's failure to admit them to its Law School is a violation of their constitutional rights, two law students at the North Carolina College at Durham filed suit for admittance to the white school in Middle District Federal Court here this week.

Harold Epps, 23, and David Glass said that they had "exhausted all administrative remedies" to gain entrance to the university's law school and had to resort to court to see that justice was done.

Durham School Unaccredited

Epps, a brilliant student from Asheville N. C., who is a native of Belmont, N.C., said:

"I am anxious to receive a first-class legal education such as is provided to other citizens, which I do not believe can be attained at North Carolina College at Durham, because of its unaccredited status."

Those named as defendants in the suit, besides the university as an incorporated body, are W. B. Carmichael Jr., acting president of the university; Henry P. Brandis Jr., dean of the law school; Roy Armstrong, director of admissions at the university; and Arch Allen, secretary of the board of trustees.

Both aspiring law students said that their action is based on the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution which says that "no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws."

Discrimination Charged

Epps and Glass contends that they have been denied admission to the law school solely because they are colored, which is an unlawful discrimination and constitutes a denial of the right of them and other qualified colored persons to the equal protection of the laws under the Constitution."

Epps was accompanied to Federal Court by C. O. Pearson, one of three NAACP lawyers who prepared the suit, others being Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel and Bob Carter. Others accompanying included:

Kelly M. Alexander, State president of the NAACP, who also was present when the suit was filed, said:

"Our organization wants to see all qualified colored people enter State-supported colleges and universities on an equal basis with other citizens."

N. L. Gregg, an insurance district executive, who is treasurer of the State NAACP Conference, also was present.

University Sidesteps Issue

The University of North Carolina, in commenting on the suit, stated that regardless of the suit all students entering the university would have to come through regular channels.

It was noted that Epps's and Glass's applications did not get further than the law school dean's office.

Officials had continuously put off discussing the subject of Epps's and Glass's admittance even though some 75% of the law faculty and 80% of the law school students in polls taken recently said that they did not object to the colored students entering the university on graduate levels.

North Carolina Attorney General McMullen said that the law school at Durham would be accredited "real soon."

State Courts By-Passed ....

NAACP officials said that a suit was filed against the university some years back through Superior Court when a qualified colored person was denied admission to the school of pharmacy, but it died in Superior Court. This move enabled the law school case to go directly to the Federal courts.

This suit is the first in a series to "straighten out the deplorable conditions of education in North Carolina," Mr. Alexander told the AFRO.

At the State convention in Asheville last summer, the NAACP pledged to shift its court fights from civil rights defenses in criminal cases to civil action to broaden opportunities in education. Here, "it is needed badly," Mr. Pearson told an AFRO-AMERICAN reporter at that time.

Student Blitz Shakes Texas

By J. DON DAVIS
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Tex.—Embattled Texas faces a new frontal onslaught against unequal educational facilities for Negroes with more than forty qualified Negro students primed to present themselves for admission to various units of the University of Texas, heretofore attended only by white students.

The parent branch in Austin, and units in this city and Galveston are main targets for the new offensive. Wednesday was the scheduled D-Day.

Scattered through Texas to direct the strategy of the campaign are top moguls of the NAACP. Should the students be denied admission, each will file an individual suit on the same basis as that of Heman Marion Sweatt. Facing the attack, Governor Beauford Jester has hurriedly asked the Texas Legislature to restore in full the $10,000,000 appropriation requested by Dr. R. Lanier O'Hara, president of the State University for Negroes. The Legislature had slashed that request in half.

must file their applications at the Texas State University for Negroes at Houston. He added:

"They (THE TSUN) officials will contact us and the porper authorities will take up the matter . . . it is for the University for Negroes to take such action as proper."

CARRY PETITION

The students visiting the Governor's office carried with them a petition seeking the chief executive's support. The petition said in part:

"Other than in the fields of education and law, in which restricted and inferior segregrated facilities are provided, our right to participate in a program of professional education is abridged by State Law and tradition.

"We are citizens of Texas and we request no more, nor less, than the Educational opportunities extended by our state to our fellow citizens

lature and sat in the galleries and called on Gov. Beauford Jester.

Although they were accorded no official recognition by the lawmakers, the Governor received nine members of the group and listened to two spokesmen, Sheffield Quarles, Bishop College student; and David Williams.

Talk With Governor'

They left a petition demanding equal educational facilities for colored students which, the Governor said, was turned over to the proper authorities.

Williams told the Governor that colored people are not asking for sympathy, but as American citizens and native Texans, they seek only what is rightfully theirs.

Basis of Fight

Texas has one university-related medical school, in Galveston. A bill to establish additional medical schools at Dallas, San Antonio and Temple as branches of the university recently passed the House with overwhelming majorities.

There is also a request before the Legislature for funds to set up a jim-crow medical branch of Texas State University at Houston.

Governor Jester is backing the Southern governors' compact to provide medical education for colored Texans in out-of-State or regional institutions.

Appropriations for Units

The availability of appropriate properties in the three cities where branches are proposed is a consideration favoring the location of these units.

Dallas offers as an outright gift, the Southwestern Medical Foundation, a $10,000,000 private operating institution; San Antonio has an abandoned Army facility valued also at $10,000,000; while Temple offers the McCloskey Hospital, a VA facility.

The House-approved measure provides $3,500,000 for improvements and operating funds for the Dallas institution; $1,000,000 for San Antonio; and $500,000 for Temple—all for the next biennium.

Finances Factor

The Senate is more inclined than the House to weigh these proposals against the condition of the State's treasury, which has exceeded its requests by $30,000,000.

However, sentiment is strong for expansion of State facilities for medical education, and it is believed that the Dallas and San Antonio extensions will be established.

Leaders Favor Proposal

Colored leaders express the view that, since "separate and equal" provisions are not contemplated in the three cities, the facilities are being made for both races.

They laud the failure of the Legislature, in principle, to make special provisions for medical education for colored youths as sound legislation and good democracy.

They point out that, to presume that colored people are excluded automatically from legislation for all the people, except where separate provisions are included, is an aspect of slave psychology which segregation is designed to perpetuate.

Texas U. Medical School Lifts Ban

HOUSTON, Tex.—Herman A. Barnett, 21, World War II fighter pilot, will become the first colored student to enroll at the University of Texas Medical School in Galveston in September.

Although technically enrolled at Texas State University, colored, he will attend classes at the Galveston school until a medical school—for which the Legislature has appropriated $350,000—has been established at the colored university.

The student will attend classes under a contract signed between the white and colored universities, providing for training in the graduate fields.

. . . .Sweatt's Case Pending. . . .

Barnett was one of 21 seniors from colored colleges in Texas who applied in person last Apr. 27 for admission to Graduate Schools of the University of Texas. The suit of Herman Marion Sweatt to enter the white Law School is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

He graduated last June with a B.S. degree from Samuel Huston College in Austin, had a B-plus transcript, and had already been accepted for this term by Meharry Medical College and the University of Chicago Medical School.

Students Ask Texas To End School J'Crow

Converge On State Capitol; Registrar Refuses Applications

AUSTIN, Tex.—(INS)— A group of 33 Negro College students converged on the state capitol Wednesday in a determined bid to break down Texas' Educational Segregation Laws.

The group arrived by Bus carrying placards denouncing Texas' 75-year-old custom of prohibiting Negroes from enrollment in the state University.

Several of the aroused students visited the Governor's office. Then they went en masse to the University of Texas where they unsuccessfully sought to enroll in the College's various professional school

The audience with the Governor, However, was postponed when the Chief Executive was occupied with other duties.

At the University, assistant registrar Max Fichten Baum refused to accept the enrollment applications. He informed W. Astor Kirk, a Negro Professor who was spokesman for the group, that the students

Students Ask Texas Gov. To End Segregation

AUSTIN, Tex. — Governor Beauford Jester Wednesday afternoon told an eight student delegation representing five Negro colleges that he will give "careful consideration" to their request to abolish educational segregation.

The Governor asked the group if they thought that Graduate School Branches for Texas State University for Negroes at Houston would satisfy their demands.

J. H. Morton, Negro Chemistry Professor at Samuel Huston, said all of the 33 students who "marched" today on the state capitol would have to be polled for an opinion.

Donald Jones, regional secretary of the Southwestern NAACP, told the Governor that while the TSUN Faculty was "well trained" the buildings and equipment are completely inadequate.

Earlier in the afternoon a group of the protesting students filed into the legislative galleries. They carried placards protesting segregation in education. The delegation numbered 56, and included eight whites, one of whom was a girl.

Texas U. Rejects 35 Applicants

Directed to Enroll at Houston JC Unit

SOLONS PICKETED

Mixed Group Visits Capitol, Sees Governor

(Photo on Page 12)

AUSTIN — The unrelenting fight to end racial segregation in education in Texas was heightened here last week when 34 colored applicants were denied registration at the University of Texas.

Sponsored by the NAACP, the applicants, on Apr. 27, sought admission to the university's medical, dental and other graduate schools.

Directed to Texas State

They were accompanied by Donald Jones, regional NAACP field secretary; U. Simpson Tate, regional special counsel; and J. H. Morton, former president of the local organization.

At the university, the applicants were told by Max Fichtenbaum, assistant registrar, that State law requires their applications be made at Texas State University for colored students in Houston.

Mixed Group Protests

Protesting refusal to admit them to the university, a mixed delegation of 75 citizens and students, 11 of the latter from the University of Texas, picketed the Legis-

Mixed Student Body at Rice Institute Not Possible, Prexy

HOUSTON, Tex.—"Rice Institute was founded and charted for white students only," Dr. William V. Houston, president, told the editorial staff of "The Thresher," Campus newspaper, last week.

The question whether the school might admit colored students has been discussed at length for the past few weeks in the student newspaper. President Houston said the issue was "not one for administrative consideration."

Texas Position In Sweatt Case Attacked

WASHINGTON, D. C.-(NNPA) - The position of the State of Texas on the question of the admission of Herman Marion Sweatt to the University of Texas Law School is attacked in a reply brief filed in the United States Supreme Court last Tuesday.

Under the theory advanced by the State in its brief in opposition to a review of the decision of Texas courts dismissing Sweatt's petition for a writ of mandamus to compel his admission, Texas can use race alone for classification for governmental purposes and such classifications cannot be challenged.

The State also advanced the theory that the effect of the enforced racial segregation of one group of law students is not a factor to be considered in deciding whether equal facilities are offered to colored applicants for legal education.

In their reply brief, counsel for Sweatt maintain that the right to be free from racial discrimination is one of the most important guaranties of personal freedom which the Constitution secures.

That right cannot be protected by the use of a formula which seeks to evade rather than enforce equal protection, they argue.

CLAIM OVERRULING

Sweatt's lawyers also maintain that the petition for a review of the case and the supporting brief show that decisions of the Supreme Court, "all but expressly" overruled the "separate but equal" doctrine of Plessy vs. Ferguson.

"Access to public education is vital to our democratic way of life," the reply brief declares, adding:

"Legal education is training for service to the State. Implicit in the meaning of democracy is that its rights and obligations apply to all citizens without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

Since the Sweatt case has been pending, a colored student, Herman Barnett, 23, of Austin, Texas, has been admitted to the medical branch of the University of Texas at Galveston.

He is there on a temporary basis but is attending classes with other students on an unsegregated basis.

Barnett is an honor graduate from Samuel Huston College and was an Air Corps officer during the war. He was one of thirty-five colored students who applied for admission to the University of Texas graduate school, the dental school at Houston, and the Galveston medical branch. At the time, they were denied admission.

PRECIPITATED LAW SCHOOL

As a result of Sweatt's suit to compel his admission to the University of Texas Law School, the Texas law school for colored students was set up. It first was located at Austin and then later removed to Houston.

The record, filed in the Supreme Court, does not disclose that there have actually been any students in it, either in Austin or Houston.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is supporting Sweatt in his petition for a review of the decisions of the Texas courts.

Briefs as friends of the court have been filed in the case by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Committee of Law Teachers Against Segregation in Legal Education, the American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith (Anti-Defamation League), the National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights, the American Jewish Congress, and the American Veterans' Committee.

Mixed Student Federation Favored by Tulane U. Poll

NEW ORLEANS—An overwhelming majority of the students at Tulane University here voted "yes" in a poll taken there recently to determine whether or not colored colleges and universities should be invited to take part in the program of the Student Federation of Louisiana.

According to the Oct. 27 issue of the Tulane Hullabaloo, 67.04 per cent voted for participation of minority group schools and only 28.2 per cent voted against it. Of the 933 students participating in the poll, 4.6 per cent stated that they were indifferent on the matter.

The poll discloesd that 55 per cent of those voting "yes" were Southerners and that the women of the university showed a tendency to be more liberal on the question than the men. Tulane had tabled the question of the participation of colored students when it voted to join the federation in the spring of 1949.

University Urged By Student Paper To Lift Negro Bar

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP)—An editorial today in The Hatchet, student publication at George Washington University, calls for a review of a policy against admission of Negro students.

"The time has come, we feel, for the university to reconsider its present admission policy and remove the barrier it has maintained against Negro students," the paper said.

It added George Washington University is "the only highly rated college in the city still barring qualified American citizens on the grounds of race alone."

The editorial said Catholic University and American University "have accepted Negroes for years."

Mixed Classes Are Demanded

"The Time Is Now," Editorial Insists

WASHINGTON

George Washington University students, fed up with assumption by the public that they are undemocratic and opposed to integrated classes, have called on officials of the institution to admit colored students "now."

They deplore the fact that their university is "behind the time and insensitive to current trends in American life," adding that "democracy for white Americans alone is a contradiction of terms."

Now Is the Time

The students' position is told in an editorial, "The Time Is Now," in the Nov. 15 issue of the campus publication, "The University Hatchet," which points out that the school is the only major one in the District that still bars colored students.

The editorial emphasized that the trend is toward giving members of minority groups equal educational advantages, even in the Deep South, and George Washington students want to be a part of that trend.

The student publication, with editorial offices at 2127 G St., N.W., has as its board of editors, Julian Singman, chairman; Hal Hart, John Donaldson, and Edith Venezky. Donald C. Sparks is the business manager. It is published weekly from September to June.

Text of Editorial

Here is the full text of the editorial:

The time has come, we feel, for the University to reconsider its present admission policy and remove the barrier it has maintained against colored students.

"We have come to this conclusion only after very careful study of present trends in American education and mores, close scrutiny of arguments for and against such a change, and lengthy discussions with distinguished educators, government officials, and informed laymen.

"Newspapers and magazines throughout the country have been editorializing on the need for equal education, but more important is the fact that universities themselves have been moving in the same direction.

"The Hatchet has on file clippings gleaned from campus newspapers all over the country for the past year, indicating a definite feeling of dissatisfaction with the segregation and inequality of educational opportunities for colored Americans.

"The roster of college publications advocating an end to discrimination in institutions of higher learning, or reporting student groups advocating such a change, is a very long and surprising one.

"Among those universities are: University of California, Villanova, Pennsylvania, Southern California, North Dakota, Washington, South Carolina, Missouri, Texas, Georgia Tech, Texas Christian, Kentucky, Texas A and M, Lousiana State, Southern Methodist, and Maryland.

"A poll taken by the Southern Conference Educational Fund among faculty members in 181 colleges and universities in 14 states and the District of Columbia revealed that 70% of Southern Conference teachers advocate removal of racial bars.

Stands Alone Here

"Only a few weeks ago, Jefferson Military College in Mississippi refused a $50,000,000 grant rather than assure the world that it would keep its doors closed to all but Christian whites. Within the past two years, Georgetown University has opened its doors to colored students.

"Since Catholic University, Howard and American have accepted colored students for years, that leaves this University the only highly-rated college in the city still barring qualified American citizens on the grounds of race alone.

Behind the Times

"Try as we may to rationalize our way out of it, we are forced to recognize that this University in the Nation's Capital is, in this respect, behind the times and insensitive to current trends in American life.

"We feel that it is time for the Trustees of the University to realize this fact and do something to rectify our position.

Contradiction of Terms

"There will be many who, at first thought, will cry, "Let us wait awhile." To them we say THE TIME IS NOW.

"Our country has just finished "making the world safe for democracy," an undertaking which required the combined efforts of ALL Americans and which should result in benefits for ALL Americans.

"Democracy for white Americans alone is a contradiction of terms.

No Time for Debate

"Certainly it is not necessary, at this time, for us to go into the details of social, economic, moral, or political reasons why the colored people of the United States should be afforded equal educational opportunity.

"It should be sufficient to say that equal treatment, and equal rights and privileges are principles of American democracy that are as deep as any we have.

Rights Report Quoted

"The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights closes with the following:

"The future of our nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God.

"With His guidance and help we can move forward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all.

"We believe we should begin moving forward now. We feel that the time for action has arrived."

Asks Supreme Court for Full Equality in Education

this equal educational opportunity? G. W. McLaurin, who has to attend classes at the University of Oklahoma separated from his white classmates, says it isn't. He takes part in classwork through an open door and he also is kept out of the regular library rooms and the main part of the cafeteria. Last Thursday he asked the U.S. Supreme Court to overrule a Federal Court in Ohklahoma and let him study on a completely non-segregated basis.

BIAS IN EDUCATION ASSAILED IN SOUTH

Zook at University Conference Hails Moves to Modify Racial Segregation Policies

By MURRAY ILLSON
Special to The New York Times

LEXINGTON, Va., April 13—Dr. George F. Zook, chairman of President Truman's Advisory Commission on Higher Education, told top officials of forty-six leading southern colleges and universities here today that institutions practicing racial segregation among students were violating Federal law.

At the annual meeting of the Southern University Conference, Dr. Zook declared, however, that it was "gratifying to note that several of the state universities in the South have modified, at least in a small way, their previous practice of segregation."

Dr. Zook, who is president of the American Council on Education and was a delegate here yesterday at the bicentennial celebration of the founding of Washington and Lee University, also took issue today with educators who have asserted that expansion of higher education opportunities would lower the quality of liberal arts training.

By some his remarks were interpreted as a challenge to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, the convocation speaker yesterday. Dr. Dodds coupled a warning that the future of private liberal arts colleges was becoming "increasingly insecure" with a call for such institutions to select "the elite of mind and character" for their students.

Proposals by Commission

In his address, Dr. Zook emphasize dthat the President's Advisory Commission on Higher Education had condemned the practice of racial segregation in principle "in no uncertain terms" had recommended that "state laws providing for segregation in education be repealed" and had urged "the individual institutions to lead the way in giving it up."

Asserting that the United States was "being scrutinized closely for this deficiency in our practice of democracy," Dr. Zook contended that there was "certainly a growing public sentiment against it." As evidence of a trend against racial segregation in southern educational institutions, he noted that last week the University of Kentucky had announced that it was going to admit Negro students to its graduate school, and that students at the University of Missouri "have made it clear that they believe the time has come for a fair deal on this important matter."

Concerning criticisms made by those opposed to "mass education" on the upper levels, Dr. Zook argued that the expansion of education opportunities on a wide scale need not mean sacrificing "quality." He said that "quantity" and "quality" in education were not necessarily "mutually exclusive." After asserting that there had been some "sharp and unfair" criticism of the commission's report, he declared:

"In the process of expansion there may be some temporary falling off in quality, and a little less attention to quality than there ought to be, but the people interested in expansion do not seem to be guilty of not being interested in improvement."

Latent Talent "Going to Waste"

Much latent talent in the United States "is going to waste for lack of development," Dr. Zook continued. He held that if facilities for higher education were made more accessible and more diversified "to satisfy social needs and individual differences," and if guidance and instruction procedures were improved, "there would ensue a great expansion which might approach the goal of 4,600,000 students by 1960 which the commission set."

On the question of how a wide expansion of education was going to be financed Dr. Zook said that the answer was this:

"While the expenses of higher education have greatly increased, they have not increased nearly so rapidly as the national income."

"At the present time we are actually expending for higher education in all types of institutions a smaller proportion of our national income than before the war—namely, a fraction of 1 per cent," he asserted. "If the recommendations of the President's commission are carried out, 1.19 per cent of our national income will be spent for higher education."

U. of Va. Graduate Students Polled

Majority Unopposed To Negro Enrollment

By T. J. SELLERS
Exclusive to Journal and Guide

CHARLOTTESVILLE—Only 23 percent of the total University of Virginia student group polled opposed unqualifiedly the admission of Negro graduate and professional students to the University, according to a published thesis by James Robert Echols.

The study further revealed a majority attitude of acceptance of Negro graduate and professional students, if legally enrolled in small numbers. 87.8 per cent of the students felt that white students should either go out of the way to be friendly or accept the Negroes, making no advances, and the author regarded this as probably the most significant set of attitudes since, as it was pointed out, "it will be mainly through legal process that Negroes will eventually be admitted to graduate and professional schools."

The findings just cited are some of the results of the University of Virginia admissions reaction poll which was conducted among a group of students enrolled in the graduate, law, and medicine schools during the 1947-48 term.

QUESTIONNAIRE USED

The questionnaire used in the poll was as follows:

1. Would other students leave in protest if Negro graduate and professional students were admitted (circle and answer)? (Certainly not, probably not, not sure probably, certainly.'

2. If a student planned to enter and learned that there were a few Negroes enrolled, should he enter anyway (circle one)? (Certainly should, probably should, not sure, probably should not, certainly should not.)

OTHER QUESTIONS

3. If a few Negroes were admitted by law how should other students treat them (circle one)? (Go out of way to be friendly; no advances, but accept them; not sure; make them want to leave; organize and force them to leave.)

4. If a court ordered admission, out of a class of 100, how many might be Negroes before a serious problem would arise?

PROFESSORS TOO?

5. Would you be in favor of having Negro graduate and professional students at the University of Virginia (check one)? (Yes, Indifferent, No.)

6. Would you object, on the basis of race, to Negro professors teaching graduate or professional school classes (circle one)? (I would object, indifferent, no objection.)

What do you consider your home state?

RESULTS OF POLL

From the comments which appeared on over one-half of the questionnaires, the author has listed several general patterns which were found in the order of the frequency of appearance.

1. There should be equal educational opportunity for all citizens.

2. All qualified Negroes should be admitted immediately, regardless of objectives.

3. I have attended mixed schools or colleges and found that satisfactory adjustment was made by all students, including white southerners.

SOME OPPOSED

4. I prefer segregation but would accept qualified Negroes.

5. There should be slow, gradual admission of Negroes, beginning now.

6. We need a few more years—white prejudice is slowly diminishing.

7. I oppose anything that leads to a breakdown of segregation.

8. If there are no equal facilities made available to Negroes they should be allowed to enter white schools.

DIE-HARDS IN MINORITY

The first general opinion appeared 28 times and there were only five students who made comments similar to number seven.

On the basis of the poll, Mr. Echols states that Negroes could be admitted to the graduate and professional schools at the University of Virginia without the necessity of a long and tedious battle in the Virginia courts.

And in his conclusions he writes:

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

"There are four general fields through which efforts must be directed ultimately to bring equality of educational opportunity to all the citizens of Virginia who wish a college education.

These four directions are, in reality, one direction, for the only true equality is an equality which is not based upon segregation.

"Thus all the effort is, in effect, an effort to abolish segregation in the most complete and final manner possible.

AUTHOR'S PROPOSALS

"1. Continue the fight on all sides for equal education within the commonwealth. This includes action to expose inequalities, to better teachers' pay, to better physical facilities and course offerings in Negro colleges, especially the state-supported school, Virginia State College, and to establish new facilities equal to those of the whites in every respect.

"Such a program also includes a repudiation of any and all arrangements which would by-pass the constitutional right of all citizens of Virginia to equal education within the commonwealth, i. e. any form of "regional" education.

U. OF VA. READY

"2. Organize and establish institutions and local groups to break down the barriers which have been set up between the races.

"3. Continue and increase the legal battle for the breakdown of segregation in education. 'Evolution' is a process of effort and the legal process is the most effective and the quickest way to accomplish 'first-class citizenship' for all Americans.

"4. Anticipate legal breakdown of segregation by voluntarily admitting Negroes to graduate and professional schools. The University of Virginia is substantially ready for such a move."

FACULTY OPPOSED BAR

The 191-page study, entitled, "An Analysis of Higher Education for Negroes in the Commonwealth of Virginia," was presented to the graduate faculty of the local university in candidacy for the degree of master of arts.

FACULTY FOR REGIONALISM

Seventy nine percent of the faculty polled approved of opening the doors of graduate schools to Negroes without segregation when the desired courses were not offered by a state-supported institution for Negroes.

Twenty one percent of the University of Virginia professors polled favored the Conference's regional plan.

This plan has been adopted by the University of Delaware, the University of Maryland law school, and the University of Arkansas medical and law schools, and the latter's graduate schools on a more "segregated" basis, however.

In another study made by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., it was shown that a majority of the faculty polled at the University of Virginia favored the elimination of racial bars in graduate and professional schools.

U. of L. Board To Continue Ban on Negroes

Trustees Await Court Ruling On Situation

The University of Louisville will continue to refuse admission to Negro students "pending a legal clarification by the courts of the university's position," the board of trustees decided yesterday.

A 3½-hour board meeting at the Pendennis Club was the sixth at which trustees have discussed the question. The decision reiterated the stand the board took last May 18. On June 29, Eli H. Brown, III, named a committee to restudy the question.

A statement issued after yesterday's meeting said:

"The board of trustees at a meeting today considered at length the admission of qualified Negro students to the graduate and graduate professional schools of the University of Louisville.

"The trustees have long recognized the desirability of providing equal facilities for Negroes and have maintained the Louisville Municipal College as a fully accredited undergraduate liberal arts college.

Recognize 'Obligation'

"We recognize our obligation to Louisville and to the State of Kentucky to provide graduate and graduate professional education and favor the admission of qualified Negro students to the graduate and graduate professional schools of the university.

"By advice of counsel the Day Law is legally a bar to the admission. However, we will co-operate in seeking a legal re-examination of the constitutionality of the Day Law and a re-examination by the Supreme Court of its decision in Commonwealth vs. Berea College.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we regretfully must continue to decline to admit Negro students to the graduate and graduate professional schools of the University of Louisville pending a legal clarification by the courts of the position outlined above."

The original board decision last May followed closely a Federal Court order which opened four graduate schools of the University of Kentucky to Negroes.

The Day Law, enacted in 1904, prohibits Negroes and whites from attending school together in Kentucky. In the case referred to in the statement, the Supreme Court ruled that Berea College could not legally admit Negroes.

Brown said yesterday a copy of the board resolution would be sent to James A. Crumlin, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here.

Crumlin previously wrote the board asking it to reconsider the application of his client, Richard L. Dawson, 22, of 946 S. Preston, to enter the Medical School. The application had been turned down by Dean J. Murray Kinsman of the Medical School.

Suit May Be Filed

Crumlin said if the trustees gave an "official denial" to Dawson it would be the basis for a test suit.

Crumlin said last night, when informed of the board's action, "We're caught short because we had anticipated a favorable action." He will contact local and national offices of the N.A.A.C.P. to see whether they will give financial assistance to the suit, he said.

"If they don't," he said, "we will have to go along as best we can. I am reasonably certain that a suit will follow this decision." He said it would be filed in Federal Court here.

Lyman Johnson, president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch here, said his group would take the decision under advisement and consult on the next steps.

'We Do Not Agree . . .'

"We do not agree that the trustees' stand is a proper settlement of the case," he said, "mainly because the U. of L. is using m o n i e s contributed by Negroes."

Johnson brought the suit which opened the U. of K. graduate schools to Negroes last summer. He is a teacher at Central High School.

Asked for a copy of a report made to the board by a three-trustee committee, Brown said it had been merged into the resolution. He acknowledged receipt by the board of a statement by 45 U. of L. teachers favoring the admission of Negroes.

Institution's First Negro Head

Dr. Moron Is Installed; Eves New Era for Hampton

By LEM GRAVES Jr.—Staff Correspondent.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—In an atmosphere heavily charged with nostalgic references to the past traditions of Hampton Institute, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron subtlev and delicately, but nevertheless forcefully, set new and different frontiers and charted a course of change on the occasion of his inauguration as the eighth president of this historic college last Saturday.

Following a thirty-minute procession of some 400 of the nation's outstanding leaders and dignitaries, the impressive inaugural rites began in Hampton's famed Ogden Hall with extensive greetings—pitched generally on the theme of the venerated traditions of Hampton Institute and its revered founder, General S. C. Armstrong.

SOME CHANGES

Without presaging a sudden break with these traditions, President Moron nevertheless served notice, in a prepared address, that some gradual adjustments in the program of Hampton could be expected in his administration. He announced his loyalty to the basic principles of the Hampton tradition, but indicated that many changes in the details of the program and orientation of the college to the task at hand would be made in his administration. These changes, he said, were dictated by changes in sources of private college revenue, in the make-up of the university community from which Hampton's students come, and in the industrial and economic climate into which its graduates must go.

And in his overall plan for Hampton, Dr. Moron made it clear that he would plan the curriculum and work of Hampton to prepare the college for the day when white students might want to come to the college because of the general excellence of its academic offerings.

OUTLINES PLANS

Major new plans outlined by Dr. Moron in his address are:

1. Raising of standards of admission and reduction of student body.

2. Greater cooperation between the college and industry to the end that the students will be trained in the techniques required by industry and will be better able to serve industry.

3. Greater emphasis on the training of leaders.

4. Improvement in the curriculum with an eye toward greater exploitation of the more technical and advanced industrial arts.

5. Greater training for citizenship—"first-class citizenship."

In this latter category, Dr. Moron made it clear that this training involved teaching the students the most effective use of the ballot the way to challenge every attempt to abridge their rights, and the proper use of the rights they win as Hampton prepares its students "not for survival as stepchildren of democracy, but to prepare them for a full life as first-class citizens of this republic."

TRAIN LEADERS

After pointing out the financial difficulties encountered by the private college of today in raising funds for education, Dr. Moron said the education of the masses must be turned over to public, state-supported colleges. "The private college," he said, "does not have the resources to waste on training the mediocre. Hampton's mission in the next half century is to train the leaders in the vocational fields. To the end that we can conserve our resources and use them to the best advantage in training leaders, we will continue to reduce our enrollment and stabilize it at a smaller figure . . ." He added that the college's offerings will be limited, but that the standards in the college courses will be raised.

Pointing out that the college student of today is not the same impoverished and untrained student that the Hampton of early years served, but is instead, self-reliant, and possessed of the same basic scholastic background as any other American high school graduate, Dr. Moron said that Hampton's concepts must be adjusted to the new needs and pre-college environment of the modern student.

CALLS ON ALUMNI

Dr. Moron called upon alumni of the college to rally to its financial support and reminded the audience which packed Ogden Hall that the Negro household must now support Negro education since most of the money which originated from philanthropies has dried up.

In his speech, titled "New Horizons in 'Education for Life'," Dr. Moron declared that the new horizons which he outlined were essential if Hampton is to survive.

The new president, first alumnus and first Negro to head the college officially (Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier was acting president for one year, 1943-44) was invested with the formal authority by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of trustees. In his remarks, Dr. Tobias denounced the Southern Regional Education plan for segregated universities.

Seated on the platform were officials of the Virginia State Department of Education who are known to be working in the interest of such a plan. He said: "The fact that for the first time in its history Hampton has a Negro president does not mean that the institution will be any less interracial. In fact, we must make it more so. Nothing could be more harmful to a democratic solution of the racial problems in this country than a strengthening of racial lines in education. That is why I oppose the so-called racial, regional universities.

"Hampton must never consider race a determining factor in choosing its board, its committees, its faculty, and ultimately its student body, for such a course would inevitably lead to intellectual and social inbreeding and sterility."

One hundred and eight of the nation's oldest and best-known colleges were represented in the academic procession across the beautiful Tidewater campus. Also participating in the procession were representatives of thirty-six, educational, religious and social organizations and thirteen public officials from Virginia and the nation.

SCATTERGOOD PRESIDES

J. Henry Scattergood, well-known Quaker philanthropist and chairman emeritus of the Hampton trustee board, presided at the impressive ceremonies. Edward R. Miller, chaplain, delivered the invoaction; Ernest Hays provided organ music and H. N. Switten led the Hampton choir in several numbers.

Greetings were brought by Thomas T. Hamilton, state secondary educattion director, on behalf of Gov. William M. Tuck; R. C. Haydon, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, from the Department of Education; Nelson Marshall, dean, William and Mary College, from the colleges of Virginia; Dr. John M. Ellison, president, Virginia Union University, from the Associatiton of American Colleges; Andrew Billingsly, vice president of the student council, from the student body; Mrs. Gertrude L. Perry, president of the Hampton Alumni Association, from the alumni, and Stephen J. Wright, dean of the faculty, on behalf of the teachers.

Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands scheduled to have appeared on the program, cabled that he was detained in the islands on business. Other telegraphic messages came from former President Malcolm MacLean, Ambassador C. B. D. King of Liberia and C. C. Spaulding, president, N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company.

DR. ALONZO MORON
. . . first race proxy

HAMPTON'S NEW PRESIDENT

Hampton Institute was one of the first American institutions for the higher education of the Negro. It is one of the last to install a Negro president. With the inauguration of Dr. Alonzo G. Moron as Hampton's first Negro president the seeming paradox is resolved. Long ago the college that lighted the torch for Booker T. Washington came of age, but there the missionary tradition persisted and after the founder there was a line of clergymen in the president's office.

The founder—General Samuel C. Armstrong—wrote a remarkable first chapter in its history that helped America and the South along the road to reunion after the Civil War. Both Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Robert Russa Moton, its long-time president, were educated at Hampton. These and other leaders who graduated from Hampton took the advice of Dr. Washington's famous parable and "cast down their buckets where they were." The caravan of Negro education has rolled far since the early days of Hampton and Fisk, when the Jubilee Singers of the latter institution were charming audiences in America and Europe and returning with enough money to build Jubilee Hall at the poor university they had left. Hampton and Fisk, of course, were not the only Negro colleges that furnished *meistersingers* for the race.

The point is that the Negro's own contribution to American culture is gaining recognition and the cultural gap that has separated him from the white race is being closed. Negroes are now found serving on state and local boards of education in the South. The appointment of a graduate of Hampton Institute as its first president (Dr. Moron also holds degrees from Brown and Harvard) is another note on the rising status of the Negro educator.

Moron Inaugurated as 8th Hampton Institute Prexy

By JOSEPHUS SIMPSON

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Alonzo G. Moron, 40-year-old native of the Virgin Islands and an alumnus, became president of Hampton Institute here in Ogden Hall, Saturday, the eighth man and the first person of his race to head the 82-year-old institution.

Representatives of more than 100 educational institutions, including 25 college presidents took part in the procession, Saturday morning, preceding the investment of President Moron.

Among the guests at the pre-inauguration ceremonies were Liberia's Ambassador to the United States, C. B. D. King and Mrs. King.

Many of Hampton's fellow members of the United Negro Fund, including Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Fisk University, Nashville; and Spelman Morehouse College and Atlanta University, Atlanta, were represented by their presidents.

2,000 Witness Rites

Amid a scene packed with history and drama, Mr. Moron was given the charge and invested by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of trustees, as an audience of approximately 2,000 persons, including visiting educators, alumni and friends of Hampton looked on.

Entered for the solemn investiture ceremony, which followed the charge, had been created by the ringing and dramatic rendition of the spiritual "Wade in the Water," arranged by Cain, by the Hampton Institute Choir, directed by Dr. H. N. Switten.

Solemn Ceremony

Almost complete silence, except for the words of the speaker, prevailed from that time until the new president had been invested by the head of the board of trustees. Then a resounding burst of applause rent the air as the new president turned to face the audience and deliver his inaugural address.

In that address, he dedicated himself and his administration to the task of keeping faith with the founding fathers and supporters of the institution, being guided by their philosophy and ideals, but in the light of modern developments in a changing society.

He expressed the hope of directing education at Hampton along lines that will fit the needs of the students of tomorrow enabling them to enter confidently into the complex industrial society that will face them—changing the method without changing the philosophy.

Climaxes 3-Day Fete

Dr. Moron's inauguration highlighted a three-day celebration that featured conference sessions on Thursday and Friday, a concert by the Hampton choir, Friday evening and an ROTC parade and review and alumni tea on Saturday afternoon and a football game Saturday evening.

Representatives of industry and labor, Urban League officials and college educators, attended the two-day conference on "The College The Colored Person And Industry" preceding the inauguration of President Moron.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Hampton's dean of faculty, the opening speaker, and Dr. Tobias, who is also director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, set the stage and sounded the challenge. Thursday night, to the succeeding speakers.

"Colored Youths Of America," said Dr. Wright, "do not need sympathy; they do not need patronage in the 'condescension' sense of the word. What they do need is an equal opportunity to work in any area of American industry for which they have the required training and skill."

Stresses Keeping Up

Dr. Tobias stressed the college's interest in and responsibility towards the entire problem.

"While it is highly improbable," he said, "that there will be any wholesale return to the kind of discrimination in employment that was practiced before the war, colored workers are facing the necessity of demonstrating unquestioned skills or yielding to members of other racial groups who possess those skills.

"It is highly important that institutions such as Hampton give special attention to the newest developments in technology and practical trades, so that when their graduates apply for positions in industry their applications may be considered purely and simply on merit," he pointed out.

Integration Drive Aired

The third opening night speaker, Maurice Moss, rounded out the picture by calling on his experience as associate executive director of the National Urban League to bring out many specific instances of the workability of integration.

These instances occur when colleges and industrial firms, he indicated, are brought into a close relationship by such agencies as the Urban League. He summed the situation up as follows:

"In the final analysis, colleges can train these young people and we outside the college walls can steer them . . but from there on it is up to the individual. In other words, the future is yours—if you will plan ahead."

Industrialists Speak

The Friday morning session heard from:

Thomas A. Morgan, the chairman of the board of the Sperry Corporation, who also is chairman of President Truman's Advisory Committee on Management Improvement; Ivan L. Willis, vice-president in charge of industrial relations for the International Harvester Company;

President Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute a Hampton trustee; H. F. Willkie, vice-president in charge of production for Joseph Seagram and Sons, Louisville; and Walter H. Aiken, of Atlanta, a Hamptonian who is vice-president and general manager of the Aiken Construction Company.

Labor Progress Cited

Two labor leaders, Friday afternoon, in a session presided over by Miss Sara Southall, former International Harvester Company assistant personnel director, pointed to the definite and continuing progress made by the CIO and the AFL in the matter of integration.

They were Nicholas DiPietro, AFL man and executive director of the Chicago Federation of Printing Trades Unions, and Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the department of education and research for the CIO.

Dean George M. Johnson of the Howard Law School spoke later Friday afternoon, on the need for FEPC legislation. In addition to making his own address, he filled in for Charles Houston of the NAACP legal staff, who was ill and unable to attend.

Granger Urges New Approach

Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, in the dinner address, Friday, cited the need for colored youth to prepare themselves to live in a society in which integration was the rule rather than otherwise.

This country, in recent years, has made such "tremendous strides" toward a non-segregated society that colored youth should transfer their emphasis in racial matters from anti-segregation activities to the development of techniques for assimilation in community life he said.

"The colored college should be concerned with rooting out from the personality and intellectual equipment of the colored student those carryovers from a past generation which encourage cynical and defeatist rejection of the opportunities which can be had in American society even though they are still won with difficulty," he added.

To Make Peers of Students

Indicating that there will be no letup in Hampton's efforts to prepare its students to live as peers in a democratic society, the new president declared:

"We must recognize that the changed universe from which we draw our students imposes upon us the responsibility to prepare our students not for survival as stepchildren of democracy, but for a full life as first-class citizens in this republic."

He cited the college's source of students as one of the major points in Hampton's program of training students for life. The other two were the sources to which colored colleges have looked for support and the vocational aspects of life among colored citizens.

He said that the Hampton student expects to be treated "as a human being, having some ideas of his own." Instead of seeking acceptance as an object of pity, he said, he now comes to college "for the same purpose and with the same expectations as any other college student."

More Rigid Selection

Recognizing that philanthropic sources are diminishing, he said reduction in expansion of colored colleges is necessary today because the struggle for financial security is a grim one — and will be for some time to come — indicating a more rigid rule in the selection of students.

"The colored private college, like other private colleges, must seek and find economical ways of doing a high-quality job of education of the few and leave the mass education of the many to the publicly-supported colleges and universities," he asserted.

Placing the question of opportunities, or the lack of them, squarely in the laps of American management, Dr. Moron declared:

"The successful adjustments made by colored and white workers in some industries during and since World War II are serving as examples of what can be done when management develops a willingness to apply to this problem the same painstaking attention it gives to any other industrial problem."

Others who took part in the inaugural ceremonies, in addition to Dr. Tobias, included State and city officials, visiting educators, representatives of the alumni, the student body and the board of trustees. J. Henry Scattergood, chairman emeritus, presided.

They Brought Greetings

Greetings were brought by the following representatives:

Thomas T. Hamilton, director, State division of secondary education, representing Governor Tuck; R. C. Haydon, assistant State superintendent, State Department of education; Levin D. James, city manager, City of Hampton, for Mayor George C. Bentley;

Dr. Nelson Marshall, dean of William and Mary College, Colleges of Virginia; Dr. John M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union, Association of American Colleges; Andrew Billingsley, vice-president of the student council, student body;

Mrs. Gertrude L. Perry, president, national alumni association, the alumni; Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of the faculty, representing the faculty. Circuit Judge William H. Hastie, former Virgin Islands governor, was unable to be present.

Judge Hastie, programmed to represent the colleges of the Virgin Islands, sent a telegram of regret that was read by Dr. Tobias. Ernest Hays served as organist and Chaplain Edward R. Miller and the Rev. J. W. Patterson conducted devotionals.

Hampton Makes History

Weeks before his inauguration as the eighth president of Hampton Institute there were rumors that Alonzo G. Moron would succeed William H. Hastie as governor of the Virgin Islands.

We hope that the rumor-mongers are wrong again for, as first of his race to head historic Hampton, President Moron, a Virgin Islander, now is in position to help the institution regain some of its lost leadership. We could not see him turning back before he has really begun his journey.

Already students at Hampton are talking about a "new era" and there is considerable enthusiasm on the part of faculty and staff to co-operate with the new president, who actually has been in office since last April after a short term as acting president.

President Moron, following an impressive inaugural last week, now takes his place officially with Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University; Dr. Horace M. Bond of Lincoln (Pa.) University; Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University and Dr. Harold Trigg of St. Augustine College, and others who also were the first of their race to head their respective institutions.

All of these men have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that color is no yardstick by which to measure an educator's ability. We expect Hampton's new president to be no exception to this rule. He needs the full support of all.

The pattern of change which has slowly but surely come into the administration of our major institutions has touched all but two—Spelman College in Georgia and Talladega College in Alabama.

They, too, we believe, will eventually find themselves conforming to the trend.

Not One Item Trimmed; Most for New Buildings

Virgin Islands Company Also Rechartered; Hampton Relieved of Debt to United States

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Among the bills passed by the 81st Congress in one week was one which gave to Howard University the largest appropriation granted to that institution in its history.

The measure was the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency appropriation bill for the fiscal year which began on July 1. It set aside a total of $13,936,725 for Howard. That amount represented the total requested by the university.

Although Congress is becoming economy-minded, none of the several items requested by Howard was trimmed in either the House or the Senate, both of which approved the requests as submitted.

On the negative side of the picture, not one bill which would grant civil rights was passed by the Congress.

$185,000 More for Salaries

Under the bill, the university will get:

$2,335,000 for salaries—an increase of $185,000 over the 1949 appropriation, which will permit some increase in teaching staff and to meet other necessary items of cost;

$60,000 for plans and specifications for a preclinical building;

$5,659,425 for beginning construction of a law school building ($1,950,000), an administration building ($1,625,000), biology building and greenhouse ($1,872,000), and men's dormitory units ($1,837,000).

In addition, the bill includes $5,682,300 in contract authorization to carry forward an over-all building program initiated in 1946, including $2,953,425 for construction of a dental school building an an auditorium building, and $1,706,000 for an engineering building and women's dormitory units.

Moreover, the committee recommended that the District Commissioners withdraw their approval of the Marshall Heights plan and assist the residents of the area by providing essential services and permitting repairs and improvements in the area.

While this was a purely local matter and involved only several hundred persons, it is highly important because there are redevelopment and planning agencies in various cities and States throughout the country. If the property of colored people can be taken by eminent domain and redeveloped for occupancy by other people and for other uses in the District of Columbia, it can likewise be taken in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other localities.

Wm. Stuart Nelson Becomes Dean Of Howard University

Washington, D. C.—Following the trend in most American universities and colleges, Howard University has found it necessary in its post-war readjustment to inaugurate small increases in tuition fees in its several schools and colleges, and to reorganize its administrative set-up to the extent of creating three new important positions.

Two of the new positions, Dean of the University and Business Manager, have been filled by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, former Dean of the School of Religion, and Mr. George L. Washington, former Administrative Assistant to the President of Tuskegee Institute, respectively. The third position, Director of Public Relations, is occupied temporarily by Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary of the University.

Dr. Frank Wilson, former Dean of Students at Lincoln University, Pa., has replaced Dr. Nelson as Dean of the School of Religion, and Dr. Armour J. Blackburn, Director of Student Affairs, has been appointed Dean of Students.

In an interview, Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., stated:

"All of these changes have been made necessary by the unprecedented enrollment at the University during the past few years. Although a slight decrease in enrollment is expected in the Fall, as is anticipated by most colleges and universities. Howard University again expects an enrollment exceeding 6,000 students."

New Building Program

As an initial step in the large building program authorized by the U. S. Congress, work has already begun on two new women's dormitories, Construction on the new Engineering and Architecture building is expected to begin in the fall, and construction of the new Law and Biology buildings is scheduled to begin next winter.

Howard Sets Up 3 New Posts; Fees Increased

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CHANGES NECESSARY

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The increases in tuition fees which go into effect on Sept. 1, are as follows:

Graduate school: from $141 to $171 per year; School of Social Work: from $150 to $171 per year; College of Liberal Arts: from $141 to $171 per year; School of Engineering and Architecture: from $141 to $171 per year.

College of Pharmacy: from $150 to $171 per year; School of Law: from $150 to $171 per year; School of Music: from $180 to $204, per year; College of Dentistry: from $225 to $260, per year; and College of Medicine: from $315 to $360 per year.

These increased fees cover tuition charges for the regular school period of approximately nine and one-half months.

OPENING DATES CHANGED

Dr. Nabrit also announced changes in the dates for the opening of the several schools and colleges. He said registration of the school of law will be held on Sept. 13 and for new students in all other school and colleges on Sept. 30, except for the College of Medicine, which will hold its registration on Sept. 27.

"Registration of all dental students will be held on Sept. 29," Dr. Nabrit added.

Howard and Meharry Join Cardiac Fight

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Howard University Medical School and Meharry Medical College are among 85 schools and research institutions in 34 States and the District of Columbia which have been awarded $8,614,737, in Federal funds for a large-scale, nationwide attack on heart disease.

The Howard University Medical School received two grants totaling $32,000. The research grant of $18,000 is for the study of the "Relationship between electrotheraphic signs of right ventricular hypertrophy and the pulmonary arterial pressures. It will be conducted by Dr. John B. Johnson, perofessor of internal medicine.

A teaching grant of $14,000 will be used to establish a new training program at Howard. Meharry is getting a grant of $172,330 for construction of animal facilities and laboratories for cardio-vascular research.

Grants Totalling $14,993 Announced By Howard Univ.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—At its September meeting, held in the Founders Library at Howard University on Saturday, September 17th, the Board of Trustees of Howard University accepted grants totalling $114,993 for research projects, it was revealed today by Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary of Howard University.

The research grants are as follows: $9,812 from the Mental Hygiene of the United States Public Health Service, for a program of training in psychiatric social work; $2,640 from the Bureau of Food and Drugs for Administration toward a research project in the field of penicillin, streptomycin and other anti-biotics; $13,232 from the National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, in support of research projects at Howard University; $7,668 from the National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service in support of a research project in the Department of Pharmacology; two grants totalling $43,447 from the National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service for graduate and undergraduate training programs in psychiatry; $400 from Endo Products Inc., of New York City for a study on the analeptic properties of one firm's products; $32,000 from the National Institute of Dental Research U. S. Public Health Service, for a project on periodontal disease.

THREE APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Nabrit also announced the appointment of W. Spurgeon Burke, Manager of Carver and Slowe Halls since 1942, as Manager of Service Enterprises at Howard University; the appointment of Dr. Daniel G. Hill as Acting Dean of Chapel and the Hill Act, as Dean of Chapel and the appointment of Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, Professor of English at Calcutta University on leave-of-absence as Visiting Professor of Religion.

Mr. Burke a graduate of the Academy, College, and Law School of Howard University, will be responsible for the management of University service Enterprises activities and those involved in the operation of Carver and Slowe Halls. Dr. Chakravarty is a graduate of Oxford University with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1927 to 1933 he served as literary secretary to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and for a number of years was friend and counsellor to the late Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Hill is a graduate of Lincoln University, Iliff School of Theology, University of Oregon and the Pacific School of Religion.

Howard U.'s Religion School Begins Academic Year Oct. 5

Howard University's School of Religion, the only non-denominational divinity school in the city, will begin another academic year on October 5.

Dean Wilson

Graduates of the school are eligible for ordination as ministers immediately after their graduation in several d enominations. Other churches require additional training in a denominational seminary.

Both the student body and the faculty of the school are composed of representatives of several denominations. Although the greatest number of students are Baptist, the school last year also enrolled members of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Colored Methodist Episcopal, and African Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Started in 1866

Howard University got its start at a missionary prayer meeting at First Congregational Church, 10th and G sts. nw., in 1866. Two years later instruction in religion was begun for those "accredited as preachers and others looking forward to the work." The School of Religion became a separate division in 1871.

Today the school has its own building, Carnegie Hall, on the University Campus, and is one of two Negro seminaries fully accredited by the American Association of Theological Schools.

The university itself is supported in part by grants from the Federal Government, but the School of Religion must get all of its support from non-Federal sources, since the act of Congress, under which the university receives funds, specifies that none of the Federal money may be used for religious purposes.

Student fees, gifts of alumni and friends, and university money from non-Federal sources are used to support the school.

Religious groups have also given the school money. Thus, the chair of theology is endowed by the Society of Friends, the Jewish Chatauqua Society pays a part of the salary of a professor of Old Testament, and courses in social ethics are financed in part by the Congregational Christian Churches.

Students come from every part of the country, though the majority are from the South and from border States. Each year there are also a few foreign students.

Year's Highlights

Two highlights of the year's activities of the School of Religion are the annual convocation in the fall, and the institute of religion in the spring.

The convocation, to be held in November, is a workshop for ministers, and is attended by pastors of both white and Negro churches in Greater Washington. Outstanding church leaders guide the discussions and give lectures on concrete problems of the church in the world today.

The spring institute of religion features three lectures by theologians, followed by a discussion period. The Washington Federation of Churches and the Virginia Theological Seminary both cooperate in the series. Such church leaders as Reinhold Niebuhr and Walter M. Horton have spoken in previous years.

This fall Dr. Frank Theodore Wilson will begin his work as new dean of the School of Religion. Dr. Wilson comes to Howard from Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa., where he has been dean of students and professor of psychology since 1936.

The new dean is a graduate of Lincoln University, from which he holds the degrees of A. B. and S. T. B., and Columbia University, where he received his master degree and his doctorate.

Dean Wilson has been active in student work with the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. and is a member of the board of education of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Howard Professor Will Tour Haiti

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Dr. Mercer Cook, professor of French at Howard University, has been granted leave of absence from his university duties to lecture for three months in Haiti.

His lecture tour is sponsored by the U. S. State Department and is part of that department's program of cultural interchange with Latin-American nations. Dr. Cook will travel in Haiti from January to March of next year.

Burke Gets Howard Post

WASHINGTON — The appointment of W. Spurgeon Burke as manager of Service Enterprises at Howard university was announced by officials of the institution here.

Burke, who has been manager of Carver and Slowe halls since 1942, will be responsible for the management of service enterprises operated by the university and those involved in the operation of the two residence halls formerly used for housing war service federal workers, both men and women. The halls lately were turned over to Howard by the Public Housing Administration. Burke is a graduate of the Academy, College of Law School of Howard university.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson President Of Howard Confab In India

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, is in India attending a conference of leaders representing over twenty countries, including India, to discuss the possibilities of using the techniques developed by Mahatma Gandhi in an effort to obtain and preserve peace in the world.

Following this session which should end this week, the delegates will spend two weeks in visiting various important cities in India and talking with leaders of the new Republic. The conference will reconvene during the final week in December at Sevagram, the ashram founded by Mahatma Gandhi.

President Johnson is one of several representatives from the United States who are attending the conference under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

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SOUTH BEND TAKES NEGROES IN STRIDE

Students Are at Notre Dame and Three Girls Are at St. Mary's College

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTH BEND, [illegible] 6—The presence of five Negro men in the University of Notre Dame, and of three young Negro women in St. Mary's College for Women in the neigboring college community of Holy Cross was alluded to today as "an actuality, and no longer a reason for concern."

It is generally believed that the first Negro graduates of Notre Dame were Frazer Thompson, a member of the Naval Reserve, and the Rev. Edward B. Williams, at the time a local Methodist minister. They received bachelors degrees in 1947. Negro women are understood to have attended St. Mary's at an earlier date.

The Rev. Robert H. Sweeney, C.S.C., executive assistant to the president of Notre Dame, said:

"The University of Notre Dame maintains today, as in the past, a policy of non-discrimination regardless of race, color or creed."

A similar enunciation of policy came from the office of Sister Mary Madeleva, C.S.C., president of St. Mary's.

Graduate Class Enrollees

Vernon A. Horn, a graduate of Tougaloo College in Mississippi; Charles B. Bell Jr., a graduate of Xavier University, New Orleans, are at Notre Dame for history and mathematics, respectively, in the graduate division. Undergraduates are Aaron W. Dyson of Indianola, Miss., and Vincent Hawkins of Washington, D. C., both freshmen, and Alson Adams, a junior transfer student who entered this month from Syracuse University. The last-named is a native of the Virgin Islands.

Students from the Southern states, exclusive of Texas, and Kentucky, usually affiliate with the Rebel's Club, a campus organization. Some Negro students are now members of this body, and there have been no known "incidents."

Dr. Marshall Smelser, chairman of the local St. Joseph's County Chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action, said that Negro students have been "accepted" on the campus. He had observed, he said, increased political activity by the entire Negro community which is estimated at 7,500 to 10,000 of the city's 120,000 population. Also, there is a branch here of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with about 1,000 members, about 40 per cent of whom are not Negroes.

The esprit de corps of the student body at Notre Dame "is stronger than any racial prejudice they might bring with them, and our desire to see the Negro students included in school life naturally extends to local theatres, restaurants and public facilities," Dr. Smelser asserted.

Miss Lois G. Dozier, a young Negro woman from Atlanta, and a graduate of Howard University, has been added to the staff of the Notre Dame library in charge of the gift and exchange division.

The three young Negro women at St. Mary's are Juanita Boozer, a sophomore, of Richmond, Va., and Mary Jerre Pate of Chicago, and Barbara Ann Poulson of Winchester, Va., both freshmen. Authorities at St. Mary's said that the girls "are well received now, and all opposition has broken down in clubs, dormitory life, and, of course, in our classes."

Negroes have been active in political affairs since 1939. There are an estimated 3,000 employable Negro men in this area, and about 1,000 are with the Studebaker automobile plant. Others are employed in the United States Rubber and the Bendix plants. The rubber plant, which is in Mishawaka, first employed Negroes in 1942.

Two Negro lawyers, Joseph C. Allen and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Allen, reported that Negroes were finding it difficult to buy properties outside established Negro areas. They mentioned a few stores that employed Negro clerks, adding that the local telephone company, the banks and the public schools generally did not hire Negro office workers. There is no Negro teacher in the school system, although there is one school personnel worker.

Mr. Allen advocates a complete survey of the Negro population by the National Urban League, or by the university authorities.

The Rev. John T. Frazer, director of the Hering House, a Negro social center, said that facilities offered to members of the race in this community "are poor." With others, he complained of "Ghetto living conditions." Many public places, they say, have refused service to Negro students "since some places have always resented the presence of Negroes generally."

Notre Dame Drops Race Restrictions

Indiana (Negroes In)

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Going all-out in lifting race bars, Notre Dame university has not only admitted five Negro students but has added a Howard university graduate to its library staff in charge of the gift and exchange division, it was revealed here last week.

The Rev. Robert Sweeney, executive assistant to Notre Dame's president, said that three Negro young women are also in attendance at the sister college, St. Mary's College for Women at Holy Cross.

The librarian is Miss Lois G Dozier, of Atlanta. The men students include two freshmen, two graduate students and a junior from the Virgin Islands. The young women include two freshmen and a sophomore.

Notre Dame Lists 5 Negro Students

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Five Negro students are in attendance at Notre Dame University, and three women students are at St. Mary College for Women in the neighboring community of Holy Cross, it was recently announced by Father Robert Sweeney, executive assistant to the president of Notre Dame.

The students are: Vernon A. Horn, a graduate of Tougaloo College, Mississippi, and Charles B. Bell Jr., a graduate of Xavier University, New Orleans. They are at Notre Dame in the graduate division. Undergraduates are Aaron W. Dyson, Indianola, Miss., and Vincent Hawkins, Washington, D. C., both freshmen, and Also Adams, a junior transfer student who entered this month from Syracuse University. Adams is a native of the Virgin Islands.

Continuing, Father Sweeney said, "The esprit de corps of the student body at Notre Dame is stronger than any racial prejudice they might bring with them, and our desire to see Negro students included in school life naturally extends to local theatres, restaurants and public facilities."

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Negroes Attend Notre Dame, Also N. D.'s Sister Institution

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Five Negroes studying at Notre Dame.

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The "Irish" students are: Vernon A. Horne, of Missippi, and Charles B. Bell, Jr., of New Orleans, both graduate students; Aaron W. Dyson, Indianola, Miss., Vincent Williams, Washington, D. C., and A. Adams, New York and the Virgin Islands, all undergraduates.

The young women at St. Mary's are: Juanita Boozer, Richmond, Va.; Mary Jerry Pate, Chicago; and Barbara Ann Pulson, Westchester, Va.

Notre Dame also has a Negro staffworker, Miss Lois G. Dozier, of Atlanta, who is in charge of the university's gift and exchange division.

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Jackson College

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Dr. B. B. Dansby

Jackson College Dean Has Retired

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Dr. B. Baldwin Dansby, registrar and Professor of Mathematics at Jackson College for the past nine years, will retire Sept. 1, with the title of professor emeritus of Mathematics, it was announced by President Jacob L. Reddix.

Although Dr. Dansby will be officially retired, he has been requested to continue as professor of mathematics and he has consented.

VET OF 38 YEARS

Dr. Dansby has served Jackson College for thirty-eight years as teacher of mathematics, dean, and later as president.

"Professor Dansby" as he is more widely known, was graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta, in the class of 1906. Later he did a year of graduate study at the University of Chicago.

In 1939 Morehouse College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters for "worthy distinguished service for leadership."

$408,000 Allocated To Jackson College

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 5-7-49

JACKSON, Miss. — The State Building Commission has allocated building and reconstruction funds amounting to $408,000 to Jackson College.

Of this amount $183,000 had previously been allotted.

President Jacob L. Reddix of the college said that $50,000 of this fund would be used to improve the athletic field; $10,000 for purchase of science equipment; $35,000 to complete a gymnasium now under construction; $45,000 to build an extension on existing vocational trades building, and $85,000 to supplement an existing fund and begin construction of an expressive arts building, which has a total cost of $250,000.

The $250,000 allocated for the construction of the expressive arts building is the largest sum ever approved by the State for the construction of a project for Negroes.

President Reddix is an Engineer

A Miracle Is Taking Place At Jackson (Miss.) College

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON, Miss.—When Dr. Jacob L. Reddix accepted the presidency of Jackson College in August of 1940 he took over "one of the most run down plants in the United States."

At that time the campus consisted of two dormitories and a condemned administration building. Today, Jackson College is a million-dollar plant. By the end of the year when three projects are completed, the institution will have a value of a million and one-half dollars.

Sat. 6-18-49

Quiet, likeable, progressive Dr. Reddix, a trained engineer, is fast turning Jackson College into one of the biggest little colleges in the Nation.

Formerly a Baptist Church school, Jackson College was on the verge of closing its doors when the State of Mississippi stepped in and assumed the task of operating it back in 1940. That was when Dr. Reddix appeared on the scene.

A Mississippian himself, Dr. Reddix said he accepted the presidency of the college because he "saw an opportunity in the Lower Mississippi Valley."

When the State took over operation of the college, it offered to put $10,000 a year in the college treasury. Today, the State's annual investment in Jackson College is $150,000. The State went even farther this year and jumped the appropriation to $408,000, mainly for the purpose of completing several campus projects.

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These projects include erection of an expressive arts building, completion of a gymnasium, doubling the size of the college vocational shop and placing 6,000 steel seats on the football field.

Even more is in store for the college in 1950. Dr. Reddix has plans for three more buildings . . . and he feels that the State Board of Education will approve his recommendations.

One of the most remarkable gains shown by the college is the increased enrollment. It has shown an increase of over 600 per cent. In 1940, Jackson College boasted an enrollment of 105 students. During the past school year, the college enrolled 916. Summer school sessions attract approximately two thousand.

6-18-49

As Dr. Reddix puts it, "Jackson College's aim is to send out into the world, men and women who have the desire and ability to produce something which society needs."

DR. JACOB L. REDDIX
. . . pushing forward

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Jarvis Christian College

14e(1)

Courier Sat. 8-27-49

New Head—

Dr. John E. Eubanks has been named new president of Jarvis Christian College in Hawkins, Tex. Dr. Eubanks is a native of Baton Rouge, La.

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Jefferson Military College-Natchez, Mississippi

Little School Accepts 50 Million To Champion White Supremacy

14e(1)

By The United Press.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 25 — A rich planter and oil man gave a moss-hung military school a grant worth $50,000,000 today on its promise to teach white supremacy and state's rights.

Jefferson Military College, where Jefferson Davis studied, accepted the conditions laid down by Judge George Armstrong, a Mississippi land-owner out of the pages of an ante-bellum novel.

Judge Armstrong, an ardent States' Righter who supported that ticket in the 1948 Presidential election, stipulated that the school:

"Teach and disseminate through every medium possible the true principles of Jeffersonian democracy and the Constitption, Christianity and the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin-American races."

Another condition of Judge Armstrong's endowment made its acceptance certain. It was the reduction of the military school's board of trustees from twelve to five members, three of them to be named by himself and the other two by the retiring trustees.

The donor named his son, A. J. Armstrong, as one trustee and the younger Armstrong announced acceptance of he endowment.

The gift includes fixe-sixths of Judge Armstrong's mineral rights on 42,000 acres in Adams, Jefferson and Wilkinson Counties, all along the Mississippi River hereabouts.

Some 26,000 other acres were conveyed outright to the school. Oil experts estimated that the properties and rights eventually will yield more than $50,000,000. Three wells already are spewing oil and other areas, considered sure-fire producers, will be drilled soon.

To qualify for these fabulous gifts the school also agreed to change its charter to exclude as instructors or employes Communists or persons with Communist connections and "any person of African or Asiatic origin." It was specified that the "faculty and student body will be primarily constituted of persons of Anglo-Saxon or Latin-American origin and of the Christian faith."

Jefferson College is at Washington, five miles east of here, a town of 500 that isn't on most maps but at one time was the capital of Mississippi Territory.

Formerly a college chartered in 1802, the school now is strictly a preparatory academy. Prominent alumni include, besides Jefferson Davis, John James Audubon, the naturalist. Judge Armstrong lives the life of a Southern plantation baron at his Woodstock mansion twelve mile south of Natchez.

...of Segregation

...Courier-Journal

...the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

...ght interest Lyman F. Smith of Corydon, Ky., ...know that the Negro is not fighting segregation ...the purpose of sitting in class beside some one ...ossessing a white skin. The Negro fights segrega... because he knows it is a vicious means of econo...ing at his expense. The "separate but equal" ...inciple is never realized in practice. Whatever is ...ovided for his sole use is inferior. He fights ...egation because he knows that the democratic ...ory of freedom and equality for all must include ...m or be discredited by the world. He wants the ...rld to accept it.

...In fighting segregation, the Negro also fights for ...e virtue of his country. It needs the goodwill of ...her countries in its new role as world leader. ...cial segregation causes three-fourths of the earth's ...pulation—colored peoples—and all white nations, ...cluding Russia, that have not been inculcated with ...ce prejudice, to be suspicious of democracy.

The Day Law supposedly bars Negroes and other ...lored peoples from attending Kentucky's schools ...signated for whites; but it is enforced only against ...e Negro citizen. Members of other colored races ...e admitted and eventually return to their native ...nds to spread reports of America's disgraceful ...actices and bolster suspicion of materially rich ...merica whose world loans have placed much of her ...ney into the hands of her debtors. The Day Law ...eopardizes the security of even Mr. Smith. Is racial ...egregation worth that price? AMELIA B. RAY.

Louisville.

Twelve Enrolled At Kentucky U.

LEXINGTON, Ky. (ANP)—Last week twelve graduate students enrolled at the University of Kentucky summer school without incident. Dr. Maurice F. Seay, dean and registrar, said most of them are teachers doing advanced work in education.

These students will attend the same classes as white students although Dr. H. L. Donovan, university president, said a "maximum of segregation consistent with equality of educational opportunity" will be maintained.

A recent decision by Federal Judge H. Church Ford in a suit filed by Lyman Johnson, Louisville High School teacher, opened the way for Negroes' being admitted to the university.

Schools Opened to Negroes

Lexington, Ky., May 18 (AP).—Qualified Negro students will be admitted to four schools of the University of Kentucky, Dr. H. L. Donovan, university president, said today.

To comply completely with a recent Federal court ruling through which Negroes won admittance to the graduate school, Dr. Donovan said the university also will take qualified Negroes in the schools of engineering, law and pharmacy.

The ruling was given in a suit brought by Lyman Johnson, Louisville Negro school teacher, who had been denied admission to the graduate school.

U. K. to Admit Negroes To 4 Schools This Year

By the Associated Press.

Lexington, Ky., May 18.—Four individual schools of the University of Kentucky will be opened to Negro students, starting this summer, but they may be unable to attend classes with white students.

Dr. H. L. Donovan, university president, said the school, to comply fully with the Federal Court decision through which one Negro won admission to the Graduate School, would offer courses to qualified Negroes in engineering, law, and pharmacy.

Lyman Johnson, Louisville Negro schoolteacher, was successful in his suit to require the university to admit him to the Graduate School.

Day Law to Be Invoked.

Federal Judge H. Church Ford ruled, in deciding the Johnson case, that the university would have to give instructions to any qualified Negro in its professional colleges where the same courses are not available at Kentucky State College, Frankfort, the State's only Negro institution of higher learning.

Meanwhile M. B. Holifield, assistant State attorney general, said Kentucky's Day Law would be invoked to prohibit whites and Negroes from attending classes together.

Since Judge Ford's ruling did not change the application of the Day Law, which requires segregation, Negroes must be taught at different times or different places from whites, Holifield said.

He quoted a Court of Appeals ruling on the Day Law that "If the same school taught the different races at different times, though at the same place, or at different places at the same time, it would not be unlawful."

Opinion Never Modified.

Holifield added that the United States Supreme Court upheld that ruling. He added:

"No court, State or federal, has ever modified the opinion of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the Berea College case construing the Day Law—and that law, subject to subsequent legislation, as construed in that case by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is now the law governing all educational institutions in the State of Kentucky."

Dr. Donovan declined to comment on the Holifield opinion. He said he would discuss the opinion only "with the advice of attorneys."

When Judge Ford issued his ruling, he said:

"There is nothing unconstitutional about segregation. The Federal Constitution requires equal opportunities if there is segregation."

Dr. Donovan said two Negroes in addition to Johnson had applied to be admitted to the university in June.

12 Enter U. of Ky. Without Incident

LEXINGTON, Ky. (ANP)—Last week 12 colored graduate students enrolled at the University of Kentucky summer school without incident. Dr. Maurice F. Seay, dean and registrar, said most of them are teachers doing advanced work in education.

These students will attend the same classes as white students, although Dr. H. L. Conovan, university president, said a "maximum of segregation consistent with equality of educational opportunity" will be maintained.

A recent decision by Federal Judge H. Church Ford in a suit filed by Lyman Johnson, Louisville high school teacher, opened the way for their being admitted to the university.

Kentucky U. Opens Classes To Negroes

Lexington, Ky., June 17 (AP).—Admission of Negro students to classes at the University of Kentucky will begin this summer in the graduate school.

The university announced it would admit "a number of Negro citizens of Kentucky who have been found qualified to continue their education at the graduate level."

Lyman Johnson, Louisville Negro high school teacher, last March won a Federal court ruling requiring the university to open its graduate school to him. In a suit he contended he could not get equal opportunity elsewhere in the State.

(Kentucky law had prohibited Negroes and whites from attending the same school.)

The admission of Negro students does not apply to undergraduate students, since they may enroll at Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort.

The university since agreed to open its law, engineering and pharmacy colleges to Negro students with certain basic qualifications.

Louisville Faculty Favors Admittance Of Negro Students

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Members of the faculty of the University of Louisville favor the admittance of Negro students to graduate schools on an unsegregated basis, results of a poll taken by a graduating student revealed here last week.

According to Herbert Kersh, 79 answers returned of 119 sent out disclosed that 82 percent of the faculty did not mind Negroes attending graduate schools, and 72 percent approved of Negroes going to undergraduate schools on a non jimcrow basis. He said 73 percent of the 79 teachers was against the state's Day law which bars Negroes and whites from attending the same schools.

He sent his questionnaire to instructors in the Arts and Sciences college. Faculty members did not have to sign their names.

U. L. Medical School Dean Rejects Negro's Application

The application of Richard L. Dawson, a Negro student seeking admission to the University of Louisville School of Medicine, has been rejected by Dean J. Murray Kinsman.

James Crumlin, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he mailed a letter to the U. of L. board of trustees last night, asking that could serve as the basis for a test suit.

In a letter to Dawson, Dr. Kinsman pointed out that the board of trustees' policy at present is to admit no Negroes to "graduate schools" of the U. of L. He wrote, "I regret I must inform you that until the board of trustees' policy is changed we cannot admit Negroes to our graduate schools and Negroes from attending school together.

Crumlin said he "maneuvered around" and obtained an admission blank for Dawson. A Medical School employee told him, he said, that an applicant must be a native Kentuckian or the son of a Medical School graduate. Dawson is a native of Louisville.

The U. of L. trustees will meet Wednesday to discuss the question of admitting Negroes.

VA Demands Rebates on GI Tuition Fees

Washington D.C. Feb. 2-10-49

Land-Grant Colleges Accused by Agency of Making Overcharges

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

A first-class row between the Veterans' Administration and the Nation's land-grant or nonprofit colleges led to a day-long session at VA headquarters yesterday.

The argument developed, according to some college representatives at the meeting, from demands by VA for refunds from colleges for alleged overcharges for tuition under the GI Bill of Rights educational setup.

One of the largest of these demands was for more than half a million dollars from Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa. Other schools involved are said to include University of Minnesota and the University of Missouri, with several schools near Washington soon to be audited by VA officials.

According to some college officials VA officials demand that all federal aid to education—such as the Morrill Act, for Aid for Vocational Education, the three Bankhead-Jones Acts, for extension, research, and aid to agricultural education, the Smith-Hughes Act for Aid to Agriculture and Home Economics Training, and the George-Deane Act for funds for vocational training in engineering and industrial trades—be deducted before the schools begin computing the costs of education provided to GI students. Originally, it was reported, VA also demanded that funds derived from old-time land grants to colleges be similarly deducted. Thu 2-8-49

Attending yesterday's meeting with VA officials were President H. L. Donovan of the University of Kentucky, President Harold Stoke, University of Louisiana; R. A. Van Meter, president, University of Massachusetts; Blake Van Lear, Georgia Institute of Technology; Robert Stewart, Purdue University; Arthur A. Hauck, University of Maine; Robert Gordon Sproul, the University of California, and the controllers of the universities of Minnesota and Illinois.

Fort Valley Made Land Grant College

The World, 14c Atlanta, Ga. Thu. 3-10-49

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—The Fort Valley State college by legislative enactment, became officially the Land Grant College for Negroes of Georgia. At the recent session of the Assembly of the State of Georgia a bill was passed by both houses and signed by Gov. Talmadge naming Fort Valley State College as the Land Grant College.

The Board of Regents of the University system of Georgia had previously designated Fort Valley State as the Land Grant College beginning with the school term 1948-1949.

The Department of agriculture at Fort Valley State College has enlarged its teaching staff and has made extensive improvements and additions to the buildings and equipment of the Department. This is necessary in order to take over the entire teaching and training program of agriculture for the state of Georgia among Negroes.

3-10-49. Thu.

Dr. C. V. Troup, President of the College announces that the prospects for a large enrollment of students in agriculture are encouraging.

Bowing and Scraping Fails to Pay Off for Three

Southern governors are increasing their pressure upon presidents of land grant colleges.

Four of them have been removed from office. Of these four, three were avowed supporters of the South's regional plan. This provides definite proof that bowing and scraping is no guarantee of job security.

Afro-American Sat. 9-10-49

At their last annual meeting, land grant college presidents went on record in opposition to the regional plan. These presidents opposed the South setting up jim crow colleges in certain areas, to which graduate students from all Southern States would be directed.

So violently was the plan opposed among the majority of the presidents, many of them refused to attend the meeting at Savannah, Ga., called by the governors. Among those who did attend were Florida's W. H. Gray Jr., Georgia's James A. Colston and Mississippi's W. H. Pipes.

Baltimore Sun

Curiously enough it is these three who have been severed from their positions. Apparently they failed in their assigned task of obtaining popular support for the regional plan. And the price of their failure was their jobs.

It might be called poetic justice that those presidents who refused to bow to the pressure of Dixie governors are still in office stronger than ever because they enjoy the confidence and respect of those they would lead.

It will be interesting to note what action, if any, the land grant college presidents will take on the regional plan at their 1950 meeting.

Land Grant College Heads To Hear Business, Industry

Atlanta Daily World 14c 10-11-49

WASHINGTON — The Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges Conference, meeting here next week, will be told by leading business and industry representatives how their institutions may better equip their graduates for roles in industry. The annual conference opens on Tuesday October 18, and will adjourn on October 20. All regular sessions will be held in the Federal Security Building. Wed. 10-12-49

This year's theme is "Guidance and Occupational Trends." The presidents of 24 affiliated colleges are expected to participate, Lawrence A. Davis, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, conference president, said in his announcement.

The symposium of business people is being organized by Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director of the National Urban League. This marks the first time Negro educators have met with industry spokesmen to discuss the problem of preparing more Negroes for various levels of jobs in industry, Mr. Thomas said. The League's concern, he added, stems from its constant search for new and better vocational opportunities for qualified Negroes, and the desire to know that competent persons are available.

APPEARANCES PROMISED

Commitments for appearances have already been received by Mr Thomas from the following leading personnel experts: Russell Greenman of General Cable; Howard Jacobson, Doehler-Jarvis Company Joseph; J. Morrow, Pitney-Bowes Floyd Shannon, Western Electric Melvin Levy, Gimbel Brothers of New York: and Joseph Bird, Radio Corporation of America.

John Dale Russell, chief of the division of higher education, U. S. Office of Education, is scheduled to open the conference. A memorial to Dr. Luther H. Foster, late president of Virginia State College, will take place on Tuesday morning also. The afternoon session is devoted to the Quarters panel.

Courier 10-22-49

W. V. Harper, co-ordinator of the School of Engineering and Industrial Education, Tennessee A. & I. State College, will address a dinner session on Wednesday on integrating the graduate of member colleges into business and industry. He will draw up some of the material which he presented in August to the National Negro Business League. Dr. R. M. Stewart, Cornell University professor will report as the director of the special project in agricultural education on Thursday morning.

R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, is secretary of the Conference of Presidents.

Land Grant Prexies Wind Up Sessions

Close Three-Day Meet

Sat. 10-29-49

WASHINGTON—The conference of presidents of Negro Land Grant Coolleges closed its three-day annual meeting here Thursday. The group heard leaders in education and in industry, asked for more reserve officer training units, noted the existence of certain "dangers" surrounding the performance of their work, and commended five Southern states for admitting Negroes to graduate and professional schools.

The theme of this twenty-seventh annual conference was "Guidance and Occupational Trends," and all sessions were held at the Federal Security Administration Building.

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas State College, Pine Bluffs, was reelected president of the Conference, and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College was named chairman of the executive committee.

TROUP VICE PREXY.

Other officers elected were a vice president, C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College, Georgia; secretary, R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, and Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Several resolutions were adopted by a committee headed by President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. One of these asked the urged also the "end of real and proper, right and effective drastically the value and quality of the various member of the total work of the affiliated dents, and "deplored any pres- colleges. against them or their facul- Another resolution asked for which might affect the morale more ROTC units, and called upon ther or both. The resolution the Secretary of Defense, Louis

A. Johnson, to enable through directive Negro youths to secure similar training for the Air Force and the Navy. They were clear in not asking for this on a segregated basis, however.

The conference, which two years ago opposed regional schools, did commend Delaware, Kentucky, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Arkansas for admitting Negroes to the professional and graduate schools of their existing state universities, and hoped that others would follow.

A panel was organized by Julius A. Thomas, industrial director of the National Urban League. They agreed to establish a joint committee to work out details as to how this thinking could be given practical application: Presidents Scruggs, Atwood, E. B. Evans of Prairie View A. and M. College, Texas, and Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton Institute. This group will meet in New York next month, along with Mr. Thomas, to plan details of the collaboration with the industry people.

Presidents Close 3-Day Annual Meet

Better Jobs For College Graduates In Industry Sought

WASHINGTON — The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges closed its three-day annual meeting here last week. The group heard leaders in education and in industry; asked for more reserve officer training units; noted the existence of certain "dangers" surrounding the performance of their work; and commended five southern states for admitting Negroes to graduate and professional schools.

The theme of this 27th annual conference was "Guidance and Occupational Trends", and all sessions were held at the Federal Security Administration building. Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Bluffs, was re-elected president of the conference, and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College, was named chairman of the executive committee.

Other officers elected were a vice president, C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College, Georgia; secretary, R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College; and Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Several resolutions were adopted as proposed by a committee headed by President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. One of these asked the conference to be "concerned" about the "proper, right and effective functioning" of the various member presidents, and "deplored any pressure" against them or their faculties which might affect the morale of either or both. The resolutions urged also the "end of real and psychological dangers which lower drastically the value and quality of the total work of the affiliated colleges."

Another resolution asked for more ROTC units, and called upon the Secretary for Defense, Louis A. Johnson to enable through directive Negro youths to secure similar training for the Air Force and the Navy. They were clear in not asking for this on a segregated basis, however.

Secretary Johnson also was urged, along with local, state and national educational officials concerned, so survey the "present segregation, discrimination and inequality in the authorization of programs and the allocation of funds" for military training in the high schools.

The conference itself proposed to take immediate steps, and asked the Defense Secretary and appropriate educational authorizes to do likewise, to assure that each individual youth shall be given the opportunity to "participate in the responsibilities of citizenship inherent" in the military training program in the high schools.

The conference also asked that immediate approval be given to applications now pending for establishment of ROTC units at Langston, Lincoln University (Missouri), Arkansas State College and Kentucky State and that emphasis be placed upon "Negro contact and possible participation" upon the three-member state selection boards for Naval ROTC candidates.

The conference, which two years ago opposed regional schools, did commend Deleware, Kentucky, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Arkansas for admitting Negroes to the professional and graduate schools of their existing universities, and hoped that others would follow.

The annual meeting was sparked by several panel discussion. For the first time, a group of personnel directors representing major industries told the educators what they should do to improve the courses of study available in their colleges. They urged them to "get out and sell yourselves and your product" as a means of enabling the graduates to secure better jobs in commerce and industry.

INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION

The panel was organized by Julius A. Thomas, industrial director of the National Urban League. They agreed to establish a joint committee to work out details as to how this thinking could be given practical application. The president named from among their number the following: Presidents Scruggs, Atwood, E. B. Evans of Prairie View A. and M. College, Texas; and Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton Institute. This group will meet in New York next month, along with Mr. Thomas, to plan details of the collaboration with the industry people.

Dr. John Dale Russell, director of the division of higher education, U. S. Office of Education, disclosed before the conference the plans of the agency to push for legislation next year creating scholarships for eligible youth otherwise unable to go to college. Ultimate cost of this program was estimated at $300 million a year, he said.

The program would be administered by state educational authorities as presently drawn. Dr. Russell expressed an awareness that the neglect of minorities in the matter of elementary and secondary education in some states may operate against their ability to share in the program, but asked the college presidents to assist the Office of Education in writing a provision that would eliminate this hazard.

At the dinner meeting on Wednesday evening at Howard University, Dr. W. V. Harper of Tennessee State A. and I. College, told the group that "college courses in the applied fields should be re-organized to meet the needs of business and industry." He realized that this would involve "rethinking of our educational philosophies and the re-organization of our educational program and facilities."

NEED FOR PRACTICAL EDUCATION STRESSED

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Leading educators throughout the nation today are placing a great deal of stress on the need of practical education as contrasted with the old traditional "Three R" method which held top priority in the educational system for a number of years.

The thought that college training should be more closely related to post-college living was advanced here a few weeks ago by presidents and visitors attending the Land Grant College Presidents' meeting. The same trend of thought was emphasized more recently in a survey made of the American Association of College Women.

One of the leaders of industry who addressed the college presidents on the possibility of placing more Negroes in industry, stated that the great bulk of jobs exist in the middle brackets requiring only a high school education. He stressed the necessity of training young people in machine operation, typing and other skills which will best fit into such openings.

Another spokesman for a large industry told the college heads that they should "hit like a son-of-a-gun" to get their young boys and girls in the top jobs. We don't ask that for white boys and girls. We only ask that they be put in jobs that have no ceiling and let them go according to their ability."

Negro prospective industrial workers should be given a tense course in psychology, suggested one of the speakers. Stressing the necessity of being able to get along with their fellow workers, he added that so much discrimination should not be emphasized. People should not go around with "chips on their shoulders." Negro workers should not expect, or should not be given, any special favors. They should be, and should expect to be, accorded the same treatment as all other workers without thought of race.

TOO MANY SPECIALISTS

One speaker charged the Negro colleges with turning out too many specialists and not enough really trained leaders.

The need of practical training in the agricultural field was expressed on the last day of the conference when the question was raised regarding employment for agricultural specialists upon their graduation. "How can we find jobs for the young men who graduate from the agricultural departments of our colleges?" asked one of the presidents.

Ross W. Newsome, state agent of the Virginia agricultural extension service, Virginia State College, replied that jobs are available for extension workers who actually know what they are doing. The great trouble with most boys who come out of college with degrees in agriculture think "they're not supposed to do this thing—they think they've only got to jive somebody." Some people get degrees in agriculture, he declared, who "don't know a pumpkin from a peanut."

He suggested that men who have had experience as extension agents should be sent back to school for special training, then employed as agriculture instructors in the colleges. With teachers who have practical knowledge of the subject including both theory and experience, Newsome feels that more boys might be able to get better training, thus, be better prepared to fill jobs offered them after graduation.

A. H. Fuhr, assistant to the Governor, Farm Credit Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, agreed with Newsome that many agriculture teachers knew how to prune grapes, castrate pigs and bull calves, and caponize roosters on the blackboard, but they know absolutely nothing about actually doing the work outside of the class room.

The same trend of thought was conveyed in a survey of 30,000 members of the American Association of College Women. Some of these college graduates criticized the college courses as being "too academic" and "too far removed from reality." Some stressed "less high-powered theory," and others emphasized "more studying of the present and less of the past." Some even stated that their training did not prepare them for earning a living.

Equal Military Training in Schools and Colleges Requested by Educators

Land-Grant Presidents Call on Defense Secretary for Directives, New ROTC Units

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) Presidents of Colored Land Grant Colleges at their 27th annual conference here last week, adopted a set of resolutions requesting the Secretary of Defense to take steps to insure equality of treatment and opportunity in military training schools and colleges.

The resolutions, In most instances, were vague and indefinite as to what steps the educators wished Defense Secretary Louis Johnson to take.

One resolution urged him to inquire into the "discriminatory application" of the Morrill Act of 1862, and subsequent Federal statutes and regulations, "with a view to assuring" colored citizens "equality of treatment and opportunity in voluntary or mandatory training for military service."

The Morrill Act of 1863 made grants of lands to the States for the support of institutions where agriculture, mechanical arts and military tactics would be among the subjects taught.

Until comparatively recently, none of the separate land-grant colleges for colored youths in the Southern States provided military training.

Only seven of the 17 colored land-grant colleges have ROTC units. They are Florida A. and M., Southern, A and T., Greensboro, N.C., South Carolina State, Prairie View A. and M., Virginia State College and West Virginia State College.

In addition, Wilberforce has two units and Hampton and Howard one each. Tuskegee and Howard have Air ROTC units, but there is no Navy ROTC unit at any colored institution.

All White Schools Served

All of the white land-grant colleges have military training.

Another resolution asked Mr. Johnson to issue directives to assure that individual colored students, in States maintaining separate or mixed schools, be accorded equality of opportunity" in Army, Navy and Air ROTC training.

New Units Requested

The conference also asked that immediate approval be given to applications now pending for establishment of ROTC units at Lanston, Lincoln University (Missouri), Arkansas State College, and Kentucky State, and

That emphasis be placed upon "Negro contact and possible participation" upon the three-member State selection boards for Naval ROTC candidates.

The State boards evaluate applications of candidates for Naval ROTC candidates and select those in the State which qualify. Those who qualify are given the choice of schools having Naval ROTC units.

Officers Elected

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president, Arkansas State College, was re-elected president of the Conference, and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College was named executive committee chairman.

Other officers elected were: C. V. Troup, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College, vice-president; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State, secretary; and Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., treasurer.

In The Nation's Capital

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For NNPA News Service

IMBEDDED in the resolutions passed by the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, which met here recently, is the implication that the Naval Reserve Officer procurement program ought to be opened to colored youths in the states which maintain separate land-grant colleges.

The colored land-grand college presidents, however, were rather vague in expressing what was in their minds. In one resolution they proposed that Defense Secretary Louis Johnson issue directives to assure that individual colored students be accorded "equity of opportunity" for Army, Navy, and Air Force reserve officer training. In another, they suggested that emphasis be placed upon "Negro contact and possible participation" upon the three-member state selection boards which evaluate candidates for such training.

MR. LAUTIER

The difficulty, of course, was that the college presidents were confronted with a question of policy and were either unable or unwilling to make a decision. That question is whether — in the light of the Navy's policy of non-segregation — they should ask for the establishment of Naval ROTC units at colored colleges in states where separate schools are maintained.

THIS IS NO EASY QUESTION to answer. There are many factors involved. First, there is the question of overall objective—the abolition of race segregation in higher education.

Then, there is the question of equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services.

Until the Navy's officer procurement program is broadened so as to give colored youths the same opportunity for commissions as is enjoyed by white youths the Navy will not be following a policy of non-discrimination.

The Navy's chief source of reserve officers is the Halloway plan, which takes its name from Admiral J. L. Holloway, superintendent of the Naval Academy. Under the Holloway plan, there are three major programs.

The regular Holloway student is selected on the basis of national competition. The competition is so administered that all states are represented, primarily on the basis of population.

The student, who is selected, must get himself entered in one of the fifty-two participating universities which have been selected on a regional basis.

* * * *

IN THIS CONNECTION, the difficulty is that 75 per cent of the colored people of this country live in the South and colleges in that region having ROTC units exclude colored students.

After a student is selected and enters the university of his choice, he is inducted into the NROTC unit as a midshipman, United States Naval Reserve. He then selects the course in which he will major and is required to do at least three semester hours a week in naval science. Each year he takes a cruise during the Summer or spends one Summer in an aviation activity. Upon graduation from the College, he becomes an ensign in the Navy.

The second type of so-called Holloway plan student is the contract student. The contract student has no status in the Navy, but he is a member of an NROTC unit. He pays his own expenses while attending school. He receives no pay for the first two years.

* * * *

THE THIRD CATEGORY of officer candidate under the Holloway plan is the student who enters the Naval Aviation College program. He attends the college of his choice, not necessarily an NROTC college, for two years. He receives $50 a month and his tuition and books. He is still a civilian and gets no uniform.

At the end of his first two years of college he goes to the Air Training Command and begins to receive active duty flight training. He receives $75 a month for the period of his flight training. After that he goes to sea as an aviation midshipman to an operating outfit aboard a carrier or in a patrol squadron.

At the end of a year and a half of active duty he either transfers to the Regular Navy to become a career officer, or, if he elects not to become a career officer, he is placed on inactive duty as an ensign in the Naval Reserve and goes back to the school of his choice. He is paid $100 a month not to exceed a total of $2,000, plus tuition and books.

Perhaps it is expecting too much that land-grant college presidents should take a stand and tell the Navy to either establish NROTC units at colored colleges or admit colored students to such units at white colleges in the states and regions in which the colored students reside. Another alternative would be for the Navy to take its NROTC units out of fifteen white colleges in fourteen southern states which do not admit colored students.

College Prexies Re-elect Officers

27th Session Ended, Resolutions Adopted

WASHINGTON

The conference of Land Grant College Presidents ended its 27th annual session Thursday by re-electing the present officers, adding the office of vice-president and adopting several significant resolutions.

Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark., was re-elected for the second consecutive year. Dr. C. V. Troupe, president, Fort Valley State College, Ga., was named to the newly created position of vice president.

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, was re-named secretary and Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., was re-elected treasurer.

Resolutions Adopted

In resolutions adopted, the presidents urged:

1. That Secretary of National Defense inquire into the Morrill Act of 1863 with the view of assuring equal opportunities to colored colleges in the matter of ROTC units.

2. That the Secretary of Defense issue a directive assuring that individual colored students be accorded equality of opportunity in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

3. That the Secretary of Defence survey the present discrimination authorizations and funds for allotments for military training at the high school level.

4. That the Federal aid to education bill be supported on a basis that will give equal educational opportunities to all in the South.

Upheld Members of Group

5. That they deplore any pressure that may be put on presidents of colleges as a result of their efforts to maintain high morale among their faculty members, student body, and supporting clientele in the public interest.

The college officials also urged an end to real and psychological dangers which they held may lower drastically the total work of the colleges and the administrator.

In addition, they called for representation on the three-member election boards for candidates in the Navy ROTC program.

College Heads End Three Day Meet; Elect Officers

WASHINGTON — The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges closed its three-day annual meeting here last week. The group heard leaders in education and industry, asked for more reserve officer training units, noted the existence of certain "dangers" surrounding the performance of their work and commended five southern states for admitting Negroes to graduate and professional schools.

The theme of the annual conference was "Guidance and Occupational Trends," and all sessions were held at the Federal Security administration building. Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas State college in Pine Bluffs, was re-elected president of the conference, and President John W. Davis of West Virginia State college was named chairman of the executive committee.

Other officers elected were a vice president, C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State college, vice president; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, secretary and Felton G. Clark, Southern university treasurer.

The conference, which two years ago opposed regional schools, did commend Delaware, Kentucky, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Arkansas for admitting Negroes to the professional schools of their existing state universities, and hoped that others would follow.

Dr. John Dale Russell, director of the division of higher education, U. S. Office of Education, disclosed before the conference the plans of the agency to push for legislation next year creating scholarships for eligible youth otherwise unable to go to college. Ultimate cost of this program was estimated at $300 million a year, he said.

29 Students Aid Amity at Kentucky University

Forced by Law to Attend JC Classes, They Win Respect of Faculty, Classmates

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Walking a tight rope between a Federal Court ruling and the Day Law, which makes segregation in schools mandatory, the administration of the University of Kentucky, is maintaining a good balance in handling 29 colored graduate students in the Summer School.

A recent check disclosed that the newcomers have fitted themselves into the routine of classroom and field work with tact and zeal, and have won the confidence, respect and good will of the faculty and white fellow-students.

President Tells 'Facts'

President H. L. Donovan personally explained "all the facts" to the colored students, emphasizing that while the university is anxious to do its best in providing top-level instruction, it was necessary under penalty of the law to enforce segregation.

He made it clear at the outset that they would be expected not to attend purely social gatherings of white groups such as teas, dance and parties—but no barrier would be raised at professional or educational meetings, forums and seminars.

President Donovan asked them to select their own seats, "in a group together," in classes, in the cafeteria, and in the library; to use tact and restraint in their conduct. He assured them that every group would be protected from discrimination.

How J C Operates

Two or three tables in the cafeteria and the library reading room in the Union Building are "Reserved" for colored students, who stand with whites, however, in obtaining service.

In formal classes, they generally sit in a group to themselves, but invariably, white latecomers seat themselves with, or by, them—with nobody paying any particular attention. In outside classes, they sit with whites for a smoke or chat.

Can't Live on Campus

In less formal sessions of work and study groups, often held under trees in good weather, the three or four colored students in each group of a dozen whites sit in the same circle.

The president said the university will not make any plans to provide housing or dormitory facilities for the colored students, more than half of whom live in or close to this city.

U. OF KENTUCKY ENROLLS FIVE RACE STUDENTS

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(SNS)—Five Negro students Thursday had registered for the Fall term at the University of Kentucky. Four are enrolled in the graduate school.

Dean Maurice Seay said a sixth student's application has been approved. The only undergraduate Negro student is John Wesley Hatch, Jr., of Louisville, who last year received law training at Kentucky State College at Frankfort under terms of a contract between that school and the University.

The dean said, this agreement was a major factor in a federal court decision that allowed Negroes to register at the University of Kentucky in several departments.

5 Register At U. Of Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky. — One undergraduate and four graduate students have registered for the fall term at the University of Kentucky, Dean Maurice Seay announced last week.

A sixth students application had been approved but he has not registered.

The lone undergraduate student is John Wesley Hatch, jr., of Louisville, who last year attended law classes at Kentucky state college for Negroes at Frankfort under terms of a contract between that school and the University. The agreement was a major factor in a federal court decision that allowed Negroes to register at the University of Kentucky.

Under the old plan the university sent instructors to Frankfort to conduct classes. The court decided the university must admit Negroes in cases where equal opportunity was not provided at the Frankfort school.

University of Kentucky

Education Walls Tumbling Down

Down in Kentucky 29 Negro students entered the University of Kentucky the other day. It was the first time that Negroes had been allowed to enroll and attend classes in a state institution which their tax dollars help support.

The new departure came about by order of the Federal court to the effect that Negro Kentuckians were entitled to entrance on the same basis as whites until the state provided a graduate school for Negroes "substantially equal" to that of the state university.

Other southern states when faced with similar orders have resorted to subterfuges. Missouri when ordered to provide equal accommodations for Negro law students who sought to enter the state university set up a jim crow unit in St. Louis with a few books and two part-time instructors.

Texas faced with the situation of finally providing its Negro population with real educational institutions of college and university levels appropriated a huge sum for buildings and teaching staff for the Texas University for Negroes. Texas is a rich state and can do it in that manner. However there is still no equality in staff or physical structure and there are still no graduate schools and the fight goes on.

The poorer states which do not have enough money to set up two first class school systems especially at graduate level are in a tough position. Some of them like Oklahoma have opened the doors slightly Arkansas admitted a Negro girl to its state U. School of Medicine.

Kentucky in bowing to the inevitable has found that the transformation has so far been made without tension or conflict just as has been the case in the other states which have, with the assistance "of court action" decided to practice a little democracy in their school systems.—St. Paul Recorder.

Race Bars Down At U. of Kentucky

LEXINGTON, Ky.—In full compliance with the United States Supreme Court ruling on equal education for all persons, University of Kentucky officials announced last week that Negroes would be admitted to attend non-segregated classes at the institution in spite of the State's Day Law which imposes rigid segregation.

In making the announcement, Dr. Donovan, president of the university, stated that any application of the Day Law would clearly put the university in contempt of the Federal court. The university's action coincides with that of the University of Oklahoma where last week steps were taken to admit Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher.

Toward Equal Benefits In Higher Education

LITTLE by little, court decisions are whittling away racial barriers in education. Already, notwithstanding the segregating intent of Kentucky's DAY law, Federal Judge H. CHURCH FORD has held Negro students may attend University of Kentucky graduate schools. Basis of his opinion is that Kentucky offers nowhere else an equal opportunity for Negroes to obtain this education.

The University of Louisville, which is not a state school, was unaffected by Judge FORD's decision. The University of Louisville actually is a municipal university, in that its board of trustees is appointed by the mayor of Louisville, and at least a part of its revenue comes from the city's general fund—the taxpayers of all races. However some have contended that the University of Louisville is a private institution, since the greater part of its income is from tuition, and since it is the beneficiary of private endowments.

Against this background the mayor's legislative committee has recommended that the General Assembly amend the DAY law to permit the governing board of private institutions of higher learning to admit any qualified student for graduate, professional or vocational training. In ordinary language this means simply that the trustees of the U. of L. might vote, if they chose, to admit Negroes to the graduate, medical, dental or Speed Scientific school —if they, the trustees, consider the U. of L. is a private institution. If the courts eventually hold that it is a municipal institution, it is reasonable to assume that Judge FORD's principle would apply: Louisville could offer equal opportunity of education in graduate, professional and scientific subjects nowhere but in the University of Louisville.

In short, passage of the amendment which Mayor FARNSLEY'S committee recommends would open the way for admission of Negroes to some of the university's classes whether it is held to be private or municipal, either through the amendment or through court action. More to the point, it opens the way toward equality of higher educational opportunity in Louisville.

noxville Students
ppose President

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

Dr. Miller, contacted by telephone late Sunday night, said the situation at the school had returned to normal, and that he was expecting no further disturbance on the part of the students. In reference to charges made against him by leaders of last week's demonstration, he said: "I would not lower myself to answer them. No comment."

The Defender Chicago, Ill. (Special to Defender)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Fear that a renewal of a student protest that closed down this quiet Presbyterian college last week hung over the campus Sunday as commencement day drew near. 5-28-49 Sat.

Student unrest at the institution, simmering since beginning of the school year, broke into open rebellion last week with a student demonstration featuring a parade of banner-bearing students protesting the attitude of Dr. J. Reed Miller, young white president.

School officials, caught by surprise by the demonstration and with Dr. Miller out of the city, ordered the institution closed.

Upon arrival of Dr. Miller in the city Friday, he ordered the school reopened, but has not been able to quiet the student unrest which, it is feared, might reassert itself and mar commencement exercises set for May 31.

This fear arises from student charges that "Dr. Miller censured the student body for demonstrating and declared it had no right to question his authority as president."

14e(1)

Students further charged that "he (Dr. Miller) ordered each student to sign a loyalty pledge on threat of losing all credits, transcripts and recommendations from the school. Thus coerced," student leaders declared, "a number signed the pledge."

5-26-49 Sat.

Although the dismissal of Dr. E. A. Paul, professor of religion at the institution, was regarded as the immediate cause for the student revolt, a statement issued by student leaders pointed out that seat of the conflict is objection to Dr. Miller, himself.

Dr. Miller, who came to the school two years ago succeeding Dr. William Lloyd Imes, now living in Dundee, N. Y., is accused of having "recklessly ignored the student council" and of being responsible for the "degeneration of relations between the school and the community."

Specific charges against Dr Miller follow:

1. He has prevented the students from getting a hearing before the board of trustees.
2. He has not given his full support to the campus church.
3. He has failed to respect the mentality and integrity of the students.
4. Because of his dictatorial policy, there has been a rapid turnover in the faculty.
5. He has discouraged and almost eliminated the school's athletic program.
6. He is essentially a minister and not an educator.

Campus Rumble Goes On

Instructor Fired, Students Stage Week-Long Strike

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-28-49

Sat. 5-28-49

(Special to The Courier)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Knoxville College, East Tennessee's only accredited four-year college for Negroes, reopened its doors Monday morning after being closed for almost a week following a strike of the entire student body amid campus disorders arising out of the firing of a religious instructor, a graduate of the seventy-five-year-old institution.

Sat. 5-28-49

Classes were "going on as normal," a college official said Monday. All the students were back in class after having re-signed the college's "loyalty pledge" form promising to adhere to rules and policies of the institution. No students were suspended, although the entire student body had been "temporarily suspended" when they went on strike on May 15.

The fired religious instructor, the Rev. E. A. Paul, is head of the college's department of religious education and formerly pastored the church on the campus. Vice President John M. Frazier told The Courier Monday, that the Rev. Mr. Paul was leaving the institution "effective at the end of the present school term." He declined to state why the instructor was fired.

News of the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Paul set off a series of repercussions on the campus which saw students breaking lights on the campus, painting signs beratating the white president of the school, Dr. J. Reed Miller, and parading with banners attacking Dr. Miller.

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 5-28-49

The student body charged Dr. Miller with being "tyrannical and dictatorial" and spokesmen claimed that the Rev. Mr. Paul was being fired because he was not a graduate of Xenia Seminary in Pittsburgh, Pa., a Presbyterian institution. They further claimed that when students petitioned Dr. Miller to ascertain the reason for the Paul dismissal they were "emphatically" told "it is none of your business."

Sat 5-28-49

During the course of the strike and campus disorderes it was necessary to call out the Knoxville Fire Department when a fire broke out in a dormitory. Charles White, president of the student body, said the fire started in a trash can. Vice President Frazier told The Courier Monday that negligible damage had been done by the student demonstrators.

Student demonstrators staged an impressive parade along the streets adjacent to the college, with placards demanding nine concessions from the school. Among these "we wants" were:

"Democracy practiced; better relations between administration and student body; non-prejudiced administrative heads; restoration of the KC 'spirit'; additional instructors 'qualified above A. B. and B. S. degree levels'; to keep KC an 'A' rate institution; an improved recreational program, and the reinstatement of the Rev. Mr. Paul."

Dr. Miller was in Mississippi when the disorderes broke out and the student body struck. Upon his return he reminded the striking students that upon enrolling they had signed a pledge of loyalty to the regulations, traditions and ideals of the institution. He then gave them until 4:30 P. M. last Saturday to re-sign similar pledges, with the ultimatum that those who declined to do so would be automatically dropped from school.

Students began re-signing the pledges last Friday and all were back in class Monday morning.

Knoxville College is operated by the United Presbyterian Church, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., where its board of trustees is to meet in executive session May 31 to study the situation at the college. It also draws some of its funds from the United Negro College Fund. Approximately $100,000 has been spent for improvements during the past eighteen months, according to college officials. Most of this came from the Presbyterian fund.

Reports were circulated that the controversial instructor, the Rev Mr. Paul, is a Methodist.

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MILLER SUCCEEDED NEGRO

Dr. Miller succeeded the school's

DR. J. REED MILLER

. . . no reason given

last Negro president, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, former pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church in New York City, and who had been prominently mentioned for the presidency of a sister-Presbyterian church school, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., a few years ago during the impending retirement of Dr. Henry L. McCrorey as head of that institution.

Knoxville College was given a Grade "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in mid-December, 1948.

Sat 5-28-49

Dr. Miller came to its presidency from Wheeling, W. Va., where hew as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh.

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Lane College

Beginning 69th Year

Lane College Becoming One of South's Finest

Courier Sat. 8-6-49 Pittsburgh Pa.

JACKSON, Tenn.—When Lane College opens its doors again this fall, it will mark the sixty-ninth year of an institution which began as a high school, without funds, with a handful of students, one qualified teacher and not a single building.

It will be the anniversary of a college now recognized as one of the finest in the South.

The school was conceived only a few years after the Civil War when the great need for education of newly freed Negroes was realized by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. At a conference of the church in 1879 a committee was named to hunt for a suitable site and start raising funds. 14e(1)

FOUR ACRES BOUGHT

Results of the actions of this first committee, consisting of C. H. Lee, J. H. Ridley, Sandy Rivers and J. K. Daniels, all ministers, were the purchasing of a four-acre site in East Jackson for $240 as the location of a high school, and the naming of Jennie E. Lane as its first teacher. She was replaced by J. H. Harper before the close of the first year.

Bishop Isaac Lane, for whom the institution was named, took a strong interest in the school in 1882, and shortly afterward the first building was constructed. In the same year, the Rev. C. H. Phillips was appointed first principal of the high school. He recruited two teachers to aid.

The Legislature chartered the new school "Lane Institute" in 1884 and its overseers began laying plans for a more elaborate building as enrollment began to pick up.

FIRST PRESIDENT WHITE

Then it was decided that the new college needed a president, and after appeals to the Methodist Church South, the Rev. T. F. Flanders, member of the Memphis conference, accepted the job. Flanders was a former teacher, Confederate soldier, who was considered to have an understanding of the Negro race.

Then followed erection of a girls' dormitory and a three-story administration building, and another change in name, this time to Lane College.

The first Negro president of Lane College was the Rev. J. A. Bray, who was appointed in 1903. Shortly after he took office, the institution was almost put out of business by fire which destroyed the principal building.

NEW HALL BUILT

Donations financed construction of a new main hall in 1906, and at the end of that year Bray resigned to be succeeded by J. F. Lane, who already had been on the teaching staff several years and who became the first alumnus of the school to serve as its president.

Since then the campus has been expanded with the addition of Girls Hall in 1908, a dormitory for boys in 1914, Gleaves Industrial Hall in 1921, and Science Hall, the result of a decision by the U. S. Veterans Bureau to locate a vocational center for ex-servicemen at the college in 1923.

A $50,000 campaign, begun in 1927, paid for improvements in the heating system, library, and reading rooms, laboratories for physics, chemistry, and biology, and repairs in the dining hall and kitchen, and new pews in the chapel. In 1938, the college was brought to its present status with addition of an athletic field, floodlights and a grandstand. The field is still one of the best recreation parks in Jackson.

ACCREDITED IN 1936

Lane was the first school in Jackson to become a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It became a member in 1936, and was followed by Union University in 1948.

Lane also is a member of the Association of American Colleges, the American Medical Association, the National Association of Church-Related Schools, the American Teacher Association, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes and boards of education of several states.

The president now is J. H. White, who begins his second term this fall. A five-year $1,500,000 campaign to meet instructional facilities and equipment needs of Lane was begun by White last year, and concluded on the local level March 15, this year. The money will be divided: $570,000 for the building fund; $750,000 endowment, and $200,000 for a repair fund.

HARRISON SAYS N. CENTRAL MUST APPROVE GRADUATE WORK AT LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

Writing to Editor Dunjee Sunday from Chicago, Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university, writes a very interesting letter respecting many of the controversal educational questions vexing the state just at the present time.

The letter is especially important in that the Langston prexy points out the graduate work cannot be established at Langston university by legislative enactment until such time as it is approved by the North Central. Failure to observe this regulation will deprive Langston of it's accreditation.

The Harrison letter follows:

I am writing this letter from the 17th floor to be exact, room 1748, in the Palmer House, Chicago, where I have just spent the night. I had some difficulty in securing the room here in democratic Chicago, Illinois. I arrived on the Streamline last night at 9:45 and called the Negro hotel where I usually stay. It was filled. I called several other Negro hotels but they were filled. Finally I decided to call the Palmer House. I was advised that rooms were available and to report to the registration desk when I reach the hotel. I did not mention over the phone the fact that I am a Negro. When I reached the hotel and went to the registration desk they looked and advised that they did not have a reservation for G. L. Harrison, and asked me to go to the reservation desk. I told them the reservation was being in. The clerk there said he had no record of it. At that moment one of the white bell hops walked up and said I know him, he usually registers for his boss and secures his key and arranges the things in the room. The clerk asked me "What is the name of your boss?" I replied "Dr. G. L. Harrison." They asked me to register for my boss—G. L. Harrison and sign my name on the back of the registeration card. I signed "Lamar" on the back. They gave me the keys to the bell hop and told him to take my bags and show me to "Dr. Harrison's room.

Later I was in the lobby and I met the bell hop who interceded for me. He winked his eye and asked had Dr. Harrison arrived. I told him Dr. Harrison had the keys and would be going up to his room in a few minutes.

I read with interest your statement regarding the picketing of the capitol by students. I agree with you whole heartedly. I knew nothing of the plan until someone called me from the city about 11 o'clock that day and said a group of students from Langston were there to picket the capitol. I first said it must be a mistake. I then asked one of the deans and he said the students left there in a bus before 8 o'clock that morning. I had just returned from Los Angeles. You are absolutely correct regarding the matter.

I am leaving here today on the Twentieth Century Limited for New York to attend the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges. The meeting is being held at the Commodore hotel. I shall see if they practice the same democracy they practice in the Chicago hotel. I do have written reservation for the Commodore hotel.

At the meeting of the association, Langton university will be formally admitted to membership. The Executive Committee of the association made the inspection of Langston university last fall and unanimously recommended the admission to this national association.

With regard to Governor Turner's recommendation that the legislature add $25,000 to Langston university budget for graduate work in Education, I must say that he is perhaps unaware that even though he may have the legislature to give us the extra $25,000, which we greatly need, Langston cannot be permitted to offer graduate work without the approval of the North Central Association if the institution is to remain in the association. As soon as I return I shall provide you with the written regulation of the association. If you prefer you can find them in the October 1948 issue of the North Central Association Quarterly. So if they want to give Langston $25,000 extra I will sure be pleased to use it to increase salaries for undergraduate professors. I shall see you immediately after I return from N. Y. Best wishes

Sincerely yours,
G. L. Harrison

LANGSTON INSTRUCTOR SAYS STUDENT STRUCK HER DURING "UNAUTHORIZED" HAZING SESSION

Assault Charges Not Withdrawn and Mrs. Bellgarde Says Student Sentenced

SAYS DEATH THREAT HURLED THRU WINDOW

In a sizzling letter, in which she asks corrections of errors made in a news story published last week respecting a recent dormitory scene occurring at Langston university, Mrs. Ida L. Bellegarde, instructor, announces that Elijah Randals, student, was the aggressor during the incident that happened on the night of Sept. 13, and that Randles struck her, and that all she did was attempt to protect herself.

Mrs. Bellegarde charges that some of the upper-classmen were drunk and that Randles, following arrest, pleaded guilty to the offense charged against him, despite the fact that death threats were received in an effort to have charges withdrawn.

Mrs. Bellegarde's letter follows:

"Please correct the erroneous statements published in the national edition of the Black Dispatch, Sept. 24, 1949, regarding an altercation I had with a student at Langston university.

"I wish to refute several statements you published as facts:

"1. I did not slap a student because of the unusual noise in the hallway, but attempted to protect myself after the student struck me, and with a mob of other men students, attempted to enter the building.

"2. We do not have 'sleeping quarters' in Marquess Hall but occupy a four-room apartment on the first floor, as do six other faculty families. My husband and I have occupied this apartment since August, 1947.

"3. Hazing and 'unusual noise in the hallways' had not been 'okayed by the administration.'

"The Dean of Instruction, J. G. Moore, states that, when Langston students began hazing this fall, they were forbidden to carry on this activity in the buildings.

"'When Mrs. Williams (dining hall supervisor) notified me that the students were gaming in the dining room, I immediately issued an order that students were not to haze in the dining room, class rooms or buildings on the campus. I purposely included buildings because I knew that Dean Perry (administrative dean) had formerly issued an order that students were not to haze in the buildings,' Dean Moore said.

"President Harrison had not interviewed Elijah Randles between the time he was arrested Thursday morning, Sept. 15, and the time your paper went to press Monday, Sept. 19, and therefore could not have given Randles' side of the story.

"Attorney F. E. McAnally, county attorney of Logan county, stated that President Harrison had not talked to Elijah Randles since his arrest. This statement was further verified by the jailer and the sheriff. Atty. McAnally further stated that:

"'However, President Harrison came in with three boys yesterday (Sept. 21) after Randles had entered a pleas of guilty and had been sentenced. President Harrison did not talk with Randles but the young men did. Henry Floyd, Sylvester Franklin, and a third boy whose name I cannot remember.'

"'Randles, after talking to the boys, asked to talk to me regarding withdrawal of his plea of guilty. I informed him of his rights and the correct procedure in entering a formal motion. He then asked to see the county judge but did not make a formal motion,' Attorney McAnally said.

"Here are the facts in the case:

"Tuesday night, Sept. 13, students entered our building in the middle of the night and carried on a battle royal. Some of the upperclassmen appeared to be drunk, including Randles. Efforts to quell them failed.

"Wednesday night, Sept. 14, freshmen boys began barricading themselves in their rooms when they received word that the upperclassmen were returning. This was about 10:30 o'clock. The upper-classmen came and the trouble enued. Faculty residents of Marquess Hall, including the dormitory director, tried to prevent the trouble, but to no avail. In the melee I was struck and pommelled by Randles. I then telephoned the sheriff.

"Thursday morning I had a warrant issued for his arrest, and he was picked up sometime Thursday. Student Council president Sylvester Franklin and Vice President Henry Ponder called on me several times to try to persuade me to withdraw charges. I refused.

"Sunday night a brick, with the bedroom window of our apartment. It read:

"'Dr. Bellegarde, if you don't drop charges by 12 noon Monday, to plead guilty and was given thirty days and costs of court. The word 'may' had been written into the phrase but had been crossed out for the stronger and a $50 fine. If you are in doubt as to the veracity of my statements you may check with the

"What is interesting is that threats were thrown the before the erroneous statewas made to your press.

"Wednesday, Sept. 21, Randles believe the erroneous statements made in the national edition of your paper will jeopardize my career as a teacher."

warning attached, was hurled at these threats were made to Dean L. G. Moore and stated: the next time I strike it will be window in President Harrison's home. The note was addressed to 'Dr. Bellegarde, if you don't drop charges by 12 noon Monday, Sept. 19, or I shall take action.' 'This is a warning for you to take action.' The word 'may' had been written into the phrase but had been crossed out for the stronger and a $50 fine. If you are in doubt as to the veracity of my statements you may check with the

"A few minutes later a rock with a death threat was hurled through

Langston Teacher Was Not Beaten

Altercation Last Week Arose During "Hell Week"

"There was no such thing as a riot on the campus, as reported in a daily paper last Friday," said President G. Lamar Harrison, Monday morning, when he discussed with the Black Dispatch an incident which happened when a faculty member slapped a student.

Harrison said the students were merely staging an upperclassmen jamboree and had entered the building, where Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Bellgarde have sleeping quarters. The unusual noise in the hallways, which had been okayed by the administration, and is a regular annual event, was objected to by Mrs. Bellgarde and during a colloquy with Elijah J. Randle, Mrs. Bellgarde slapped the young man," Harrison said.

"There is not a thread of truth in the published report that Randle struck Mrs. Bellgarde other than in throwing up his hands to ward off the blow she struck, so I am told by eye-witnesses and by Randle," Harrison continued.

It is, however, true that Mrs. Bellgarde called the sheriff's office around 12 o'clock Thursday night and caused the arrest of Randle. He was held in $750 bond overnight but it is said Mrs. Bellgarde has cooled off and does not plan to press charges.

Langston university has an enrollment of something like 900 students. "Hell Week" is almost a [illegible] as far as the upperclassmen are concerned. Randle, 20, is a resident of Wagoner.

LeMoyne Opens $320,000 Building Fund Campaign

MEMPHIS — LeMoyne College, Negro old educational institution here, opened its fund-raising campaign for $320,000, of which $200,000 will be used to build an auditorium and health building. C. Arthur Bruce, millionaire lumberman, Harvard graduate and 1936 Republican nominee for governor of Tennessee, accepted the chairmanship of the drive. Mr. Bruce also is chairman of LeMoyne's board of trustees.

Mr. Bruce gave $7,500 as an initial gift in the campaign which will be conducted locally, with the general drive beginnng on April 15. J.E. Walker, president of the Solvent Bank and president of the Tennessee Life Insurance Co., is vice-chairman.

Outstanding Grads

Among the prominent graduates of LeMoyne are the Rev. Robert L. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Congregational Temple in Washington, D.C., and the Rev. W.S. Elkington, pastor, First Baptist Church, Nashville.

Hollis F. Price is the institution's first colored president.

Besided Mr. Bruce, trustees are Dr. J.E. Walker, Memphis; the Rev. S.A. Owens, president State Baptist Convention; Dr. Phillip Bradley, Urbana, Ill.; Mrs. Eva Hill Eastman, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Mrs. Frances Ellis, New Britain, Conn.; Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary Association of NYC, and Theodore R. McLemore, president of the General Alumni Association.

GROWING INTEREST IN PROGRAM AT LEMOYNE— Brownlee Hall, center of college life at LeMoyne is increasingly becoming headquarters for many activities of community-wide proportion. It will be here that Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will give a featured address to graduates of LeMoyne on constitutional, the drafters of Georgia's voters law would create a 10-member statewide commission to draft uniform questions to be asked the voters. The applicants must be able to write legibly and read intelligently or explain with satisfaction sections of the state or United States constitution.

Memphis Negro College Seeks Radio Spot For Program

MEMPHIS, June 29—(AP)—A Negro college sought today to obtain a spot on the radio dial so, its officials testified, it can train its students in radio and provide a radio program servce for Memphs Negroes. LeMoyne College pressed its case at a hearing here by Fred Johnson, a Federal Communications commissioner examiner from Washington. The hearing was on the school's application, filed about a year and a half ago, to establish a 250 watt station on the frequency of 1400 kilocycles— a spot recently abandoned by Station WHBQ, Memphis.

Dr. Frank Wilson Heads Howard School of Religion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Frank Theodore Wilson, Dean of Students and Professor of Psychology at Lincoln University (Pa.), has been appointed Dean of the School of Religion at Howard University, it was announced today by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the University.

Dr. Wilson, '49, a native of Maxton, North Carolina, has had contact with religious and educational institutions in India, England and several European countres prior to World War II, and has been especially active in the agencies and movements dealing with problems of education, social relationships, and religion in institutions of higher education.

He received the A. B. degree at Lincoln University (Pa.) in 1921; the B. T. B. degree at the Theological Seminary at Lincoln University in 1924; the M. A. degree at Columbia University in 1932, and the Ph. D. degree at the same institution in 1937. He also studied at Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Wilson served as National Student Secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association for work in colleges and universities from 1924 to 1936, and became Dean of Men and Professor of Education at Lincoln University in 1936.

For several years he served as Director of Young People's Summer Conferences under the auspices of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian church. He has contributed to various religious and educational journals and has edited special study courses, worship services and other program materials for agencies within the Presbyterian church and the Student Christian Association Movement.

Dr. Wilson, for a number of years, participated in the programs of the Annual Convocation and the Institute of Religion of the School of Religion at Howard University. He is the author of the chapter "The Role of the Young Men's Christian Association" in the book "The Christian Way in Race Relations," edited by Dr. William Stuart Nelson.

AFRICAN STUDENTS JOURNEY TO LINCOLN

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Eleven students from Nigeria British West Africa, landed at La Guardia field aboard a Pan American air liner Saturday, September 17, completing the first long leg of a journey to Lincoln University, Pa., a 96 year old institution found originally to provide leadership for Africans. The students, who were educated in the colonial schools in Nigeria and who are graduates of high school and junior college are under the sponsorship of the African Academy of Arts and Research and the Lincoln University Scholarship Committee. A total of $12 960 has been raised in Africa to care for these students in America during the coming year. All plan to return to Africa upon the completion of their work for the A. B. degree.

Arriving on the plane today are Michael Obianagha, Anslem Ofodile, Nwakanma Owah, Ogbonnnaya Okereke, Maxwell Mbadiwe, B. Uzoka, Charles Nnubia, Emanuel Okoraford, Okoha Okoha, E. Awa, N. Uka Emanuel Ekunseitaw.

These students are by no means the first to make the long trip from Africa to Lincoln University, for over 125 Africans have attended Lincoln. The arrival of this group contrasts sharply with that of 11 students from Liberia, who entered the University in 1872. They came by sailing vessel, and were over two months in making the journey. When they arrived they were attired in native garb, had only the rudiments of an education, and the University was obliged to provide them with everything, including food lodging, clothing and even soap. Since that time there was no Colonial school system, they were educated at the hands of Lincoln University graduates in Africa, who selected them from bright boys "right out of the bush." They remained at Lincoln University for periods from 8 to 13 years going successively through a "lower preparatory school" to "preparatory school" to college, and through the theological seminary. Old records indicate that at the time of their arrival, the school was so broke that their boat passage went unpaid until ten years later.

Lincoln University, the oldest institution anywhere in the world founded in Africa by a Lincoln Alumcation of the Negro, began as Ashmun Institute. The school began with one professor and one student, and in 1859 the first three graduates sailed for Africa as missionaries to Liberia. Their passage was paid by the American colonization society.

Among the many early African students here, several achieved distinction in Liberia. The present Ambassador from Liberia, C. D. B. King, was educated in a school founded in Africa by a Lncoln Alumnus. Charles Dunbar King, for whom he was named, came to the United States in 1890. He received the A. B. degree from Lincoln in 1895, and was the representative of that nation to the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1918.

pointing out that Lincoln University, which he heads, is the oldest institution of higher learning for colored persons in the United States.

An alumnus of Lincoln University and its first colored president, Dr. Bond told the assemblage that a large number of Nigerian and West African students have attended the school since its early history.

Bond Greeted by Nigerians

100,000 Pay Respects to Touring LU Prexy

PORT HARCOURT, Nigeria—Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, was welcomed by 100,000 persons here on Oct. 21 when he arrived here on his tour of British West Africa.

The guest of Kinsley Ozuomba Mbadiwe, president of the African Academy of Arts and Research, the educator was met by a seven-mile procession of motorcycles, horseback riders, a fleet of 200 automobiles and a mounted orchestra. Traffic was held up for three hours, while 200 police with radio cars kept order.

Decorated at Reception

At a reception called "unprecedented in African-American relations" by the American Consul General, Dr. Bond was decorated with African robes. He pledged his interest in African education,

HISTORY MAKING VISIT:

100,000 Greet Dr. Bond in Nigeria

YABA, Nigeria—Never in the history of Nigeria has any visitor to its shores been so tumultously welcomed as has Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, (Pa.) who came here on the invitation of Mazi K. Ozuemba Mbadiwe, president of the African Academy of Arts and Research, New York.

When Dr. Bond arrived here Oct. 13 on Oct. 15, 100,000 people greeted him and accorded him a public reception in the Capital, League. A two-hour parade of more than 200 cars, motor-cyclists, horsemen and cyclists featured the early part of the reception.

Greeted by 50,000

Leaving the capital of Nigeria, Dr. Bond made a tour of other sections of the country.

The climax of his tour was at the Coal City of Enugu, the heart of the African Academy of Arts and Research in the Eastern section, where 50,000 people greeted him, and placed him on a horse to make his triumphant entry into the city, amidst cheering crowds with drummers, dancers and singers.

After an 11-day exhaustive tour of various provinces of Nigeria, Dr. Bond returned to Lagos, Nigeria, on Oct. 28. At all points, luncheons, receptions and dances had been staged in his honor. He was decorated in African attire on many occasions and literally showered with gifts.

The Enugu Women's Party headed by Mrs. Okoye wife of an Enugu motor magnate, popularly known as mother of the academy, came in force to greet the American educator.

Gift for Mrs. FDR

Accompanied by Mr. Mbadiwe, and others, Dr. Bond visited seven schools and colleges. At Calabar, the Women's Party, through Mrs. Eyo Ita, gave Dr. Bond a gift for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in appreciation of her work with the African Academy.

At a reception in Aba, the community through Mrs. Ekpo presented him with a sword of freedom. In the areas where Dr. Bond was unable to attend because of exhaustion and of the washed out roads, written messages were read to the people from him.

Trip Curtailed

Natives of Ohafia and Abiriba despatched their executives to Umuahia to bring greetings and presents to the American. Abiriba brought yams, fowls, a carved bowl of good will and gave Dr. Bond's 50 pounds to use as he saw fit.

Dr. Bond's trip was curtailed because of his health. Mr. Mbadiwe toured the sections that Dr. Bond missed and explained why the educator was unabl to come.

Dr. Bond Back From Trip to British West Africa

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, returned last week from British West Africa, where he has been making a survey of the secondary education system. He landed aboard a Pan-American Airliner at LaGuardia Field.

Dr. Bond made the tour at the request of Mazi Nnodeme, president of the African Council on Arts and Research, who made the tour with Dr. Bond.

They were joined by Dr. Benjamin Azikwe, famous Lincoln alumnus who now leads the Nationalist movement in British West Africa, and A. U. Akpabio, another Lincoln graduate, who now heads Ibibio State College, Nigeria.

Enthusiastically Received

Reports from Africa have indicated that never before in its history has any visitor been so tumultously welcomed. When Dr. Bond arrived, more than 100,000 people accorded him a public reception in the capital of Nigeria.

Leaving the country's capital, Dr. Bond made a tour of other sections of the country. The climax of his tour was at the coal city of Enuga, where 50,000 people greeted him. Dr. Bond reported that he rode horseback for the first time in 38 years to to make his triumphal procession into the city.

Numerous cherished gifts were presented to the Lincoln president, among them a sword from the city of Aba and an elephant carved from ivory from the City of Ohafia.

Sue For Training At Maryland U

BALTIMORE, Md. — The University of Maryland, which adopted last year a non-biased policy for admissions, faces this week three suits for refusal to admit students to the schools of law and pharmacy.

Students who filed the suits are Donald Stewart, 19 and Richard Williams, 24, who have completed three years at Morgan State College for Negroes and Richard Tyson, 20.

Stewart and Williams are seeking entry to the university's law school, while Tyson has applied for admission to the school of pharmacy. His suit was filed March 24.

Donald Murray, Baltimore attorney who was the first Negro graduate of the university's law school in 1935, filed the suits in City Court. He will be assisted by Charles Houston, attorney, in attempting to force the school to admit the two students.

The new actions named Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university, the board of regents and Dr. T. A. Long, director of admissions as defendants.

HOPKINS OPEN, U. OF MD. CLOSED TO MIXED STUDENTS

BALTIMORE — The State now [illegible] Johns Hopkins University, a private institution, to [illegible] scholarships to colored students in its School of [illegible] The State itself excludes colored students from its engineering school at the University of Maryland.

Lane Appoints Group to Study Maryland Negro College Needs

Baltimore, Oct. 3 (AP).—Appointment of a seven-member commission to study higher education for Negroes in Maryland was announced by Governor Lane today.

Under terms of a resolution passed by the 1949 General Assembly, th ecommission will study, among other things, the relative merits of Morgan and Princess Anne Colleges—two existing Negro institutions in the State.

Walter N. Kirkman, director of the Medcial and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; E. Asbury Davis, advisor to the City of Baltimore on financial matters; Joseph P. Healy, chairman of the Baltimore Commission on Racial Relations; James C. L. Anderson, Towson lawyer; Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, retired president of Morgan College; Dr. David E. Weglein, former superintendent of Baltimore public schools; and Mrs. John W. Andrews of Crisfield, member of the Somerset County school board.

Negro Girl To Appeal Court Bar To U. Of M.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11—(AP)—Lawyers for an 18-year-old Negro girl began plans today to appeal a Baltimore City Court decision blocking her way into the University of Maryland.

Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith yesterday ruled against Esther McCready's suit to make the university let her attend its school of nursing.

In effect, he upheld the legal status of the new regional compact of Southern states officially adopted by the 1949 Maryland Legislature.

The compact calls for the 11 Southern states to support several specific schools for students who cannot obtain their needed training at one of their state institutions.

Rift Reported at Md. State

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. — Dr. Harry J. Romm, head of the biology department of Maryland State College, this week, confirmed a report that he was bodily removed from the office of Dr. John T. Williams, college president.

Dr. Romm is a native of Galveston, Texas. He came to Maryland State College a year ago from Tuskegee Institute, where he was head of the biology department.

The reported incident occurred on Sept. 27, according to Dr. Romm, who declined to divulge any details of the discussion which preceded the alleged eviction.

Efforts to reach Dr. Williams for a statement were unsuccessful. A secretary said Dr. Williams was "sick and unable to come to the telephone." She added that she had knowledge of "an incident," but refused to comment about it.

Students On Strike At Md. State College

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. — About 200 students are estimated to be participating in the campus-wide strike at Maryland State College here.

The students, who began the strike on Tuesday, said they were protesting "unfair treatment of veterans, and the food." However, no explanation of the reference to veterans was given.

There were no picketing, or signs of disorder or violence, but students refused to report to classes. Classes were cancelled early Tuesday for a meeting of the students, faculty, and administrators. President J. T. Williams declined to comment on the situation.

On Oct. 15, some 42 students became ill after the evening meal, and five were hospitalized. Dr. R. H. Johnson, county health officer, said that he found bacteria in ham and spinach served at the meal, which apparently caused the trouble.

The five students hospitalized at nearby Salisbury, have all recovered.

Maryland College Admits Negro

Annapolis, Md. (G)—"Under policy of admitting qualified students regardless of race," St. John's College announced last week that a Negro student had been admitted last year.

Dr. John S. Kieffer, president stated that the admission "was entirely an action of the college itself and has no connection with the State of Maryland's policy for helping Negroes to achieve equality of educational opportunity."

The State of Maryland has set aside a small scholarship fund towards Negro students education in other universities outside the state or through the New York University Extension Division in Baltimore.

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Town Meeting

Go Slowly Byrd Tells Negro Heads

Annapolis, Md., April 20 (AP).—[illegible], president of the University of Maryland, said last night that Negroes could legally be admitted to College Park.

However, he said, such a move would "fly in the face of State policy."

"The State expects us to continue the bi-racial system of education," he told questioners after an Annapolis town meeting at which he and Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, a Negro school, had discussed Negro higher education in Maryland.

Byrd urged Negro leaders to go slowly in seeking admittance of Negro undergraduates to the university.

"It will be only a short while before the Negro people have the same opportunities as the white people in Maryland colleges, he said. The 1949 Legislature approved an $850,000 capital improvement program for Princess Anne College, Negro affiliate of the university.

Dr. Jenkins said Dr. Byrd was "begging the question" when he shifted the responsibility for biracial education to the Legislature.

Jenkins quoted from a statement issued by the University's Board of Regents last October to the effect that graduate students "are now being accepted or rejected regardless of race, color or creed."

Byrd said the statement was true, but "what the board did not say was where he [illegible] educated." He explained the university could accept a Negro then send him to Princess [illegible]

U. of Md. Says It Didn't Ignore Study Applications

BALTIMORE

In its formal answer to the suits of six students seeking admission, the University of Maryland this morning (Friday) said it did not ignore their applications, but simply referred them elsewhere.

It said further that education for both races in Maryland is equal, but it (the University) is not discriminating by referring the six applicants to schools in other States under the Regional Compact or under the scholarship program, or to its subsidiary for colored persons at Princess Anne.

The answers, contend that in each instance, the University's disposition of the applications does not discriminate or violate the 14th Amendment of the Constitution or Supreme Court decisions.

Delay Not Explained

The University fails to point up, however, that its proposed solution to the applications was not offered to the students until last week, over two months after the suits were filed, and some nine months after the first application was filed last November.

The answers maintain that the education these students would receive at Princess Anne, and schools in other States, would be equal to that they would get at its own College Park for whites.

They admit, too that since these applicants sought admission, white students of no better qualification have been accepted in the schools of the University that are involved.

The University of Maryland last week referred two applicants in dentistry and one in nursing to Meharry Medical College at Nashville which has entered into the Southern Regional Compact.

Princess Anne Not "Ready"

It referred an applicant for graduate home economics to Princess Anne which has no graduate setup. It also referred to Princess Anne the applicant for first year engineering.

In one of the answers, the University says that since it referred the applicant in pharmacy to Xavier College in New Orleans has learned that he will not be accepted there because already he under the scholarship program, it has had a few courses needed for the first year.

Enrollment Up At Maryland U., Dr. Byrd Says

By The Associated Press

Enrollment at the University of Maryland is 2.5 percent greater this fall than last, President H. C. Byrd reported yesterday.

He said the 13,311 registered showed a decline in most of the undergraduate colleges, but this was more than balanced by increases in the colleges of physical education, special and continuation studies and in the graduate school, he said.

Enrollment of the Maryland State College for Negroes at Prince Anne [illegible]

Dr. Byrd said next year's enrollment will drop because high schools in 18 counties of the State will not have any graduates because of the 12-year school plan. This means these schools will be increasing the curriculum from 11 to 12 years.

Strike As Food Fells Students

PRINCESS ANNE, Md.—Some 350 students of Maryland State College went out on strike last week, protesting the food served in the campus dining room 10 days after 42 became ill after eating a contaminated meal.

Of the 42 students who became ill five were hospitalized. Dr. R. H Johnson, Somerset County Health officer, said bacteria in ham and spinach served October 15, caused the trouble.

Some of the strikers said they were also protesting "unfair treatment of veterans," but no one seemed to know just what that meant.

St. John's Has Colored Student On College Roll

Afro-American Journal And Guide

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Dr. [illegible] Kieffer, president of St. John's College, revealed on Monday that a Negro student had been admitted last year under the policy of admitting students regardless of race."

The admission "was entirely an action of the college itself and not in connection with the state of Maryland's policy for helping Negroes to achieve equality of educational opportunity," he said.

The student who "broke the ice" at St. John's for members of his race is Charles A. Frazier, who is listed as an undergraduate student at the college by the state of Maryland. Frazier is receiving $211 a year from the state toward his tuition and transportation.

One hundred and thirty colored students in Maryland have taught courses of instruction at the New York University extension division in Baltimore, which are not available to members of their race at the University of Maryland at College Park, Md.

The need for seeking courses in white colleges was recently revealed in a report by the Maryland State Commission on Scholarships for Negroes.

Bishop Kern Gets Service Certificate At Meharry

At the Fa Convocation at Meharry Medical College held October , at 10 a. m., in the Public Health Lecture Hall, Bishop Paul B. Kern of the Methodist Church was awarded a certificate of service. The certificate was awarded "in grateful recognition of distinguished and timely service unselfishly rendered and which stands as a major contribution to medical education and public health." This is a recognition of the part that Bishop Kern played in securing funds to keep George W. Hubbard Hospital going during the critical period of the last year. The award was made by Dr. M. S. Davage, member of the Meharry Board of Trustees who is also secretary of Education in the Methodist Church. Another feature of the program was the celebration of the 63rd anniversary of the founding of the School of Dentistry. The School of Dentistry was founded by Dr. W. H. Morgan, grandfather of two of Meharry's present Trustees, Dr. Hugh J. Morgan and Dr. Walter Morgan. Both of these distinguished medical educators were present to take part in the ceremony.

10-29-49

The Alma Wells Givens Scholarship Award of $500 was presented to Ramona Vaughn of the junior medical class by Mrs. H. J. Pannell of the National Medical Association Auxiliary. This award given alternatively to junior students at Howard and Meharry as a reward for outstanding scholarship was given to a Meharry student this year.

Announcement was also made of the Freeman Memorial Award of $100 which has been established by two of the recent graduates of Meharry Medical College in memory of Dr. Samuel H. Freeman, former professor of Anatomy who died recently. The award is for the best original contribution in Gross Anatomy by a freshman medical student and was given by Dr. Carlton B. Goodlet, of San Francisco, California, and Dr. Nolan H. Anderson, of Marshall, Texas. Announcements of outstanding students for the past year were also made. In the school of Medicine freshman class, Julius Caesar Robinson, New Orleans, Louisiana sophomore medical class, Claudius Shropshire, Jr., of Little Rock, Arkansas; junior medical class, Dazelle Dean, of Miami, Florida; and in the School of Dentistry, freshman dental class, John Logan Cashin, of Huntsville, Alabama; sophomore dental class, Phillip Wendell Cooper, of Savannah, Georgia. In the Division of Clinical Laboratory Technology, Dorthola Frances Grant, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma was the outstanding student; and in the Graduate Degree Program, Loretha Ardelle Black, of Newport, Arkansas. The head of the Dean's List in the freshman Technology Class was Richmond Pearson Smiley, of Montgomery, Alabama. In the School of Nursing the Dean's List was headed by Hattie Lucheasie McCray of Detroit, Michigan, Jessie Mae Hamilton of the freshman Degree Program in Nursing, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee and in the junior nursing class by Wilma Enid Douglas, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Several prizes were given to the Undergraduates. In the school of Medicine the Calvin T. Brent Memorial Prize of $25 presented by Mrs. Anna T. Brent Miller in memory of her son, Calvin T. Brent, who served as student instructor in Embroyology at Meharry prior to his untimely death in 1938 was won by David Wallace. In the School of Dentistry had the following prizes. The Mosby Prizes in Junior Orthodontia Techni was won by Phillip Wendell Cooper and the second prize was won by Almon Angell Barnwell. The Caulk Prize in Junior Silicate Porcelain Techni was won by Phillip Wendell Cooper. Brady Joseph Jones won the first prize in Sophomore Operative Technic and Luke Jackson won the first prize in Sophomore Crown and Bridge Technics. Johnny Lemuel Clarks won the Davis Prizes in Freshman Tech-Technic was won by John Logan Chashin.

NASHVILLE MAYOR OFFERS PLAN TO KEEP MEHARRY

Memphis, Tenn. World

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— (ANP) — Mayor Thomas L. Cummings of Nashville last week offered a plan which he believes will keep Meharry Medical College in Nashville rather than have it moved to St. Louis or Texas as rumors have it.

The mayor's scheme is to operate Hubbard hospital as a branch of the city's General hospital. Under this setup the government would take over the expenses of the hospital, and a main source of Meharry's financial ills would be eliminated.

Proposed action by the mayor was announced after numerous rumors had moved Meharry to St. Louis where it would work in conjunction with the Homer J. Phillips hospital.

Phillips hospital already has one of the nation's better nursing schools a feature which would bolster Meharry's school which is suffering from a shortage of students.

Although it has not been publicized advanced Meharry students already are taking various courses at Hubbard, according to reliable reports. St. Louis citizens are opposing the proposed moves on the grounds that it might be the basis for a regional school in their city.

FEEL SCHOOL ESSENTIAL

At the same time natives of Nashville are opposing the rumored move, too, because they feel the school's presence is essential to the health needs of Negro citizens.

This marks the second straight year the mayor has proposed to do something for Meharry. Last year when it seemed that Texas was going to take over Meharry for part of its Negro university of Texas, the mayor offered Hubbard $8.50 a day to take charity cases.

This was not enough to maintain the hospital, especially since officials complained that not enough patients were sent to make the deal pay. The mayor's new plan was announced in the Nashville Tennessean as follows:

It is understood the mayor will propose the establishment of a central hospital coordinating agency which would allocate facilities of Vanderbilt, Hubbard and General for maimum service and efficency. Hubbard under a contract arrangement would in effect become a division of General hospital. Existing Negro wards at General would be closed with the exception of a limited number of beds for private patients."

The great fear among Nashville Negroes in this plan is that it will make Hubbard merely a jimcrow hospital whereas in the past all three hospitals were available to both races until recently when financial difficulties forced Vanderbilt to close its famous "colored" section.

No official statements have come from Meharry headquarters since the president's report by Dr. M. Don Clawson.

NEGROES S W A P — Educated Southern Negroes want to go North, and those from the North want to stay South, according to a man who should know. He is Dr. M. Don Clawson, President of the Meharry Medical College, at Nashville.

Dr. Clawson says the Negro medical school enrolls about 60 Southern Negroes to 40 from other parts of the nation. Asked where the graduates finally go to practice, Clawson said:

"Well, it may seem funny, but those from the North generally want to stay South, and the Southerners quite often want to go North.

"The Northern boys see how they can make good incomes among the colored people here in the South, and they find there is not all the discrimination down here they've been told about.

"The Southern boy, however, often thinks his life will be easier in the North and that he will not be subjected to the psychological trauma (wound) he may have received in his early years because of economic insecurity in the South."

White And Negro Citizens Unite To Retain Meharry

Memphis, Tenn. World 7-9-49

BY JOHN R. HENRY

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Voluntary joint effort of white and Negro citizens provides medical education for Negroes today at Nashville.

Together they overcome a financial crisis which threatened historic Meharry Medical College. Meharry, however, will open this month for its 73rd term.

Some 500 Negroes, described by Meharry President M. Don Clawson as "purposeful, unspoiled students," will continue to learn medicine, Dentistry, Nursing and Allied subjects.

This would have been impossible had Nashville permitted closure of Hubbard Hospital for Negroes. Hubbard, operating in conjunction with Meharry, provides necessary clinical training.

When city hospital officials indicated last summer they could not offset a $150,000 deficit at Hubbard, Nashville people got busy. A delegation of Negro leaders urged Mayor Thomas L. Cummings to widen the scope of Hubbard's charity services.

The Nashville Tennessean warned that closure of the Negro hospital would mean loss of the Meharry school to the south. The Tennessean explained:

"If Hubbard should be forced to close, for financial or any other reasons, there no longer would exist any supply of patients for teaching purposes to Meharry students. It only would be a matter of time before Meharry would have to pick up and leave."

St. Louis authorities offered Meharry use of the Homer G. Phillips hospital for Negroes, but meanwhile Nashville leaders developed a plan to bring $225,000 to Hubbard.

Cecil Sims, a public-spirited attorney, worked out details with city officials, physicians and Vanderbilt University.

Vanderbilt agreed to open a 32-bed ward for Negro indigents. This meant a financial sacrifice.

All other Negro charity patients will be treated at Hubbard. Nashville General Hospital closed its wing for Negroes except for private patients.

Meharry President Clawson, probably the only Dentist now at the Helm of a medical school, pointed out:

"Meharry rejects from three to four hundred white applicants a year, and I tell them that this institution is reserved for Negroes. Actually, it represents segregation of opportunity."

There is only one other Negro Medical school in the United States. Howard University at Washington, unlike Meharry, is supported by the Federal Government's Federal Security Administration, according to Clawson.

Transfer Of Meharry Classes Considered

Journal-Guide 14e(1)

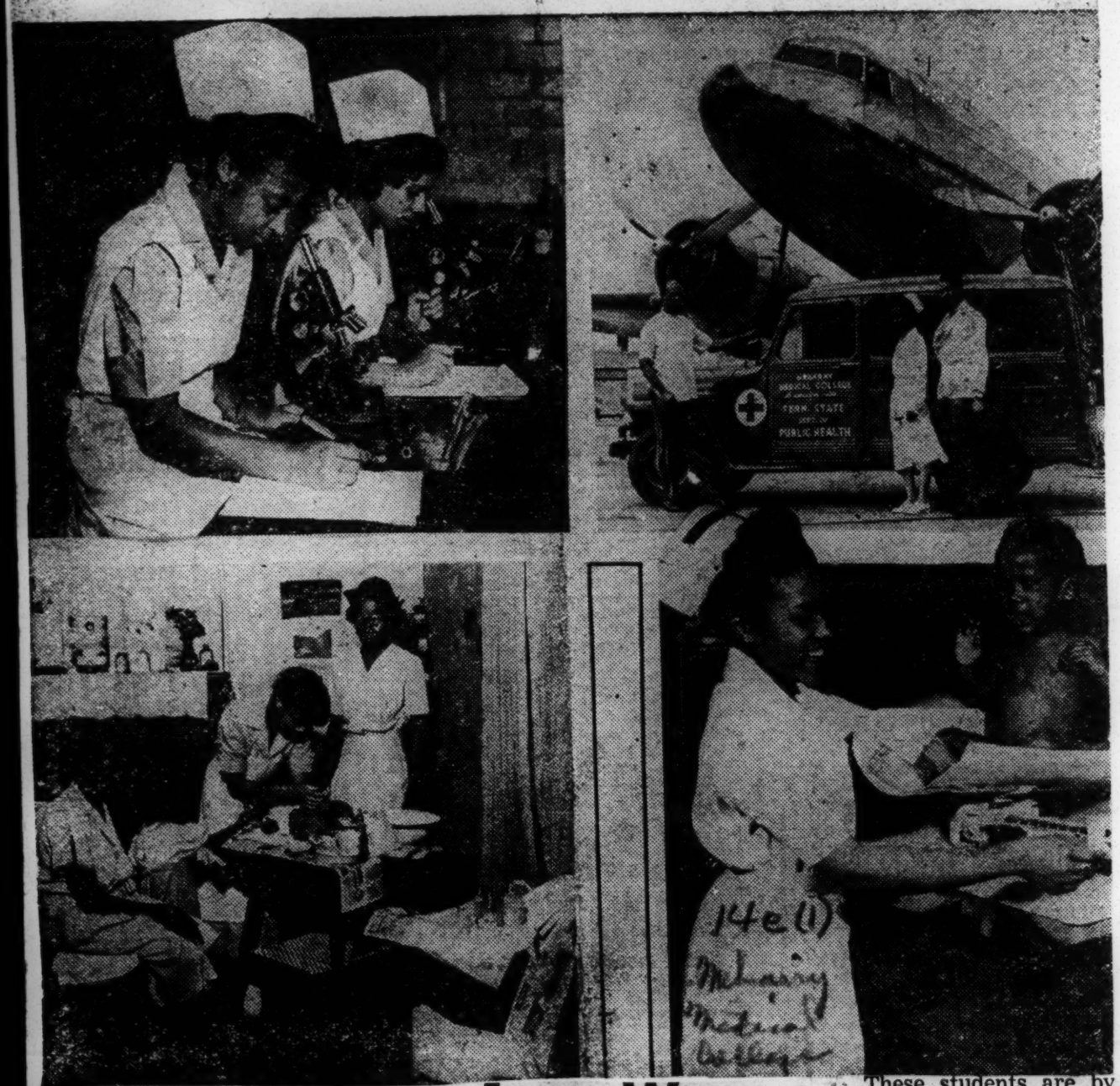
Norfolk, Va. July 23-49

BY ANPA News Service

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — A proposal to move the third and fourth year classes of Meharry Medical College from Nashville, Tenn., to St. Louis and operate them in conjunction with Homer G. Philips Hospital, is under consideration by St. Louis municipal hospital authorities.

The proposal was made by Dr. Don M. Clawson, president of Meharry Medical College, who was in St. Louis July 1 to confer with city officials and explore the possibilities of transferring the college's two upper classes here.

MEHARRY NURSES FOLLOW BUSY ROUTINE



Eleven Students from West Africa Land in New York to Begin Study at Lincoln U.

New York (Atlas)—Eleven students from Nigeria, British West Africa, landed at La Guardia field aboard a Pan American airliner last Saturday, completing the first long leg of a journey to Lincoln University, (Pa.). Arriving on the plane were Michael Obianagha, Anselm Ofidile, Nwakanma Owah, Ogbonnaya Okereke, Maxwell Mbadiwe, B. Uzoka, Charles Nnubia, Emanuel Okorafor, Okoha, E. Awa, N. Uka, Emanuel Ekunseitaw.

The students of high school and junior college, are under the sponsorship of the African Academy of Arts and Reserch and the Lincoln University Scholarship Committee. A total of $12,960 has been raised in Africa to care for these students in America during the coming year. All plan to return to Africa upon the completion of their work for the A. B. degree.

These students are by no means the first to make the long trip from Africa to Lincoln. The 96-year old institution founded originally to provide leadership for Africans, has taught over 125 Africans, and the long line of African students at Lincoln has continued down through the years.

Many Early Africans

Among the many early African students at Lincoln, several achieved distinction in Liberia. The present Ambassador from Liberia, C. D. B. King, was educated in a school founded in Africa by a Lincoln Alumnus, Charles Dunbar King, for whom he was named, came to the United States in 1890. He received the A. B. degree from Lincoln in 1895. and was later elected Attorney-General of Liberia. He was representative of that nation to the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1918.

In 1896-97 Edward Magaya and Thomas Katiya from South Africa entered Lincoln. They were succeeded by several other South Africans—members of the Zulu, Basuto, Amo-Xosa people. All graduated, and even today these men are distinguished leaders of their people.

The arrival of the early Africans contrasted sharply with that of the eleven students that landed at the New York airport last week. In 1872 when the first eleven students from Liberia, they came by sailing vessel, and were over two months making the journey, and were attired in native garb, and had only the rudiments of an education.

The University was obliged to provide them with everything, in-

The Meharry Medical college Nursing school administration in Nashville plans a more extensive program since Hubbard hospital will receive $255,000 endowment from city and county sources. The above photos show the variety of skills each nurse is trained in.

Upper Left: Jeanne Smith of New York City and Jessie Hampton of Murfreesboro, Tenn., study bacteria through the microscope in Meharry's microbiology laboratory.

Upper Right: Nurses take to the air in Meharry's DC-3 plane, war surplus equipment which helps spread the hospital's usefulness over wider area. The jeep station wagon, used primarily for transporting premature infants, was donated by the Tennessee State Department of Health with funds from the Children's bureau. Pictured at the airport are, left to right: Dr. Earnest Lamb, Palm Beach, Fla., Miss Jean Ballard, Chicago, and Dr. Daniel Thomas, Memphis.

Lower Left: Student nurses Jessie Hampton (center) cares for a baby while Mrs. Ozella Deen, the mother, and an older sister look on.

Lower Right: Nurse Ferdie Miller, Fort Worth, Tex., weighs a baby in the pediatrics clinic.

14e(1) 1949

Michigan

SOUTHERN PARENTS ANGERED

Interracial U-M Club Loses Top Officers

Detroit Free Press

Special to the Free Press

ANN ARBOR—Top officers of the Southerners Club resigned today after hearing from home.

The Southerners Club elected officers last Tuesday at a meeting attended by 40 white and Negro University students from Southern states.

* * *

THE WHITE students had originated the program, and had issued a public invitation to other "Southern students" to join them.

Joseph Epstein, Jr., of New Orleans, was elected president. Miss Anne Cotton, of Laurel, Miss., vice president. Both are freshmen.

Paul McGough, Negro, was elected secretary. All elections were unanimous after a Negro graduate student had proposed Epstein and Miss Cotton for the top officer spots.

Sat. 3-19-49

THE MEETING was harmonious, but the reception to the story in Southern newspapers was not. Telegrams and telephone calls flew.

So did Joseph Epstein, Sr., father of the club's president. He took an airplane to Ann Arbor to see University authorities.

W. A. Cotton, father of Anne, telephoned from Laurel to insist that his daughter either resign from the club or withdraw from school.

Epstein, Jr., and Miss Cotton both resigned, although Epstein, Sr., denied issuing any orders.

* * *

EPSTEIN, JR., said he "would be afraid to go home "if he didn't quit.

Epstein said that "all but two or three" of the white students had withdrawn from the club. The club's application for campus recognition will be withdrawn, he said.

University authorities had no comment.

Sat. 3-19-49

McGough, a junior from Houston, said he was "surprised" by the resignation of Epstein and Miss Cotton.

Southerners Form Interracial Club At Michigan Univ.

Daily Worker

ANN ARBOR, MICH—(ANP)—Negroes and whites from the south got together last week at the University of Michigan to form an interracial Southerners club.

Originally a group of 15 whites led by Joseph Epstein of New Orleans, and Miss Ann Cotton of Laurel, Miss. both freshmen, decided to form the club.

Atlanta, Ga.

Last week's meeting was the second meeting of the group. Of 40 students attending about half were Negroes. On a motion by Prof. Blyden Jackson of Fisk university, doing graduate work at Michigan, Epstein was elected president and Miss Cotton vice president unanimously.

Sat. 3-26-49

Members then voted unanimously to elect a colored student, Paul McGough, seceretary.

Epstein said the club's program is to "promote the social and cultural relationship of southern students at Michigan."

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Mississippi Vocational College

Location Chosen for Miss. College

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — Itta Bena in Leflore County has been selected as the site for the new vocational college for colored, authorized by the State Legislature in 1946. $300,000 has already been appropriated.

After months of bickering, it was finally decided to locate the school on a 550 acre plot just outside Itta Bena, on U.S. Highway 82. The county will contribute $20,000 toward construction of the buildings.

The institution has been officially named the Mississippi Vocational College and will train teachers in vocational subjects.

Lane President Accepts Position In Mississippi

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — The State Board of Trustee's of Institutions of higher learning last week announced the appointment of Prof. J. H. White as President of the new state Negro College, the establishment of which was authorized by the last session of the State Legislature.

Prof. White became widely known as an educator as the result of his work in Tennessee, where Whiteville, named in his honor, was developed under his leadership into one of the outstanding rural high schools and Junior Colleges of the nation.

The construction of the new Delta Negro College is set to begin early in February. Some $300,000 has been set aside by the State Legislature to start construction. Immediate construction calls for the erection of vocational building, classroom building and a President's home. According to reports, plans and appropriations for further construction will be approved at the next regular session of the State Legislature.

Prof. White, now at Lane College will begin work as President of the new College in February when he will return to the State to participate in the location of the buildings and the arrangements of the campus.

The new College will occupy a 40[illegible] acre tract in Leflore County in the heart of the Mississippi Delta.

NEGRO STUDENTS GAINING IN ST. LOUIS

University Takes Lead —City Has a Dual System

State Colleges Segregate

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5 — St. Louis University and Washington University today reported good results from the admission of Negro students to some divisions of both institutions. Negro students also are in attendance at Roman Catholic elementary and secondary schools. The city has a dual system, and the state operates separate colleges for Negroes.

St. Louis University, with 268 Negroes enrolled in the liberal arts college, and in the departments of nurse training, finance and commerce, the school of law and in technology "has been able to iron out our difficulties," the Rev. Paul C. Reinert, S.J., its president, said. It is under the auspices of the Society of Jesus.

Negro students have been active in the college clubs. There are no national fraternities.

There was a slight decline in Negro enrollment this year, compared with figures previously reported. Two of the three Catholic colleges for women here have accepted nine Negro students. A Negro medical student, who had been accepted for the medical school, did not enroll because of financial difficulties, Father Reinert said. Two Negro pre-medical students were "good prospects," he added.

Six Negro couples attended the last senior class "prom," Father Reinert disclosed, but he had not been informed about the success of their attendance. The university cafeteria serves everybody, "to the comfort of the Negro students, who would otherwise have no accommodations in this neighborhood," he said.

On the other hand, it was reported that Negro athletes with the Long Island University's basketball team had been denied hotel accommodations in the "white" hotels where they played here on Friday.

The greatest handicap faced by Negro students has stemmed from the lack of "a tradition of interest in intellectual work," due to overcrowded home conditions and the "unrecognized poor quality" of much of their elementary and secondary instruction, Father Reinert

The Rev. James Hoffich reported a "probable" enrollment of 250 Negro students in the city and county diocesan, private and parochial schools, exclusive of 180 students in the all-Negro St. Joseph School. He said that the policy was not to register the students by race. There are 119 parochial elementary, seven diocesan and twenty-six private high schools in this area, "and about every school has some Negro students," he said.

Negroes also will receive degrees of Master of Applied Social Science in June from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work of the Washington University, according to Dr. Benjamin E. Youngdahl, the dean. Washington is nondenominational.

Eight of the 131 full-time students of this department are Negroes. They were reported "average" and were required to meet the same standards of other students, the dean said.

Dr. Youngdahl said that the University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences also had Negro students and that three of the nine are full-time students and candidates for advanced degrees in education, English and history.

Washington University does not, in this department, ask the race and religion of an applicant, he pointed out. Following acceptance, however, the student receives a second blank on which to make known his race and religion. The second step had been made necessary to avoid difficulties in placing students in field-work assignments, Dr. Youngdahl explained.

Students at the University of Missouri will "poll" faculty and students on the admission of Negro students on Feb. 14-16, according to a student representative. The state maintains Lincoln University at Jefferson City, and a law school here, for Negro students.

Negroes of East St. Louis, Ill., charged yesterday that Marion Stallings, Negro member of the Board of Education, had been kept out of meetings to prevent his knowing that steps were taken to continue segregated schools of that city.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY OPENS ALL GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS TO NEGROES

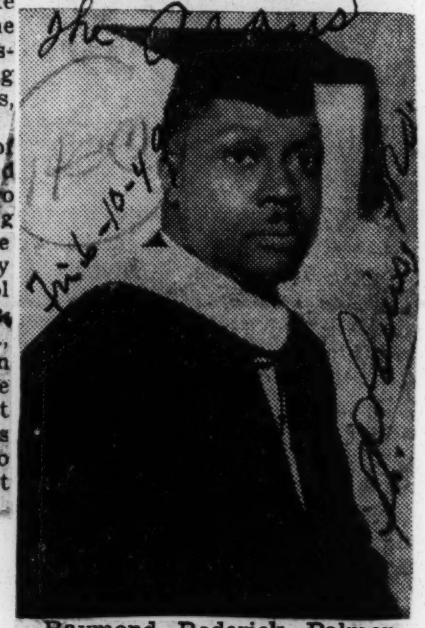
ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — While the state of Missouri is debating whether to admit Negro students to the graduate divisions of the University of Missouri, Washington University last week announced that all its graduate schools were now open to Negroes.

Chancellor Arthur H. Compton announced that the following graduate schools were open: School of Business and Public Administration, School of Law, and the Sever Institute of Technology.

Still closed to Negroes are all undergraduate divisions and the schools of dentistry and nursing.

Previously open to Negroes were the graduate divisions of the School of Social Work, the School of Arts and Sciences, and the School of Medicine.

Receives M. A.



Raymond Roderick Palmer, well known concert singer and teacher, received the M.A. degree in English at the Washington university commencement held in the university Field House, June 7. He is the first of his race to receive a degree in the Department of English at this university.

During the year, he was active in student group activities, and on April 29, he was presented in the first song concert by a Negro on the university campus for the faculty and student body in connection with the drive for admission of qualified Negroes to all departments of the university.

Palmer, who is at present an English teacher at Washington Technical high school, has been appointed by the Board of Education to teach at Vashon high school starting September 5. He goes to Vashon with an excellent record as a teacher. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity; vice-president, St. Louis Music Assn.; secretary-treasurer, Central States Golf Assn.; secretary, local Paramount Golf Club, member, The National Assn., of Negro Musicians, Inc., N. E. A., and All Saints Episcopal church.

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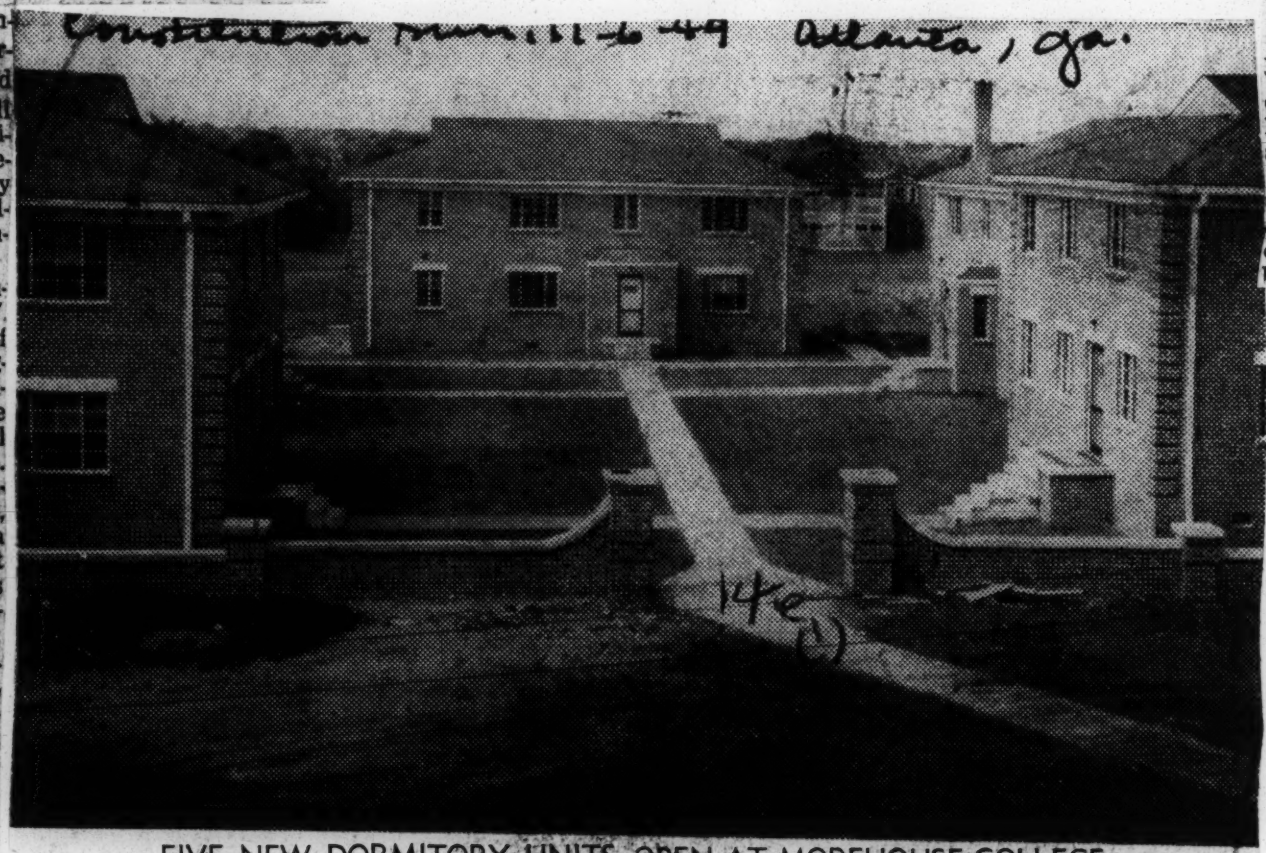
Morehouse

Morehouse College Schedules Fourth Institute on Marriage

ATLANTA, Ga.—The fourth annual Institute on Successful Marriage and Family Life will be held [illegible] 16, 17 and 18, in Sale Hall at Morehouse College. The Institute is sponsored by the Morehouse Department of Sociology and chairman is Professor Walter R. Chivers, founder if the Institute.

The roster of speakers and consultants this year are. Dr. Paul V. [illegible], Medical Director of Children's Hospital in Wheeling, [illegible], Genevieve [illegible], associate professor of psychiatric case work, Atlanta University School of Social Work; Miss Kathryn L. [illegible], graduate Fellow, Syracuse University; Lon Sullivan, executive vice-president, Georgia [illegible] State Patrol, Department of Public Safety; Dr. Evelyn Millis Duvall, executive secretary, National Council of Family Relations; Miss Frankie V. Adams, professor of group work, Atlanta University School of Social Work; William M. Cooper, director, adult education and extension, Hampton Institute; Dr. Alvin H. Lane, [illegible], Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Charles P. Taft, prominent church worker (Christ Church), Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Edith M. Alexander, vice-chairman, Parent-Teacher Association of the Fieldston Ethical Culture Schools, New York; Mrs. Annie Lee Davis, Consultant on Minority Groups, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, D. C.

Registration fees for delegates and all other adults to all sessions are three dollars for all sessions of the Institute and one dollar per session. Students in the University Center will be admitted on student activity books or official receipts.



FIVE NEW DORMITORY UNITS OPEN AT MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

includes a dormitory, a chapel, a gymnasium, and a chemistry building.

On Sunday, November 6, from 3:30 to 6:00 p. m. the College is holding open house in order that the friends of the College may see the new units and the new S. H. Archer Memorial Infirmary, which was opened for the use of the students and faculty of the College last year. The infirmary is located adjacent to the new dormitory units.

Thanks to these new dormitory units, the unsightly temporary veterans dormitory located on the campus along the West Fair Street boundary will soon be torn down.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITIES

Morehouse Open House Today

Five new dormitory units are being readied for occupancy at Morehouse College.

The college will hold open house from 3:30 p. m. to 6 p. m. today for the new units and also the adjacent S. H. Archer Memorial Infirmary which opened last year.

The modern, attractive dormitories will accommodate 115 students, and can be converted into two-family apartments should such a need ever arise. Each building has a spacious living and reception room and 12 bedrooms. Two of the units will have accommodations for a supervisory faculty member.

These units represent the first stage of the building-endowment campaign which was launched earlier this year with a goal of $3,000,000. In addition to the dormitories, a chapel, gymnasium and chemistry building are included in the building program.

Morehouse Opens Five New Dormitory Units For Students

Five new and modern student dormitory units are being readied for occupancy at Morehouse College within the next few days. These attractive units, which are constructed around a court to the west of Robert Hall and next to the athletic field, will accommodate 115 students. Each of the five brick buildings has a spacious living and reception room and 12 bedrooms. Two of the units will have accommodations for a faculty member who will be given supervisory responsibilities over the units. The units are so constructed that they can be easily converted into two-family apartments in the event such a need should ever arise.

They represent the first stage of the current building campaign at the College. The building campaign is part of the building-endowment campaign which was launched earlier this year and whose goal is $3,000,000 two million of which is for expansion of the physical plant of the College and one million of which is to strengthen the endowment of the College. The building program

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Morris College

NEW ORGAN ASSURED—At Morris College, Sumter, there will be a new Hammond pipe organ for the school. Here a check for $1,183 is being handed to the Hammond representative in partial payment, leaving $1,100 due, which will be paid within 90 days. College representatives are, left to right: Sam Green, Sumter business man; Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, head of the social sciences department, handing the check to Gene Smith, Hammond representative; the Rev. O. R. Reuben, college president, and John H. Kilgo, president of the college's Alumni Association.—Jones Photo.

National Advisory Committee on the Education of Colored People

...o Appointed to Revised ...tional Education Group

...SHINGTON — The National ... Committee on the Edu... ...ored People was re... ...upon recom... ...n of Ralf I. Grigsby, act... ...missioner of education, ... leaders in the various fields ...national endeavor named to ...committee's membership. ... Caliver, Office of ... education specialist for higher ...ion, again will direct the ...tee's activities. Oscar R. ... Federal Security Admin... ..., who announced the ... reorganization, said.

...committee, first organized ... was allowed to lapse ... the war when travel re... limited its activity. Mr. ... said revival of the unit ... interracial personnel was ... advisable "in the light of ... interest in educational ...ities and activities for ... throughout the United ...

...s Named to Group

...committee will advise the ... of Education on special ..., interpret needs, and ...unicate the Office of Edu... ... plans and programs to per... especially concerned with ...ored education.

Membership on the committee ... be on a rotating plan, about ...-third of the personnel re... each year in favor of newly ...inted members. Members of ... committee named for 1949 ...

Dr. Eva Batey, elementary school ...cher, Atlantic City public ...ools.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, presi... ...ent emeritus, Bethune-Cook... ...an College.

Dr. Ina A. Bolton, dean of ..., Lincoln University, Mo.

...rge D. Brandtley, principal, ...mer High School, St. Louis.

...William M. Cooper, director of ...adult education and summer ...sions, Hampton Institute.

...bert L. Cousins, director, Di... ...ision of Colored Education of ...Georgia.

Dr. H. H. Crouch, director, Di... ...ision of Science, Tennessee A. ...& I. State College.

John W. Davis, president, ...West Virginia State College.

...Mamelle Dempsey, consult... ...for Georgia colored elementary ...schools.

...J. C. Dixon, vice president ... ...executive director, Southern ...Education Foundation.

...William W. Dovle. ...

Louisville Municipal College.

S. E. Duncan, State supervisor of colored high schools of North Carolina.

L. H. Foster Jr., treasurer, Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary, National Education Association.

Carol W. Hayes, supervisor of colored schools, Birmingham, Ala.

Judge W. C. Hueston, commissioner of education for the Elks.

Dr. Howard H. Long, dean of administratin, State College, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Dr. Fred McCuistion, assistant director, General Education Board.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute.

Dean George W. Reeves, Prairie View A. & M. College.

Orrin Clayton Suthern 2nd, associate professor of music, Dillard University.

Mrs. Ethlynne H. Thomas, instructor in English, Shaw University.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean, Graduate School, and head of Department of Education, Howard University.

Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, professor of English, Morehuse College.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers College.

D. E. Williams, supervisor of instruction, State Department of Education, Florida.

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Natchez College

Natchez College Degree Awarded White Planter

Courier
1948
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON, Miss.—Natchez College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Human Letters upon W. L. Beard, white Greenville plantation owner, during commencement exercises here last week.

The degree was awarded Mr. Beard in recognition of his aid in developing Negro public schools in the Delta, his support of a junior college and his general help to Negroes as disaster chairman of the Washington County Red Cross.

He is the first white person to receive an honorary degree from a Negro institution in Mississippi.

14 GRADUATE

Forty-four students received diplomas and twelve honorary degrees were conferred during the commencement. Dr. Harrison H. Humes, president of the college and of the State Missionary Baptist Convention, also received an honorary degree.

Sat. 4-11-49

Dr. Calvin Perkins, in conferring the degree upon Mr. Beard, urged practice of the Four Freedoms and pleaded for "freedom from hate."

Mr. Beard, manager of the Tralake Plantation, was accompanied to the exercises by his nephew, Leroy Percy, adopted son of William Alexander Percy, distinguished author.

Mr. Beard is also moderator of the Deer Creek Baptist Association and member of the Baptist State Home Mission Board.

Other speakers were Hodding Carter, publisher of the Greenville Democrat-Times, and Benjamin A. Green, Mayor of Mound Bayou.

Rutgers Junior Adds to Fame, Heads Military Honor Society

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Henry Pryor, 25-year-old U.S. Ma- ne veteran from South Orange, was elected captain of the Scab- rd and Blade, national honorary military society, at Rutgers iversity, last Thursday. He has broken many precedents at utgers.

A junior, majoring in political science, Pryor was the first ored student at Rutgers to become a member of a social organi- ion on the campus. He was pledged a month ago to the organ Society, a newly organized fraternity.

Pryor has gained considerable recognition for his exploits as alf back on the varsity football team. Three weeks ago he took st place in the Student Council primary elections with almost

...gers Class Names ... as President

...w Brunswick, N. J., May 5 ...William Hatchett, football, ...ball and track star, was ...ed president of the 1949-50 ...ior class at Rutgers Univer- ...y today, the first Negro ever ...nored.

...Hatchett, of Vernona, N. J., is ...oring in physical education and ...ning to be a football coach. He ...ed the votes to defeat David ...of Somerville, N. J.

ELECTS NEGRO PRESIDENT OF SENIOR CLASS AT RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. May 14—(Special)—In the march of progress Negro students are making toward higher education, William 'Bucky) Hatshett, another Negro basketball, football, track star, and all around athlete, last week. was elected president of the senior class of Rutgers University, officials said.

.....

Hatuhett, a six-foot, three inch, 215 pounder, is an end on the football squad, a center in basketball, and runs the high hurdles and high jumps for the track team.

The new senior class president, whose photographic likeness, appeared on the front pages of most of the nation's leading dailies, is, of course, the first member of his group to be so honored in the long history of the university.

As president of the senior class, he will serve on the student council.

.....

Another Negro student and football star, Henry Pryor, led the balloting, recently, in the primary election for student counsil bembership. The final elections are scheduled for this week. Pryor alsa has been elected captain of Scabbard and Blde, the honorary society for members of the advanced Reserve Officers Training Corps.

N.J. WOMEN'S COLLEGE GIVES NEGRO GIRLS ITS HERITAGE AWARD

New Brunswick, N. J., June 16 (Special)—Two Negro seniors at New Jersey college for women, Rutgers university, are the recipients of the first Heritage award given by the associate alumnae for an outstanding contribution to the heritage of the college.

The winners of the award, the symbols of which are silver pins, were Miss Emma Andrews of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Evelyn Simmons of Somerville, N. J., both 21 years old. They won the award for contributing to the college tradition

Negroes in (New Jersey)

of democratic spirit by making the pioneer years of inter-racial living on the campus highly successful ones."

The two seniors were the first Negro girls to have lived in dormitories on the campus with white students. Each was chairman of the dormitory in which she lived.

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Negro College Graduates

7,944 College Grads in '49

NEW YORK — The number of Negro college graduates each year has steadily increased from the 163 reported in 1912 to 7,944 in 1949 reports The Crisis, official organ of the NAACP, in its thirty-eighth annual report on "The American Negro in College," published in the August-September issue.

The Crisis reports 31,038 Negro students enrolled in American colleges in the academic year, 1948-1949.

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Negro Colleges (Mississippi)

Mississippi Schools In Character Movement

Complete (1)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON, Miss.—Negro colleges in Mississippi have pioneered into the field of cooperation last year when they agreed to pool their resources to provide character training for students. The plan embraces the cooperation of the Mississippi District YWCA and the Southern Region of the National Student YWCA.

Under the plan a professional worker is employed. Through campus visits, conferences, and suitable materials, student in YMCAs and YWCAs are given guidance in Christian growth. Having worked on an experimental basis for a year and a half, the college presidents have agreed that the results are outstanding and will become a permanent part of their co-curricular educational program.

Cooperating in the plan are seven senior and junior colleges: Alcorn A. and M. College, Campbell College, Jackson College, Mississippi Industrial College (Holly Springs), Okolona College, Piney Woods School, Prentiss Institute, Rust College, Sts. Industrial School (Lexington), Southern Christian Institute, and Tougaloo College.

Mrs. Ruby E. Sutts Lyells, Jackson, has been added to the staff of the Mississippi District YWCA to direct the work with students. According to Mrs. Lyells, students participate in activities which give them experiences in democratic Christian living. In addition to a state-wide conference for officers and members of student Christian Associations, leaders of the organizations will get contact with student leaders from other Southern colleges when they attend the regional YMCA-YWCA Conference at Berea College, Kentucky, June 13-20.

Negroes in White Colleges(Florida)

Florida Asks Dismissal of Suit by Five Students

Afro-American Dat. 7-23-49

Fight to Enroll in White University Taken Before State's Highest Court

TALLAHASSEE — Dismissal of a suit filed by five applicants who have been denied admission to the all-white University of Florida at Gainesville was asked by the State last week.

Assistant Attorney General Frank Heintz, in a motion filed with the State Supreme Court, argued that the complainants and their attorney had not yet exhausted all courses outside of court action.

Same Old Argument

Heintz said the case should have been taken to the State Board of Education instead of into court.

He argued further that the applicants should have appealed the ruling of the Board of Control of Education, denying them admission to the State University, to the State Board of Education before going into court.

Heintz raised the same point informally last May 30 when the case was first argued in court.

Plea Overruled

Last June, the State Supreme Court overruled this argument, and issued an alternative writ ordering the State to show cause why it should not order officials of the university to admit the applicants.

The suit was instituted by Miss Rose Boyd who wants to study pharmacy; William T. Lewis and Virgil D. Hawkins, law; Oliver Maxwell, chemical engineering; and Benjamin F. Finley, agriculture—courses not available at the colored college.

Dean Believes This Trend in Education Encouraging

Fisk Race Relations Institute Told South Can't Support 2 Equal, Segregated Systems

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— Five Southern States are now admitting college students to their universities which previously had been open to white students only, Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the Graduate School, Howard University, disclosed last week.

Speaking before a seminar on education in the South, at the sixth annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University here, Dr. Thompson pointed out that these States were the border ones of Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

Although the dean maintained that no competent observer can deny that colored students are receiving equal educational opportunities, he pointed to this trend as "an encouraging sign in the educational picture."

$585,000,000 Disparity

Disparity between expenditures for colored and white schools has been decreasing since 1930, but even now, Dr. Thompson declared, capital equipment of white schools is 420 per cent better than in colored schools.

The speaker estimated that an additional $85,000,000 would be needed to equalize program services for colored and white students in Southern schools, plus another half-billion dollars to equalize the physical equipment.

"This," Dr. Thompson declared, "is a differential too great for the South to meet at the present time with its limited resources.

"It seems reasonable to say," he added, "that equal educational opportunities for the white and colored child cannot be obtained as long as two segregated systems are operated."

Personal Prejudices Fixed

Other lecturers who addressed the 100 community leaders from 29 States during the two-week-long interracial institute included:

Dr. Joseph Lohman, University of Chicago sociologist, who advised that progress in race relations should be directed to changing the policies and practices of large national organizations rather than those of individuals;

Father John LaFarge, editor of the Catholic weekly, America, who called for the revitalization of social love;

Charles H. Houston, legal counsel for the NAACP, who cited the rapidly growing co-operation between various minority groups in litigation against discrimination;

Fighting Bias Imperative

Ralph Holstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, who declared that failure to face the issue of discrimination based on race, color or creed makes impossible the achievement of industrial union organization;

Frank S. Horne, assistant to the Administrator of the Home Finance Agency, who while hailing the passage of the Federal Housing Act by Congress last week, warned against the dangers of segregation and discrimination.

"There should be no segregation built with bricks and mortar under Federal aid," Mr. Horne concluded.

Others who spoke were:

George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council, Frayser T. Lane of the Chicago Urban League, Ben West, vice-mayor of Nashville; Victor R. Daly of the USES, Lester Granger director of the National Urban League; and Dr. Samuel L. Stevens, president of Grinnell College.

Gets Trip After All

Ohio Sending Joan to D. C.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Joan Rankin and any other Negro delegates to "Girls' Nation" here Aug. 21-27 "will have access to every facility of American University without segregation or discrimination," declared Dr. Paul Douglas, university president, in a statement to The Courier this week.

The Ohio American Legion Auxiliary decided Saturday to send the 16-year-old governor of Buckeye Girls' State to Washington after first refusing to do so because of Washington's jim-crow pattern.

Dr. Douglas, whose college is official host to Girls' Nation, said:

"We have an absolutely open policy at American University. Negro students have lived in the boys dormitory here for several years. One Negro woman (Miss Marie Boykin of Poplar Bluffs, Mo.) is now living in one of the residence halls here while attending the Institute on World Affairs. We have accommodated Negroes at past institutes of this kind and will do so in the future. Miss Rankin will have a good time here."

A national controversy has centered around Miss Rankin's case since she was elected chief executive of the Ohio Girls' State several weeks ago. The State Legion Auxiliary first took the position that since Miss Rankin was colored she would be humiliated by Washington jim crow.

Later, the American Veterans Committee extended to Miss Rankin an invitation to live in their non-segregated clubhouses here. AVC volunteered to pay her expenses if the Ohio unit refused to finance the trip.

However, such a separate arrangement does not seem necessary now that the host institution has made it clear that all delegates would be accommodated on a non-segregated basis.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Hubert A. Goode, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, declared, in a statement issued from her Oregon headquarters, that "there is no discrimination or segregation at Girls' Nation. There never has been and there will not be now."

Mrs. Goode added: "The American Legion Auxiliary recognizes no differences among Americans because of race, religion or national origin. No doubt there will be girls of African descent attending the sessions from other states . . . The fact that the girl elected governor of Ohio's Girls' State is a Negro has no bearing on the situation. The auxiliary would welcome her to Washington."

COLUMBUS — "The decision came as a total surprise to me," stated Joan on hearing the news. "I hadn't expected the change." The earlier decision was reversed at a special meeting of the Girls' State directors, requested by Carl W. Smith, Ohio Legion commander. It was announced that Joan will be accompanied to Washington by Mary Jo Hunter of Mansfield, another 1949 Girls' State official.

JOAN RANKIN
. . . gets trip after all

14e(1) 1949

Negroes in White Colleges(Ohio)

A Quick Glimpse Over the Educational Front

Samuel DuBois Cook, a graduate student in the deparmtent of political science, Ohio State University, has been chosen university scholar for 1949-50. The honor gives him $400 and exempts him from all fees except a $15 matriculation levy. A native of Griffin, Ga., he was graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta. Grady Lee Smith, of Jersey City, N.J., was one of six high school youngsters to be awarded a William H. Cane scholarship to Princeton University. The grants cover not only tuition, board and lodging, but "all items which would be covered if a boy's parents were sending him." . . . The honorary degree, doctor of music, has been conferred upon Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington, the bandleader who, in cap and gown, received the award at Wilberforce (AME) University June 9. . . . The annual leadership school for the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church will be held at Morristown, Tenn., College July 6-13. . . . Wilberforce State College dedicated its new $288,000 Robert A. Pinn men's residence hall during commencement season.

Mr. Cook

14e(1) 1949

Okla. A&M's First Negro Student Completes Term

Courier 14e(1)
Dat. 9-3-49
Pittsburgh, Pa

STILLWATER, Okla.—(ANP)—Miss Nancy Ola Randolph, the first Negro student to enroll at Oklahoma A. and M. College, last week completed her first term at the school during the summer session.

She earned eight hours credit toward her Master's degree in home economics education during the two-month course. She is a 1948 honor graduate of Langston University.

The daughter of Mrs. E. N. Randolph of Sapulpa, Okla., Miss Randolph teaches vocational home economics in the Dunjee High School system in Parker Heights.

Hunter Graduates 441; Dr. Johnson Is Speaker

Modern youth is veering from cynicism toward "a positive and constructive approach to the world," Dr. Charles F. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., said Monday night at commencement exercises at Hunter College, at which degrees were awarded to 441 day and evening session students.

Among the graduates were two men war veterans, one of whom, Leo Lemont, of 3451 Giles Place, the Bronx, was the first man ever to be elected to the Hunter College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. The other man was Bernard Roth, of 1390 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx.

The new values of modern youth, Dr. Johnson said, include a belief in human rights, the principle of action instead of a philosophic concept, personal democratic action, and belief in "the imperative pursuit of peace."

Dr. Johnson cited the unanimous approval of the charter of universal human rights by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization and the fact that civil rights had become a national political issue as evidence of this change.

N.Y. SCHOOLS ABIDE BY STATE ANTI-BIAS LAW

Albany, N.Y., May 25 (Special)—No petitions have been filed as yet against any institution of higher learning in New York state under the 1948 anti-bias law forbidding discrimination in admissions because of race, color, religion or national origin.

The board of regents' committee on the administration of the fair education practices law, which took effect last September, made this report after a series of conferences.

One conference was with representatives of a number of minority group organizations, including the American Jewish committee, the American Jewish congress, the Anti-Defamation league of B'nai B'rith, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the New York State Committee for Equality of Opportunity in Education, the Urban League of Greater New York, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Study Application Blanks

Another conference was with the executive committee of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York.

Procedures which have been adopted by the regents for the administration of the law were discussed at the conferences.

"Particular attention was given to the subject of controversial questions on application blanks for admission," the regents said.

The regents also stressed the importance of the publication by each college of an explicit statement of its criteria for admission and of its admission procedures. Consideration was given to the problems of follow up studies, on the composition of future classes which might indicate the improvements being made, and the problems on which further action is necessary. It was felt that the problem of admission to medical and dental schools in the state is at present particularly acute because of the tremendous demand for medical education at this time.

Distribute Pamphlet

The regents' committee said a pamphlet explaining the rights of applicants under the law had been widely distributed.

The regents said they had instructed Frederick W. Hoening, administrator of the education practices act, to work closely with a committee of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York "looking toward the further revision and improvement of the application blank in accordance with the spirit of the law."

14e(1) 1949 New York (City College)

CCNY Student Strike Solid on 2d Day

By Louise Mitchell 14e(1) Daily Worker - N.Y., N.Y.

Picket lines were solid and orderly yesterday as the City College strike against two bigoted instructors went into its second day. There was no repetition of police provocation of the day before which led to the arrest of 18 students. Strikers are demanding the suspension and trial of Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the Romance Languages Department, and William C. Davis, economics instructor, charged with anti-Semitism and anti-Negro bias respectively. Wed 4-13-49

The sociology department's faculty was reported to have condemned the administration for police interference on the campus. They opposed the police attack on the peaceful pickets. Other faculty members are also reported objecting to the police and urging the administration to come to terms with the students.

Thousands of pickets, singing and chanting slogans, marched in the path of every doorway to the college with the major concentrations at the two man entrances on Convent Avenue between 138 and 139 Streets. When picketing began at 7:30 a.m., some 85 police, mounted and on foot, swarmed the premises.

In the evening the strike placards were picked up by night students who 24 hours before had voted by referendum to join the day students' demonstration.

75 PERCENT EFFECTIVE

Students estimated that the strike was about 75 percent effective yesterday with many classes called off and the accounting department completely closed.

Leroy Galperin, publicity director for the Student Council strike committee told the press that Charles A. Brind, Jr., in the office of the State Commissioner of Education, had informed him on Monday by phone that a date for the trial of Prof. Knickerbocker and Davis would be set within a month. The trial might be held sooner in view of events at City College, Brind, was legal adviser to the Education Commission, reported saying, according to Galperin. If the trial is held, the strikers will have won one of the major demands. Wed 4-13-49

The students were scheduled to picket again, today the last day of school before the Passover and Easter holidays. 4-13-49

Student strikers were particularly angered at the press handling of the arrest of 18 students as a result of policy provocation which some of the newspapers called "a riot." Picketing peacefully, they chanted to the reporters "Come and join our riot." They made it clear also that administration attempts to make the strike an issue of "Communism" had failed.

William Fortunato, chairman of the strike committee and head of the day session Student Council, at a sidewalk press conference, told reporters that they should give a little more attention to "the students' viewpoint." He rebuked them for the use of the term "riot" and charged that a lot of imagination on their part was necessary for such a description.

DISCREDIT STUDENTS

"Monday's fracas would not have happened," said the tall, slim strike leader, "if the police recognized that fundamental discipline could be maintained by the strike committee. If the administration had taken a firm position on police, they would not have been here."

As for Knickerbocker's and Davnato said that they discredited the students and the college. Both inis' statements to the press, Fortustructors had redbaited the strike. Denial of a loud speaker to the students was an "attempt to cut down the strikers' appeals to students," he said assailing President Harry N. Wright for meeting with students from the downtown City College School of Business Administration whose Student Council moved to shun the strike movement.

"This demonstration is being led by student authority," stressed Fortunato, "and will last as long as the eminently fair, just and democratic demands of the students." Wed 4-13-49

College president Wright yesterday again redbaited the strike. He told the press, "I am gratified by the manner in which the liberal student body at the college has been able to keep the small radical group under control in this tense situation." The statement was seen an attempt to divide the strike leadership.

WEATHER IDEAL

Several spontaneous meetings at the college flagpole heard speakers Fortunato, Philip Paleschnitzki, one of the arrested students; Rev. John Darr; Joe Galiber, new co-captain of the basketball team and a member of the strike committee, and others.

The weather was ideal for the strikers and hundreds lounged on the college lawns in picnic style between picket duty. Leaflets supporting the strike were issued by the Young Progressives of America, Teachers Union, Hillel, and Metropolitan Federation of Architects and Technicians and Equity.

The Observation Post, an undergraduate newspaper, set up its city desk in front of a Convent Ave. entrance and its reporters and photographers were on the spot for the special daily strike issues. A three-hour bulletin was also scheduled by Observation Post.

One hundred quarts of milk were distributed by the Young Progressives of America. The Hillel's center on Amsterdam Ave. also distributed food. Strike funds were collected on the campus and $75 was raised by students selling their blood.

Although the Student Council of downtown City College refused to join the strike or hold a referendum, some 300 attended a Monday open air meeting addressed by Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, which called upon Wright to dismiss the biased teachers.

DAVIS BACKS STRIKE

Additional statements of support for the strikers came yesterday from Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Connolly and the American Labor Party.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP executive secretary, wired Mayor O'Dwyer to withdraw the police battalions from the campus and oust Kickerbocker and Davis.

"The people of this city," he said, "support the students in their earnest fight to cleanse public classrooms of the stench of anti-Semitism and Ku Klux Klan views." Wed 4-13-49

Davis, in a wire to Fortunato, congratulated the strike struggle "against racism." The Negro Councilman recalled that the City Council had officially condemned Prof. Knickerbocker.

"In fighting for the removal from the faculty of two bigots," Davis said, "you are waging the battle of all supporters of democracy, Negro and white. In visiting force and violence against you, the O'Dwyer police are simply defending bigotry against democracy. I am sure you students, among whom there are many ex-GIs who know from first hand what fascism is like, will continue to uphold the best traditions of freedom-loving Americans."

Connolly called upon the Mayor to oust the two instructors, pointing out that the repeated "whitewashing of the bigots" made the strike inevitable.

"Continuance of policy of Dr. Wright and the Board of Higher Education," he said in a wire to O'Dwyer, "places official sanction of the city upon the acts of these men and constitutes an incitement to further anti-Semitism and jimcrow."

NAACP Takes Issue With CCNY Policy

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga. 4-20

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week went on record as "deploring the policy of the college authorities at CCNY in dealing with members of the faculty who have been charged with or found guilty of segregation and discrimination." Oct. 4-21-49

In a resolution adopted by the N. A. A. C. P. board of directors at its regular monthly meeting, it was pointed out that the Association "knows of an outstanding case where a qualified Negro with superior academic background was denied an appointment in the Economics Department." Prof. William Davis, found guilty by a faculty committee of segregating Negro students in a college dormitory, was re-assigned to the economics department at an increase in salary after being permitted to resign his position in charge of the dormitory.

"Such action by President Wright" stated the NAACP resolution, "in permitting a professor found guilty by his own faculty committee to resign, without filing charges against him for removal and the further action of the President in granting him an increase in salary....leads those who deplore undemocratic actions on the part of faculty members to the conclusion that the President himself does not consider segregation too evil a thing."

Students' Strike at CCNY Ended

Jim Bloemund (The Associated Press)

New York, April 21—A week-old student strike at the College of the City of New York ended Thursday.

"This action is not to be construed as an abandonment of the aims expressed in the student referendums," an announcement by the student strike committee said.

"This strike has been effective in making the Knickerbocker case and the Davis case tremendous public issues." Times-Picayune New Orleans La

The strike was called to enforce demands for open hearings of student charges that two faculty members had engaged in racial discrimination. 4-22-49

They charged professor William E. Knickerbocker, head of the romance language department, with anti-Semitism, and William C. Davis, an instructor, with white-Negro segregation. 4-22-49

The board of higher education cleared Dr. Knickerbocker. Davis was relieved of his post as manager of a dormitory and given a teaching assignment.

Pickets at the college had dwindled to a mere handful shortly before the announcement was made in the quadrangle. Students reported that attendance at classes was normal.

Strike Called Off by NYC Students

Baltimore Md. 4-22-49

NEW YORK—(NNPA) — The City College Student Council strike committees called off their strike on Apr. 20, in its fifth school day. Oct. 4-30-49

Mimeographed handbills distributed to some 400 students attracted to a meeting on a campus declared that committees had decided to "suspend" the strike.

However, they still pressed demands for "suspension, pending open trial" of two faculty members they accused of bias.

Appeal Set Apr. 29

Comment was declined by one teacher Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the Romance Languages Department, who has twice been exonerated by the Board of Higher Education on anti-Semitism charges.

Argument on an appeal from the board's action is to be heard orally by Francis T. Spaulding State Commissioner on Education in Albany, Apr. 29.

City College Faces Student Strike Against 2 Professors for Bias

yesterday to begin a classroom strike Monday to protest the college administration's failure to

Students at CCNY

College Avenue

ing the School of Business and Civic Administration, day session, adopted late yesterday, by a vote of 22 to 3, a resolution condemning the strike action of the students as "a dangerous and improper method of showing their objection."

The strike action was one of a series of protests, class walkouts or threats of strikes during a period of about three years because of accusations against Professor William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the Romance Language Department, that he had conducted his department on an anti-Semitic basis. They were also protesting the recent re-instatement of William C. Davis in the economics department after he had resigned last year as director of the college dormitory following accusations of anti-Negro bias.

The Board of Higher Education exonerated Professor Knickerbocker last fall with the explanation that records and testimony showed Jewish members of his department "had equal or better treatment than the non-Jewish."

A statement was issued by the administration at 5:20 p. m., ordering that second class routine be followed, regardless of the strike action, and that absences were to be "treated in the normal way." It was signed by Morton Gottschall, Dean of the Liberal Arts and Science College; Thomas L. Norton, Dean of the School of Business; Egbert Turner, Dean of the School of Education, and John J. Theobold, Dean of Administration.

William Fortunato, twenty-one, senior and president of the Student Council, said the Council was to hold a meeting last night which might continue until midnight or after in an attempt to reach agreement on what to do about the vote taken yesterday.

COLLEGE STUDENTS URGE BIASED PROFS BE SUSPENDED

UNDETERRED By Clash With Police – Chant Slogans

NEW YORK CITY—New York City College students staged a protest demonstration last week on the campus at 139th street and Convent avenue against two professors charged with race prejudice. From all reports the strike was one to force suspension of Professor William E. Knickerbocker and William C. Davis, charged with anti-Semitism and racial discrimination

At one time when the strikers were lined up in a clash with policemen they chanted their messages through such expressions as "We shall not be moved. Just like a tree planted by the water we shall not be moved." "For Civil Rights Liberties in 1949 Won't You Join Our Picket Line". New York Times pictures showed an immense crowd jamming the campus, both male and female, with none of them out of sympathy with the movement, it is said.

N. Y. C. Student Stand Brings Good Results

ANTI BIAS CENTERS SLATED FOR NEW YORK SCHOOLS

NEW YORK CITY—Following closely on the heels of a mass demonstration against racial discrimination at New York City College when thousands of students struck to force dismissal of two professors accused of the practice, the board of education announced that eight special centers to promote better relations among the city's religious and racial groups would be established next September.

Superintendent of Schools, William Jansen stated the project being promoted with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will train school and community leaders needed to reduce inter-group tensions and, is believed to be the most extensive program of its kind ever undertaken.

Deputy Mayor John Bennett said the program would give this city "the most comprehensive educational training program in the country to combat inter-group tensions."

Judge Delany Assails Bigotry of CCNY Head

Daily Worker. New York. N.Y.
Fri. 6-10-49

By John Hudson Jones

Judge Hubert T. Delany, Negro jurist delivered a slashing accusation of bigotry to the face of City College President Harry N. Wright Wednesday afternoon. Delany, judge of the Court of Domestic Relations, made his charges at Hunter College, before the CCNY administrative committee of the Board of Higher Education.

Judge Delany was one of two score witnesses who protested the firings of Dr. Lee Lorch and Dr. Morris Swadesh from the departments of mathematics and sociology respectively. It was after the resignation of Delany as Alumn Association investigator that CCNY student council called a strike for the ouster of Prof. William E. Knickerbocker as an anti-Semite, and William C. Davis, segregator of Negroes.

Backing up the CIO Teachers Union charges that Wright's administration persecutes Jewish instructors and progressives, Delany demanded an investigation of Wright. The firing of Lorch, who is active fighting Stuyvesant Town bias and Dr. Swadesh, who backed the students' recent strike, was called by Judge Delaney a "rotten corrupt situation the citizens of New York must end."

"President Wright told me to my face several times," Delaney said, "that he would stand or fall with Knickerbocker."

"It's a known fact," Delaney said, "that the CCNY administration does not welcome qualified Negro scholars to the faculty." The jurist then related how a brilliant specialist in economics, now president of a Negro university, once applied for the same job Davis has and was turned down. Davis' experience, Judge Delaney remarked, was largely as an automobile salesman.

OTHER CHARGES

Other charges made by Judge Delaney were that Wright was defending Davis because it was through the jimcrower's contact with army brass that CCNY "got the army contract for Army Hall Dormitory."

Warning that "unrest and confusion will reign at City College until democracy and fair play return," Judge Delaney said "it's time the city let it be known it will not tolerate race prejudice, least of all at one of its schools."

Attacking Dr. Wright for vicious anti-Communist statements, Judge Delaney said, "I'm sick and tired of people being called Communists because they do the decent thing. Communists aren't the only people who do good things!"

During all this Wright fidgeted uneasily seated with the eight members of the BHE committee, which was chaired by attorney Charles H. Tuttle.

When the afternon hearing adjourned for dinner, Harold T. Wisan, Alumni Association president, verbally attacked the jurist in the corridor, discourteously referring to him as "Delaney."

"I don't care how many slurring remarks you make to me," Judge Delaney told Wisan, "You cant hurt me or make me gloss this despicable situation.'

During the afternoon session over 100 CCNY students picketed on two sides of Hunter College. "Lorch and Swadesh build City's name!" they chanted. "K and D are City's shame!"

Police and Pickets Battle On Campus As Students Strike In Ouster Demand

27 Arrested In New York

New York, April 11 (AP)—Police and youthful pickets battled on the campus of the College of the City of New York today as students struck in a mass demand for the ouster of two faculty members.

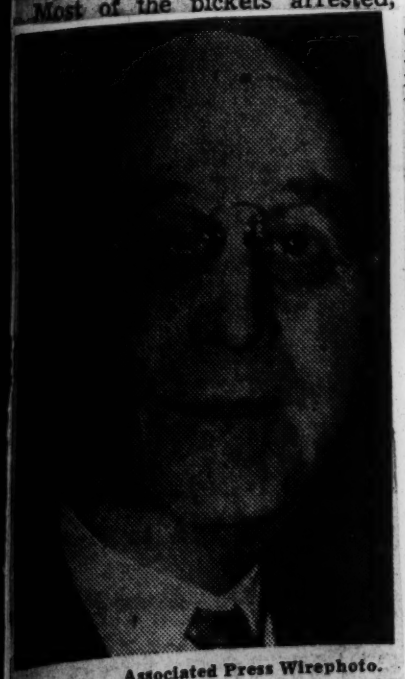
The professors were accused by the striking studenst of anti-Semitism and racial discrimination.

Twenty-seven jeering demonstrators, five of them women, were arrested. Police lifted 25 of them bodily and forced them into a patrol wagon in a flurry of fist fights. One student leaped on the back of a patrolman, who hurled the youth to the sidewalk.

Described As Riot.

Police sent reinforcements to the picketed campus when early-arriving patrolmen described the demonstration as "a riot." Order was restored, but later mounted police rode through a ring of 800 students to break up an impromptu rally where speakers hurled charges of "police brutality."

Most of the pickets arrested, police said, were students who tried to block entrances to campus buildings. They were charged with disorderly conduct.



Associated Press Wirephoto.
PROF. W. E. KNICKERBOCKER
Accused of anti-Semitism.

One demonstrator, Martin Dubin, was arrested on an assault charge. He was accused of slamming the door of a patrol car on a policeman's hand and then twisting the injured fingers.

Strike Voted Friday.

The strike committee contended that more than 75 per cent of the school's students had joined the walkout. But a college spokesman said a check disclosed that 45 per cent of the 7,230 day students attended classes.

The strike was voted Friday by the student council after a student referendum. The council said the walkout was a protest against "administrative inaction" in the cases of Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the Romance languages department, and William C. Davis, economics instructor.

Knickerbocker was cleared of the anti-Semitism charge by a faculty committee and the board of highre education. Davis quit as assistant to the president of the college last year when a faculty board accused him of practicing segregation at a school dormitory. He continued at the school, however, in his capacity as an economics instructor.

Reds Believed Involved.

Knickerbocker said at a news conference that the anti-Semitism charges were conceived by four professors in his department who were "disgruntled" because they were not promoted. He denied that he took race or color into consideration when recommending promotions.

The teacher said the strike, while not a "Communist demonstration," was fomented "to a great extent by a small group of well-organized Communists."

City College Students Demonstrate Against Two in Faculty

Nat Fein

The demonstration yesterday on the college's uptown campus at Convent Avenue and 139th Street

INTEGRATED ON CAMPUS:

No Racial Tags at NYU; Writer Left in Dither

NEW YORK, N.Y. (NNPA)—The thorough manner in which colored and other minority group students have been integrated into the campus life of New York University and many other large schools here was brought into sharp focus last week when representatives of the NNPA News Service sought to compile a list of the colored students graduating from NYU along with more than 9,000 others.

Two weeks before the commencement exercises, the public relations officer of the school was asked for aid in preparing a list of colored graduates. He expressed surprise and stated that no such list was available.

He pointed out that no records were kept at the school which showed the race of students and queried the writer as to whether or not he didn't feel that that was the way it should be. The writer agreed that this was a healthy situation.

On Graduation Day

Came graduation day and the writer stood in the press box of the school's stadium along with the PR man and a battery of other writers and looked down on the nearly 10,000 students assembled below. "There they are," the PR man, smiled broadly as he pointed to the graduates.

After the graduation, the students flooded the campus. The reporter set out to button hole each colored student, getting his name and hometown, then asking him to point out in the official list of graduates, the names of as many colored students as he knew.

Many of the students only knew three or four colored graduates. Then one bright graduate suggested the year books of the various colleges. Why not identify the colored students that way.

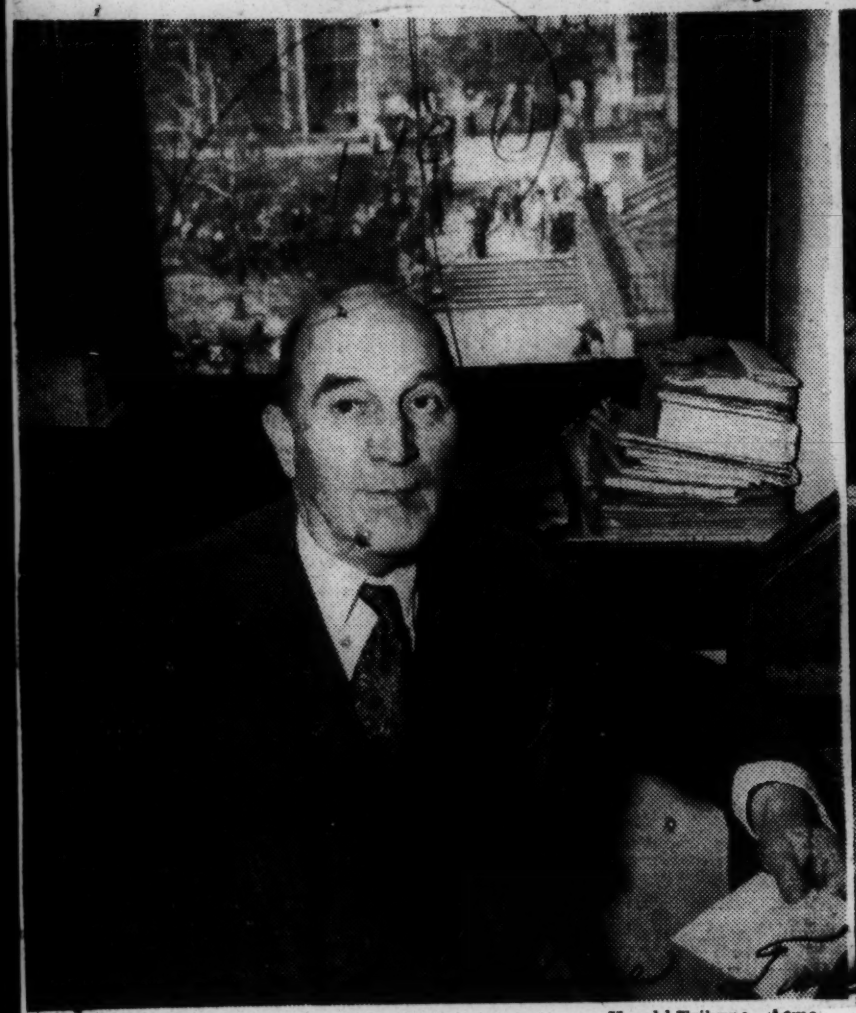
No Yearbooks Yet

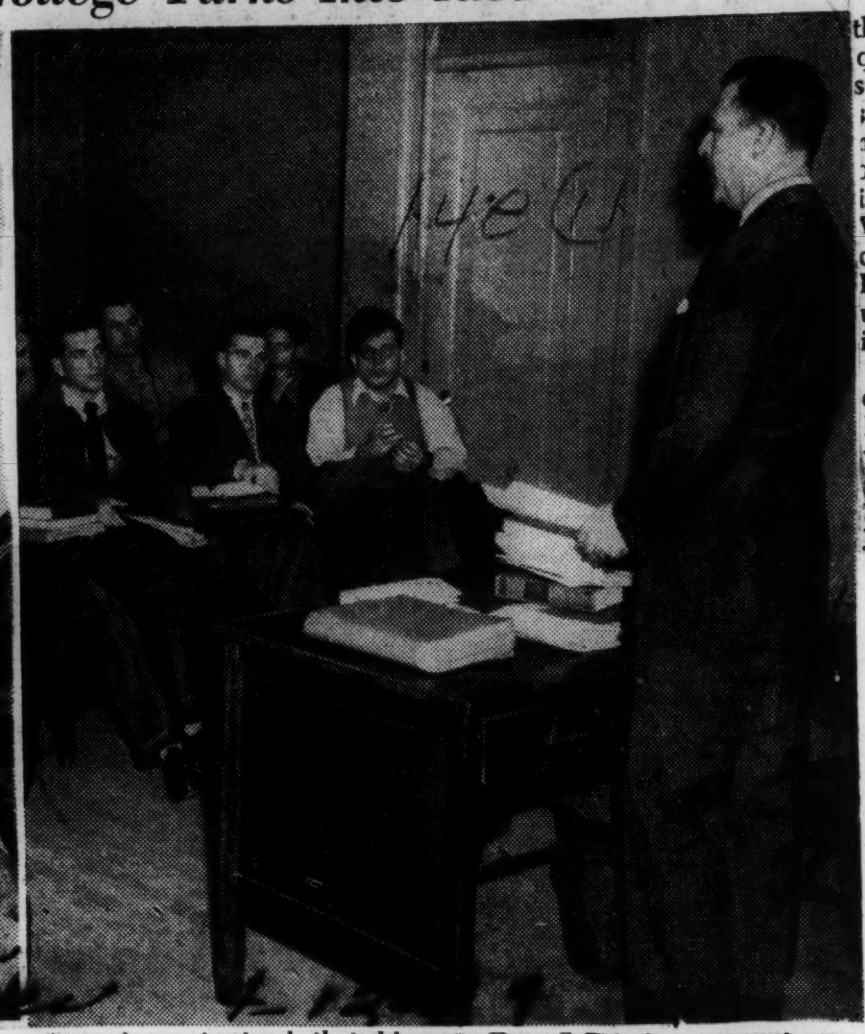
But the yearbooks were not yet off the press. So the reporter in desperation went to the dean's office. The only time the race of a student is mentioned at NYU is when a graduates. Get their names and the dean's office sends in particular student might get into trouble of a nature which required full details on him.

The subject of the yearbooks came up again. "And who," asked the office assistant, "would have been able to pick out the colored students from their pictures. I certainly could not, and I don't think anyone else can look at a picture and tell whether or not a student is colored or white."

Back to the campus to do it the hard way. Here are two "colored" tell them the situation. Then the answer: "You certainly have a problem. And we'd like to help But I'm afraid we can't. We are Arabs!"

Student Strike at City College Turns Into Riot





Herald Tribune—Acme

Professor William E. Knickerbocker, one of the targets of the demonstration, in his office in the Romance languages department at the college yesterday as pickets paraded on the campus outside

Associated Press

William C. Davis, an instructor, holding his class in economics yesterday. Students demanded suspension of Mr. Davis and Professor Knickerbocker on charges of racial discrimination

Rights Dismissal

Daily Worker 1400

From CCNY for

New York N.Y.

Anti-Bias Stand

Wed-6-8-48

Dr. Morris Swadesh, Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at City College, who was suddenly notified that he had been denied reappointment, has filed an appeal for reinstatement with the CCNY Administrative Committee of the Board of Higher Education, it was announced yesterday.

In a letter to Charles H. Tuttle, chairman of the Administrative Committee, Dr. Swadesh asked that his case be placed on the agenda for today's meeting of the body, set to take place at 4:00 p.m. in the Board's offices at Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue. Students plan to send a delegation to the meeting. 6-8-48

INCLUDED IN PROGRAM

Dr. Swadesh said he had been given to understand that his reappointment was effective since March 15. He had received the unanimous recommendation of the Department's Appointments Committee for the 1949-1950 academic year, last December. After that, he said, "the program for the Fall semester was drawn up, including a full schedule of courses for me; no mention was made of my Fall courses in different connections."

On May 27, however, Sociology Department Chairman Burt W. Aginsky gave Dr. Swadesh a letter informing him that the College-wide Review Committee had denied him reappointment. Dr. Morton Gottschall, Dean of Liberal Arts, told him the action had been initiated by a complaint from five members of the Department to the Review body—a complaint in which Prof. Aginsky concurred. In his appeal, Dr. Swadesh asks: "Why did the Review Committee not trouble to fully investigate the alleged complaints before acting, especially in view of the irregularity and last-minute haste with which they had appeared and the vague phrasing in which they were couched?" 6-8-48

PRESSURE CITED

Dr. Swadesh, suggesting an explanation of the origin of the complaints, stated: The Chairman of the Department has on a number of occasions applied strong pressure upon me to support his position on various disputed matters of Department policy. My failure to be persuaded on some of these occasions might well explain his finally deciding to dismiss me." 1400

He adds: "Such considerations as the foregoing, of course, do not apply to the members of the administration. Possibly there is some basis for explaining their part in the non-reappointment as due to my stand against bigotry and racism in the College, which they seem to be more interested in covering up than in correcting.

"Also strongly suggested is the possibility that my non-reappointment may be a result of my consistant opposition to the various proposed reprisals against participants in the recent student demonstrations against racism and bigotry. Finally, it is probable that the President and other members of the administration were aware of my conviction that injustice had been done by the College in the Lorch case."

(Dr. Lee Lorch, admitted by the administration to be well qualified as a Mathematics instructor, is being dismissed—for no stated reason—after being recommended for promotion to the rank of assistant professor. Dr. Lorch is vice chairman of the Town and Village Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. His case is scheduled to be taken up at the meeting of the Administrative Committee today.)

A student committee has been organized to fight for retention of Dr. Swadesh, who served four years in the Army, including overseas service with the Office of Strategic Services in the China-Burma-India theater.

Students Resume Strike On Professors Charged With Bias

NEW YORK—After a weekend [illegible] Monday, picketing on the [illegible] campus of City College was resumed Tuesday by student strikers, who are seeking the ouster of two faculty members charged with discrimination.

The strike is directed against Prof. William Knickerbocker, chairman of the Romance Languages Department, who has been accused of anti-Semitic utterances, and William Davis, Economics instructor, under fire for allegedly permitting segregation of Negro students in Army hall he managed last year.

Knickerbocker has been cleared by the Board of Higher Education although the Hart Committee has recommended his suspension.

Strike Called "Stupid"

In Albany, State Education Commissioner Francis T. Spaulding set April 29, for a hearing in the case of Professor Knickerbocker. He acted on a petition submitted jointly by the Student Council of the Day Session Main Center, the American Jewish Congress and two instructors.

Meanwhile, Robert Zuckerkandle, a senior and editor-in-chief of "The Campus," undergraduate weekly newspaper, condemned the strike as "stupid, senseless and bumbling," and added that it is a move that "has brought and will continue to bring great discredit upon the college."

The CCNY strike was precipitated by the resignation two weeks ago of Judge Hubert Delany as chairman of an Alumni Investigating Committee. The jurist charged that the college administration had not only failed to take "an aggressive stand" in both cases, but had "placed a stamp of approval" on Davis by recently increasing his salary.

25 Students Arrested

Shortly afterwards, the student body was polled on its willingness to strike and a large majority voted in favor. The Student Council formed a strike committee and on April 11, a picket line was thrown around the college buildings. In the following days at least 25 students were arrested by the police for disorderly conduct but the strike continued.

Basil Whittingham, Negro member of the Student Council and also of the Executive Council of his class of 1953, told the Defender that at least 40 students had sold blood to blood banks in order to raise funds for the strike. At midweek, the strike committee advertised for other donors.

Despite the fact that Davis and Knickerbocker alleged that the strike was "Communistic," college spokesmen and Student Council officials stated that it was not. Whittingham told the Defender, "Some people are trying to make something of the fact that some students sang Wallace songs on the line. If they did, it was completely unauthorized by the strike committee. This is an orderly, highly disciplined demonstration and we are not Communists."

Police Battle Student Pickets At C. C. N. Y. And Arrest 25 Of 200

NEW YORK, April 11—(AP)—Twenty-five demonstrators were taken into custody today as some 200 students of the College of the City of New York picketed their campus.

The students demanded suspension of two faculty members whom they accuse of anti-semitism.

Nine of the arrested students, five women and four men, were charged with disorderly conduct. No charges were placed immediately against the others. Police said they were arrested because they refused to move away from the main college entrance.

Immediately after the arrests, the strikers began chanting, "Get the cops off the campus!" Twenty police at the scene sent out a hurried call for reinforcements.

THE STRIKE WAS VOTED by the Student Council last Friday after a student body referendum. The council said the action protested "administrative inaction" in the cases of Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the romance languages department, and William C. Davis, economics instructor.

A faculty committee and the Board of Higher Education cleared Knickerbocker of the anti-semitism charge. Davis resigned as assistant to the college president last year after a faculty board accused him of practicing segregation at a school dormitory. Davis stayed on, however, as an economics department instructor.

When the patrol wagon arrived the arrested students sat down on a curb and refused to budge.

Some flailed with their fists when police lifted them up bodily and pushed them into the wagon. One leaped onto the back of a patrolman, was hurled to the ground and shoved into the van.

300 City College Students Picket

Mayor's Office

He Refuses to Intervene; Faculty Asks for End to Strike; Leftists Rebuffed

By Leslie Midgley

Mayor William O'Dwyer announced last night that he would not intervene in the three-day-old student strike at the uptown campus of the City College of New York, which demands suspension and trial of two teachers charged with racial or religious bias. The policy of his administration, the Mayor said, "is not to interfere with either the Board of Education or the Board of Higher Education."

Other developments in the strike yesterday were:

1. The General Faculty of the College adopted a resolution urging the Student Council to discontinue the strike.

2. Picket lines were transferred to City Hall Park at 4 p. m. and a delegation unsuccessfully sought an interview with Mayor O'Dwyer.

3. Representatives of several Left Wing organizations tried to edge into the strike picture by appearing at a noon rally at 139th Street and Convent Avenue. They were immediately disavowed by student leaders.

4. College authorities estimated attendance at 70 per cent of normal yesterday, compared to 67 per cent Tuesday,

5. The strike went into an inactive phase until next Tuesday, due to Easter and Jewish holiday vacations.

"If I were on the Board of Higher Education," Mayor O'Dwyer told reporters, "any person charged with bigotry would be given a fair trial and if found guilty would be kicked out. I would insist on conducting that system in an orderly fashion and any person or pressure group of students who went out on strike would be barred from any further admission to any class under my control. I want it understood I am making no suggestion to the Board of Higher Education as to how they should conduct their business."

The faculty resolution said continuation of the strike would damage the college and life prospects of past, present and future students. It "strongly" urged the student council to end it and to use the normal means of communication.

The General Faculty said of 2,790 who had voted in favor of strike, 1,100 voted for a one-day strike and 1,690 for a sustained strike.

Five Students Enter Hall

After a day of picketing the campus, the strikers went to City Hall by subway. Three hundred pickets formed lines on the east side of the park, watched by 200 students and sixty uniformed policemen.

Edward Sparer, vice-chairman of the strike committee, and four others were escorted by police into City Hall and told James Burns, police receptionist, that they wanted to ask Mayor O'Dwyer to force the suspension and trial of Professor William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the Romance Languages Department, alleged to be anti-Semetic, and William C. Davis, an economiss instructor, alleged to have segregated Negro and white residents in Army Hall at the college.

Mr. Burns said the Mayor was busy and the delegates left a list of grievances. Mr. Sparer told the pickets to be on hand at the college at 7:30 a. m. Tuesday.

At 11:30 a. m. yesterday, a delegation of twelve non-students led by two men who identified themselves as William Levner and Leon Strauss, appeared at the office of Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of the college.

They said they represented the American-Jewish Labor Council, the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order and ten unions: The United Office and Professional Workers of America, International Fur and Leather Workers, Local 65 of the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, Furniture Workers, Shoe Workers, Local 1 of the Jewelry Workers, Locals 1, 3 and 597 of the Bakers, and the Teachers Union. All are C. I. O. affiliates.

Dr. Wright's secretary, Mrs. Minna Marks, said they could not see the president and they, too, left a statement professing sympathy with the aims of the strikers.

This delegation went to the quadrangle, where a student rally was in progress, and told the students that the American Jewish Labor Council was behind them.

Leo Isacson, former American Labor party Representative from the Bronx, and Paul L. Ross, former chairman of the City Rent Commission, stood up to identify themselves with the aims of the strike, but William Fortunato, president of the Student Council, told the 1,000 students that the speakers had not been invited and that any proffered aid would be carefully investigated.

Volunteer Pickets Leave

A few minutes later two cars drove up on the west side of Convent Avenue and ten men started to alight bearing placards. They said they represented the Joint Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. They were told by pickets it was strictly a student affair and they drove off.

Mr. Fortunato told reporters that the aid of U. O. P. W. A. and the Teachers Union would not be accepted. He said the strike committee "might" accept aid from such organizations as the American Jewish Congress or parent-teacher organizations, that the committee was accepting the aid of all members of the student body, but only as individuals. He said flatly: "We will not accept help of Communist outsiders." The American Jewish Committee later called for a full and public hearing of the charges against Professor Knickerbocker.

25 Arrests Greet Strike at CCNY

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Colored students were taking an active part in the student strike against racial discrimination which opened here last Monday morning at City College with the arrest of 25 student pickets.

The student body voted 2,797 to 1,885 last Friday to quit their classes on Monday in protest of what they said was the failure of President Harry Wright to take action against two of the school's professors accused of anti-colored and anti-Jewish attitudes.

One of the members of the Student Council [illegible] the strike was Basil Whittingham, another student taking an active part was Joe Galiber, a colored member of the CCNY baseketball team.

Professors Tried Last Fall

The two professors are William C. Davis, an economic professor, and William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the romance language department.

Davis was found guilty last fall of segregating colored students in Army Hall, one of the school's dormitories. Knickerbocker has been cleared of charges that he is anti-Semitic; but may have termed his [illegible] whitewash.

Judge Hubert Delany recently resigned as chairman of a committee which was conducting an inquiry into Davis's activities on the grounds that he did not feel that the college was sincerely interested in finding the facts about Davis' clearance.

Hints Administration Bias

In his letter of resignation, Judge Delany said:

"I heretofore believed that [illegible] when they appeared before the administrative building last Monday, and threw them bodily into a patrol wagon.

N. Y. Editor Elected

Sanford Socolow, a junior at City College, was elected editor-in-chief of the undergraduate newspaper, "The Campus," in a special election held yesterday afternoon by the newspaper's staff. He succeeds Robert Zuckerkandle, twenty-one, who resigned Tuesday in protest against the newspaper's support of the recent student strike.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION ON CITY COLLEGE CAMPUS

Striking students stage a mock graduation

CITY COLLEGE PUTS ATTENDANCE AT 85%

Student Strike Appears Near End—Campus Editor Quits In Protest Against It

By ALEXANDER FEINBERG

The student strike at City College went into its fourth day yesterday after a five-day holiday lapse, but the back of the class boycott aimed at forcing the trial and ouster of two faculty members for alleged discrimination appeared to be broken.

Attendance at classes was reported by college authorities to be at its highest point of the strike—85 per cent—while student leaders put forth their lowest claim since the educational walkout began a week ago last Monday, declaring that 50 per cent remained away.

Pickets decreased from a high of 500 to 200 or 300, and in the late afternoon to forty or fifty. Comments heard everywhere on the campus were to the effect that the strike was as good as ended and that regardless of the merits of the walkout, full attendance at classes would be the rule within a day or two.

Campus Editor Resigns

Protesting his paper's support of the strike, the editor-in-chief of The Campus, undergraduate weekly newspaper, resigned. He is Robert Zuckerkandle, a senior due to be graduated this June. The periodical came out yesterday for the first time since the walkout.

Although he said he was in agreement with the aims of the strike, Mr. Zuckerkandle condemned it as "stupid, senseless and fumbling," and as a move that "has brought and will continue to bring great discredit upon the college."

He said strike leaders knew they could get no concessions from Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of the college, but were "just hanging on because they didn't know what else to do."

"President Wright will not yield to this kind of student pressure—he can't without handing in his resignation—and the strike leaders know it," Mr. Zuckerhandle said. "And yet they persist in damaging the reputation of the college and its past, present and future students."

An editorial on the front page of the Campus was headed: "We Must Continue."

Mostly new placards, setting a subdued tone, were carried by the pickets. Anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist slogans carried on the first days were notably absent, the "scab" and "rat" motifs were soft-pedaled, and emphasis was placed on demanding a fair trial.

The strike is directed against Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, head of the Department of Romance Languages, who has been charged with anti-Semitic utterances, and William C. Davis, under fire for allegedly permitting Negro segregation at Army Hall, the veterans' dormitory at the college.

Three Summonses Issued

Fifty patrolmen and six mounted men guarded the college grounds, but the only untoward incidents were the handing out of three summonses. A four-piece jazz band augmented by six students played between summonses given to two members of the band for loud and unnecessary noise. The third summons went to Tobias Schwartz, a student, for "using a loud speaker without a license." He operated a portable loud speaker used by Canada Lee, actor and former pugilist, in addressing several hundred students around the flagpole on the quadrangle.

The actor urged continuance of the walkout, saying: "I wish I could say that every student in the school has gone out on strike. You are fighting for democracy; keep at it with good courage."

Mock diplomas were awarded by "President Wright" in a sardonic bit of by-play. These were given, the student players said, for "anti-Semitism, racial bigotry, bringing cops on the campus," and to a girl "for dirtying a policeman's gloves with her blood." Another award was designated for a reporter "for inciting riots."

A schedule of final examinations, with the first to begin May 28, was announced yesterday for the Main Center Day Session.

Another kind of schedule was drawn up by the strikers. It called for the holding of five "classes" on the campus today at 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. Leaders said they had "lined up" twenty-four graduate students and six seniors to do the teaching and "two dozen faculty members." They were doubtful about the instructors, however, none of whom has walked out with the students.

Dr. Wright has indicated that the campus classes would not be permitted, but in his momentary absence late yesterday John J. Theobald, Dean of Administration, contented himself with saying: "Let's wait and see."

In Albany, State Education Commissioner Francis T. Spaulding set April 29 for a hearing in the case of Professor Knickerbacker. He acted on a petition sumbitted jointly by the Student Council of the Day Session Main Center, the American Jewish Congress and two instructors.

Too Much Coercive Action By Minority Groups

The Hartford Courant

STRIKES and rioting by students at one time were practically unheard of in European and South American universities. But City College, New York, has been the scene of a full-blown kind of coercive action by noisy minority groups.

to spite their faces. They are the ones who have the most to lose, and who are losing it every day they remain away from classes. It is to be hoped that Dr. Wright will stand firm in his position. There has already been too much of this kind of coercive action by noisy minority groups.

The City College Case

A Look at Record of Faculty Pair Targets of Student Campus Strike

By Dorothy Dunbar Bromley

WHAT facts are known about the two City College faculty members whose suspension, pending a public trial, has been demanded by the Student Council?

Last week hundreds of students, their faces showing a devout belief in their cause, struck for three days, up to the beginning of spring vacation. They paraded such placards as "Jim Crow, Anti-Semitism, Bigotry Must Go."

The two faculty members concerned are Professor William E. Knickerbocker, chairman since 1938 of the department of romance languages, and William C. Davis, economics instructor.

The case of Professor Knickerbocker is the more complicated. In 1945 he was accused of discrimination against colleagues and students, on the ground of anti-Semitism, by four members of his own department, two of whom are Jewish. The four were Otto Muller, associate professor, and Elliot H. Polinger, Ephraim Cross and Dr. Pedro Bach-y-Rita, assistant professors.

Professor Knickerbocker was cleared by a faculty investigating committee that took 1,313 pages of testimony in October, 1945. Its report was adopted by the general faculty by a vote of 46 to 9 and by the Board of Higher Education.

LATER, in 1948, the four complaints, together with the American Jewish Congress and the Hillel Foundation at the uptown college, petitioned the City Council to investigate Professor Knickerbocker's fitness. A special committee, under the chairmanship of Councilman Walter H. Hart, held hearings and brought in a report condemning Professor Knickerbocker, which was adopted by the Council.

Subsequently the Board of Higher Education published a "Review of the Facts" . . . as a twenty-five-page pamphlet.

Concurrently with the City Council, the Associate Alumni of City College had appointed its own investigating committee, with Justice Hubert T. Delaney, of the Domestic Relations Court, as its chairman. It was Justice Delaney's resignation from this committee, made, he said, because he could not obtain co-operation from college authorities, that precipitated the strike vote taken by the uptown Student Council April 8. After the strike had started the alumni committee, now headed by Harold Wisan, an attorney, issued a statement deploring the action taken by the Student Council, and declaring it intended to hold an open hearing at the college. Recently the American Jewish Congress, two of the complainants and the Student Council appealed to the State Commissioner of Education for a hearing. He will hear preliminary arguments soon.

OF ALL the reports so far prepared, that of the faculty committee, 125 pages in length, is the most voluminous and the most thoroughly documented. The committee's four members, two of them Jewish, were Lewis Mayers, chairman, head of the department of law at the School of Business; Harold H. Abelsen, director of the Education Clinic in the uptown college; Frank S. Lloyd, chairman of the department of hygiene, and John J. Theobald, Dean of Administration.

The complainants had alleged that Professor Knickerbocker had disregarded "traditional seniority rights . . . in making up promotion lists."

Promotions to higher ranks, the report explained, are recommended under the by-laws of the Board of Higher Education by a committee of eight or nine in each department. In romance languages only four members of the alleged Knickerbocker "regime," it was pointed out, served on this committee between 1938 and 1945.

Explaining that during this period there were relatively few promotions allowed for in the budget, the committee found "a complete lack of evidence" to support the charge of religious prejudice.

DEPARTMENTAL chairmen, it was noted, are chosen every three years by secret ballot of the members of the department. "One would expect that in so large many enemies as Man himself, and often the greatest is Man himself.

Now you mathematicians! Tell me the things that matter. How many blades of grass, how many bushes, how many trees are there and how high? This is very important! You see the highest tree has branches, and those branches said, had been an unsuccessful candidate for the post.

As to Professor Knickerbocker's alleged bias, the transcript of the hearings contains evidence that one Jew was made an associate professor under him; that another was kept in his position because the chairman felt sorry for him; that two Jews were appointed fellows; that one was put in charge of the Army Student Training Program; that Professor Knickerbocker collaborated on a textbook with this same man, and finally that the chairman had at several times unsuccessfully urged on the departmental committee the promotion of Professor Polinger. Jewish members of the department, other than those who had brought charges, testified to his lack of bias.

Two affidavits by former teachers quoted Professor Knickerbocker as having made derogatory remarks about Jewish students, which he denied, although when he appeared before the City Council committee his recollection was less clear.

The faculty report showed that only one of the four complainants, Professor Muller, offered direct testimony as to anti-semitic remarks allegedly made by Professor Knickerbocker. At the same time, the transcript showed that Professor Muller, in a letter dated April 6, 1945, had made "an unwarranted and irrelevant statement derogatory to the Jewish people." Admitting having written the letter, Professor Muller said he had changed his view.

Professor Knickerbocker, for his part, admitted that he had referred to "the Jewish gang" in his department and that he had repeated a war-time joke tasteless and unjust to the Jewish people.

WHILE not considering such admissions a ground for demotion or dismissal, the faculty committee criticized both professors and said: "Generalizations and characterizations based on race or religion are too inaccurate to be worthy of scholars. Loose talk may give rise to the impression that deep-seated prejudice is responsible for lack of promotion when in reality other factors are responsible."

After the complainants had lost their case they charged, early in 1946, that the Ward Medal for proficiency in French should have been awarded, in 1942, to Morton Gurewitch and not to Salvatore Ramondino. Investigating this charge, the faculty committee found that the two students had been closely tied, and that the dean's office had not correctly reported the former's grade in one subject at the time the award was made. But the committee still agreed with Professor Knickerbocker that Mr. Ramondino was the more deserving, and it pointed to the fact that awards in the years 1938-'45 had gone to a majority of Jewish students.

Later the New York City Council committee found otherwise, and an identical medal was given by the college to Mr. Gurewitch at the June, 1948, commencement.

In another faculty investigation it was proved that Mr. Davis, as director of Army Hall, had segregated Negro and white students. He was accordingly removed from this position, which paid $7,500 a year plus maintenance, and returned to the downtown college as an economics instructor at $4,500 a year, the college authorities coming out flatly for a policy of non-segregation. No charge, so far as the college administration and the Board of Higher Education know, has been made that Mr. Davis has shown bias in his teaching.

27 Students Arrested in Campus Strike

Twenty-seven demonstrators were taken into custody yesterday as about 650 shouting students picketed the College of the City of New York campus.

The striking students demand suspension and an open trial of two faculty members whom they accuse of anti-Semitism and racial discrimination.

Sixteen of the arrested were charged with disorderly conduct and another, Martin Dubin, with assault. No charges were placed immediately aginst the others. Most of those arrested refused to move away from the entrance to college buildings, police said.

Dubin was accused of slamming the door of a patrol car on a policeman's hand and then twisting the injured fingers.

Flurries of violence marked early hours of the demonstration but police later reported it had quieted down. The pickets continued to march but heeded police orders not to block the doors of buildings.

A college spokesman said that of 6,500 students who normally attended classes, only about 30 percent were in their classrooms.

Students Called To Strike Talks By City College

Two Faculty-Class Panel Discussions Slated in Move to Clarify Issues

To clarify issues of the week-long strike by students of the City College of New York, the college administration has announced two panel discussions at which both faculty members and students will participate and to which the entire student body has been invited.

Professor Joseph Barmach, a member of the faculty and chairman of the student-faculty committee on student activities, said yesterday the discussions were set for 12:30 p .m. on Thursday this week and next. Lester Nicholas, director of public relations for the college, said the meetings were not empowered to negotiate or decide the issues but "simply to present the facts and viewpoints of both sides in the dispute and to clear up any confusion that may exist on the campus."

To Take Case to Albany

Students have been cutting classes since last Monday in a protest against what they term racial discrimination by Professor William E. Knickerbocker and Professor William C. Davis. All the students invited to participate in the panel discussions are members of the student strike committee, including William Fortunato, president of the Student Council; Edward Sparer, vice-president of the Council; Robert Oppenheim, president of Hillel, a student organization on the campus; Albert Ettinger, president of the Committee on Racial Equality, and LeRoy Galperin, a member of the staff of "The Campus," college newspaper.

The strike committee has announced it will send delegations to appear tomorrow before Francis Spaulding, State Commissioner of Education, and the Board of Higher Education to ask for further investigation into the accusations against the two professors. Mr. Fortunato will lead a five-student delegation to Albany to see Dr. Spaulding, while Mr. Sparer will lead another group to Hunter College tomorrow night to plead their case before the board.

Mr. Barmach said audience participation in the panel discussions would not be tolerated, either in the form of applause, cheers, jeers, or "any verbal comments

Faculty Members on Panel

Faculty members of the panels will include Professor Joseph Theobald, dean of administration of the psychology department; Professor Burt Abelson, member of the psychology department; Dr. Kenneth Clark, member of the department of educaiton, and John A. Wisan, chairman of the Board of Higher Education committee looking into the charges against Professor Knickerbocker, Burt Diamond, attorney for the student strike committee, said the panels would include a number of

for the American Jewish Congress

CCNY Strike Called to Oust Biased Professors

Daily Worker
New York New York

A call for a City College students strike next Monday was issued yesterday by the American Veterans Committee chapter on the uptown campus. The strike was called to protest the college administration's failure to oust Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, charged with anti-Semitism, and William C. Davis, charged with anti-Negro bias. These two instructors have been whitewashed by the college administration and Board of Higher Education despite protests off and on the campus.

At a meeting of the AVC executive committee, the following statement was issued:

"The American Veterans Committee is tired of playing around with President Wright and his student stooges. The time has come for the student body to take action. The only way we can see any victory is through a strike."

The student body was reported to have received the strike notice favorably, and other student groups are expected to join.

A LONG STRUGGLE

During the war, Davis' Jimcrow rules in Army Hall were bitterly assailed. He was finally forced to resign from his directorship of Army Hall after a six-man faculty board report declared that Davis had admitted he maintained biased housing at the Hall.

But Davis was retained on the faculty, despite student protests.

The Knickerbocker fight also goes back many years. Prof. Knickerbocker's anti-Semitic attitudes were known to students by his remarks in class. In addition, it is known that he denied an award to an honor student in Romance languages because the student was Jewish.

CITY COUNCIL REPORT

A City Council report had urged the professor's retirement. After a 10-month inquiry the Council concluded that Knickerbocker was guilty of "reprehensible and unworthy conduct." The Board of Higher Education failed to act, however.

In protesting the Board's failure to oust the professor, the American Jewish Congress said the body had undermined confidence in its own fitness" to administer four municipal colleges by "refusing to order public hearings."

Last fall, students refused to attend Knickerbocker's classes and a sit-down strike involving several thousands took place.

The decision to hold a strike grows from the student's decision not to let the matter end until the two instructors are removed.

VASSAR DEPLORES BIAS IN COLLEGES

President Blanding Welcomes Additional Negro Entrants—Funds for Students Grow

New York Times

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. [illegible] Deploring discrimination in the admissions policies of some colleges, Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar College, in her 1947-48 report released here today, declared: "We rejoice that at Vassar our admissions system makes no distinction as to race, creed or color."

"There has been much in the press of late concerning equal opportunities for Negro students," the report stated, "and I should like to take this opportunity to say that Vassar would welcome more applications from well-qualified Negro students."

Referring to one of the chief concerns of the President's Commission on Higher Education, the financial barriers that keep many able young people out of colleges and universities, Miss Blanding asserted:

"Vassar has long been aware of this problem but, like other private colleges, it must meet the larger part of its budget from student fees.

"However, Vassar can be proud of its record of student scholarship aid made possible by the support of friends and alumnae. This year 23 per cent of our students received financial assistance. It is my hope that this figure can soon be raised to a point where at least 25 per cent receive aid from the college."

Miss Blanding dealt with the relationship of the President's Commission report to Vassar, saying:

"I believe the small, privately endowed liberal arts college will continue as long as it provides an education which has meaning for contemporary life. And, indeed, the issues raised in the report offer a special opportunity for the private colleges, uniquely qualified as they are, to experiment with teaching techniques and courses of study appropriate to our democratic way of life."

Miss Blanding's report showed that endowment and annuity funds now totaled $13,833,539 and that Vassar received funds aggregating $439,286 in the 1947-48 period.

Among the gifts listed were the establishment of the Eleanor Dodge Child Fund by friends of the late Eleanor Dodge Child, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Firestone to establish the Mary Davis Firestone Memorial Scholarship Fund, the Florence Donnell White Student Aid Fund from many donors, and additional funds from the estate of Paul E. Zehe for the Emma J. C. Zehe Foundation.

Also the bequest of Mrs. Annie A. Halleck to establish the Margaret S. Halleck Professorship Fund, a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Jansen Noyes for the Emma Hartmann Noyes Fund, additional funds from the estate of Louise M. Leopold for the Louise M. Karcher Scholarship Fund, and the bequest of Avis H. Blewett to establish the Avis H. and Lucy H. Blewett Scholarship Fund.

Police Battle Student Strike At C. C. N. Y.

Herald Tribune

18 Seized in Melees On Uptown Campus

New York N.Y.

5,000 Cut Class; Evening School Will Join Strike to Oust Two Teachers

By David Perlman

More than a thousand chanting, placard-waving students picketed the uptown buildings of the College of the City of New York yesterday, and nearly 5,000 cut their classes, in the first day of a strike called by the student council to demand suspension of two faculty members accused of racial discrimination.

There were eighteen arrests—seventeen on disorderly conduct charges and one on a charge of assaulting a policeman. Most of the arrests were made in the morning when pickets resisted police attempts to move them from an entrance to the college's main building near 139th Street and Convent Avenue.

In a second brief fracas early in the afternoon four mounted policemen rode into a crowd of 800 students rallying on the quadrangle between Townsend Harris Hall and the School of Technology, facing Convent Avenue. Two students attempting to operate loud speakers on an automobile were admonished, but the rally minus loudspeakers, went on with the four horsemen towering above the crowd.

Ask Teachers' Ouster

The strike was voted last Friday by a majority of the uptown school's 7,320 day students. They seek suspension and an "open trial" for Professor William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the Romance Language Department, who has been accused by four other faculty members of anti-Semnitism; and for William C. Davis, an economics instructor, who was accused of segregating Negroes in Army Hall, a college dormitory, when he was director of the hall.

Professor Knickerbocker, whose case has been a center of controversy for four years, was cleared of the charges last November by the Board of Higher Education. Mr. Davis was found guilty last fall by a faculty investigating committee and removed from his job at Army Hall.

Last night the student body of the evening session, which numbers 3,833, voted to join the strike at a referendum conducted by their Student Council. They will start picketing this evening.

Strike Will Continue

William Fortunato, president of the day session Student Council, said the strike would continue until Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of the college, grants the strikers' demands, and that mass picketing would begin again today at 8 a. m.

Administration officials said yesterday no disciplinary action would be taken against the strikers, but that they would be treated like any other absent students. If they cut more classes than the rules permit, they will automatically fail their courses, according to John J. Theobald, dean of administration.

The question of Communists influence in the strike saw the college administration at odds with the two faculty members concerned. Professor Knickerbocker and Mr. Davis both charged that Communists were fomenting the agitation against them, and Professor Knickerbocker said:

"If there were no Communists on the campus, there would be no strike."

Lester M. Nichols, director of the college public relations department, said, "This is not a Communist strike, nor are the Communists leading it." He explained that the strike was being run by the official Student Council and that the Council was not permitting Left-Wing groups to dominate it. Communist students, however, were participating as individuals, he said.

Picketing began in front of the eight buildings on the campus at 7:20 a. m. By mid-morning, when classes are at peak strength, university officials said only 30 per cent of the student body was attending classes. At the end of the day they said the figure averaged about 50 per cent.

In Professor Knickerbocker's elementary Spanish class at 10 a. m. three of the eleven students were absent; in Mr. Davis's three afternoon economics classes about three-quarters of the students were present, although some said they agreed that an open trial should be held on the two cases.

Both faculty members denied yesterday that they held any racial bias, and their stand was upheld by Dr. Wright, who said:

"Professor Knickerbocker and Mr. Davis have been exposed to orderly processes of investigation and action was taken where

[illegible] for a hearing May 5. [illegible]nue and Twenty-third Street. The [illegible]eenth arrest was made Student Council there, represent- [illegible] when Stephen Wrob- ing 3,900 students, voted yesterday [illegible]ty-three, of 67[illegible] River- to condemn the uptown strike as [illegible] was charged with call- a "dangerous and improper meth- [illegible]eman obscene names. od" of voicing objections to the [illegible] was an assistant li- two faculty members.

[illegible] the college. He was held [illegible] for a hearing today on [illegible] disorderly conduct. [illegible]s no demonstration at [illegible] school of business ad- [illegible]. at Lexington Ave-

University of N. C. Students Split On Negro Admittance

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Staff Correspondence

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The ... of Negro students to gain ...ittance to the University of ...th Carolina again broke into ... here last week as a ...dent group of the university ...anized to support the appli... of Harold Epps while an... student group was set up ...ppose the application.

Epps, a resident of Asheville, ... C., is a law student at North Carolina College. His applica... to the university was filed two years ago. He was one of about fifteen students of the law school who picketed the recent session of the General Assembly in protest of conditions at the North Caroilna College law school which is not recognized by the American Bar Associa... tion.

PRO-EPPS GROUP

The pro-Epps group is headed by Arthur Warren of Raleigh as temporary chairman. Warren is a 26-year-old-veteran.

During a meeting of the group here last Thursday night officers were nominated to be chosen by secret ballot. Another meeting is planned for July 14.

For chairman Kent Erickson of Spruce Pine and David Landy of Savannah, Ga. was named. Landy said he would not accept the office.

There were nominated for publicity chairman. They are Ray Carpenter of Watertown N. Y., Sandor Siegal of Baltimore, Md., and Bill Evans of St Paul.

Two were nominated for treasurer; Esther Marrotte of Chapel Hill director of religious education for the Presbyterian Church here, and Ed Kosser of Hollis, N. Y.

OPPOSITION LEAVES

The committee asked all those who opposed Epps to leave the meeting and 35 students, led by Robert L. Hart of Snow Hill, walked out and formed a group to oppose Epp's attempt to gain admission to the university.

About 65 students were present befor the opposition group left.

Warren and those who compose the committee supporting the Epps application contend that North Carolina College is accredited by the North Carolina Bar but not by the American Bar Association which would limit Epps' practice to the state of North Carolina. However, if Epps were enrolled in the University of North Carolina he would be absolved of limitations.

Warren pointed out that a poll of graduate students and faculty members several months ago showed a majority agreement to the enrollment of Negroes on the graduate level.

Epps is being supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Meanwhile, it was revealed for the first time here last week that another Negro student is (Continued from Jones galley 3) seeking admission to the university graduate school. He is Thomas E. Malone of Durham, a biology student at North Carolina College.

C. O. Pearson of Durham, attorney for the NAACP said his organization will back Malone. Malone applied for admission on June 5 but he said he had received no word from Chapel Hill authorities.

urge the trustees to admit Epps to the school to which he has applied.

In the event the trustees do not act they said, they would take the matter of his admission to the courts. The group even debated as to whether or not they should call the matter to the attention of the Governor.

Bigots Walk Out

In the course of the meeting several bigoted students, led by Robert E. Lee of Charlotte, walked out of the auditorium and decided to form a Committee to Work Against the Admission of Epps to the Law School.

As their called meeting attracted a handful of students no definite action was taken. When the direct issue of whether they would actually work against Epps's admission arose, voting on it was postponed in the light of opinions discussed.

One student, William B. Hutton of Greensboro, told the few present that the anti-Epps group "would be playing right into the Communists' hands if it advocated white supremacy.

Bigoted N.C.U. Students Snubbed

Courier

Too Few Racists to Set Up Anti-Epps Unit

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—Students at the University of North Carolina again demonstrated their liberality here last week by staying away in droves from a meeting called on Thursday to form an organization to fight against admission of colored students to the school.

The meeting had been called by dissidents from the Committee to Work for the Admission of Harold Epps of Asheville to the institution's Law School. The pro-Epps group acted last week to

State Appropriates $20,000 in Haste To Halt Court Test

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

DURHAM, N. C.—In a last breath effort to stave off court action or to improve their plight if litigation is resorted to, the Council of State allocated $20,000 last week from the emergency and contingency fund to repair an old, condemned auditorium on the campus of North Carolina College to serve as "temporary" quarters for the law school.

Neither state officials nor administrative officers of the school would admit to this reporter that the unprecedented movie was influenced in any way by picketing of the Legislature last spring by students of the North Carolina College Law School protesting the inadequacies of the facilities provided for them.

DENY NAACP FACTOR

They also denied that published reports of the NAACP's plan to launch a broadside attack on the segregated graduate and professional schools in the state this fall had any catalytic effect on their sudden decision to remedy the law school situation.

The truth is, however, that no emergency exists today in the area of facilities which was not known when the school was started ten years ago.

Dr. A. Elder, president of the college, told the reporter that he is confident that this renovation is an adjustment to get temporary accreditation and not a circumvention.

STATE STALLING?

Many outstanding observers of former behind-the-scenes maneuvers in the state view the move with a "wait-and-see" suspicion, while still others feel that the state is stalling for time to give the Southern Governors' regional school plan chance to be approved. In the latter event South Carolina State College, at Orangeburg, S. C., will be the likely selection since a $250,000 law school building has recently been completed.

Because of North Carolina's reputation in the field of race relations and politics, and because of the state's geographical relationship in the South, upper and lower, the state is being viewed by the NAACP as a possible fertile climate to test many of the differentials, especially in education.

SUITS ARE PLANNED

After conferring with officials in the New York office of the NAACP, Atty. Conrad Pearson, a member of the local bar and a representative of the NAACP, proclaimed in a prepared statement to the local daily papers that "one or more suits to admit Negroes to graduate schools at the University of North Carolina will be filed in Federa Court this fall."

Pearson said that the NAACP would sponsor suits involving applications to the law, medical and graduate schools.

The attorney revealed that Harold Epps, a student in the North Carolina Law School, would be backed by the NAACP in a suit to gain entrance to the University of North Carolina Law School.

ADMITS DISCRIMINATION

Dean Henry Brandis of the UNC Law School said that former Dean R. H. Wettach told Epps in May that his application was turned down because the state maintains a law school at NCC for Negroes. Others who were mentioned as possible litigants against the state were Thomas Malone and Thomas Hubbard. Pearson admitted, however, that "these cases have not progressed far enough for us to make arrangements about the filing of suits for them."

State Was Ready For Colored Board Members

Dr. Trigg Credits North Carolina With Early Plan

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va. Sat. 5-28-49

14 e (1) Sat. 5-28-49

By A. A. MORISEY
Staff Correspondent

RALEIGH, N. C. — "North Carolina has been on the threshhold of appointing Negroes to policy-making boards for several years," declared Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president of St. Augustine's College and the first colored appointee to the State Board of Education, during an exclusive interview last week with the Journal and Guide.

Sat 5-28-49

Dr. Trigg, who is considered the best informed person in the state on matters affecting the education of colored youth, amplified his statement further as he pointed out that in the past 30 years more than 7,000 colored youth have graduated from high schools in the state, and at least four times as many white youths.

It is estimated that 17,000 colored youths have graduated from the seven colleges in the state. While the number of white youths leaving college has been about four times as many.

LITERACY BASE

"This broad base of literacy," he asserted, "has made possible the understanding which enabled Governor Scott to recommend the appointment of a colored person to the State Board of Education."

For eleven years—from 1928 to 1939—Dr. Trigg served the state as supervisor of Negro high schools. During that period the number of accredited high schools increased from 54 to 150. In his position Dr. Trigg had the responsibility of inspecting each secondary school in the state and encouraging local school officials to make necessary improvements and expansion which would insure accreditment.

Credit was given to principals of both races throughout the state whose educational leadership has been of great influence in increasing the area of understanding to the masses of citizens.

POSITION OF STATE

"North Carolina has, he averred, a great many functional literates who can interpret the literature and newspapers, in a more satisfactory manner than any of the southern states." The same thing is possible in any southern state when a large enough per cent of the people of that state have reached a comparable point of understanding."

Another influential factor in the liberalness prevailing in the state, according to Dr. Trigg, is the highly favorable circumstance that North Carolina has drawn into public life its best men. This superior leadership, he asserted, has directed the state rapidly toward the goal of equal and maximum opportunity for all the children of the state.

Sat 5-28-49

Not only does Dr. Trigg have a rich background of information on the state's schools for colored children, but his experience with the State Department of Education gave him an opportunity to see many of the white schools of the state. He has been a high school teacher and principal, a college teacher and president, and an employee in the U. S. Department of Education.

Besides living in North Carolina he has resided in Washington, D. C. and in Atlanta, Ga. where he was executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

During the Summer months, Dr. Trigg's major recreation activity is swimming and he admits that he would engage in this sport each day if it were possible. Other leisure time pursuits include bridge, pinochle, and movies.

THREE CHILDREN

Mrs. Trigg, who is a graduate of the business department of Wilberforce University, is the mother of three children.

Sat 5-28-49

Harold, a son, is a graduate of Hampton Institute and Meharry Medical College. At present he is a chief resident in psychiatry at Bellevue Hospital, New York. Leota, a daughter, is teaching science at West Charlotte High School, Charlotte, N. C. She is a graduate of Fisk University.

The younger daughter, Melva, is a graduate of Fisk University. She has just completed her practice teaching in preparation for a career in the profession.

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Divergent student groups organized here last week to support and to oppose the admission of Negroes to the graduate and professional schools of the University of North Carolina.

The student action followed a leak which disclosed that Harold Epps, a law student, and Thomas E. Malone, a biology student, at North Carolina College at Durham, N. C., had made unsuccessful attempts to enroll here at the white state-supported university.

Meeting in an atmosphere of crisis in the Graham Memorial on the university campus, approximately seventy persons present split into two groups. The opposition group was formed when Epps' supporters asked all those opposing him to leave the room.

14 e (1)

Robert L. Hart of Snow Hill, N. C., led the opposition from the room and later announced that his group would meet on Tuesday of this week.

Ida Courier

A student at the North Carolina Law School sought admission to the university law school last year and was denied on the grounds that his application came too late, Epps was refused entrance again this year. C. O. Pearson, Durham attorney, who will probably handle a law-suit against the state in Epps' interest, declared that "Epps was denied entrance solely because he is a Negro."

Following mass picketing of the state capital by law school students of the Durham school (Courier Feb. 5) Pearson was engaged to represent the dissatisfied group who instructed him to go to New York and seek NAACP support. The New York organization agreed to support the students and sent Atty. Robert Carter to Durham to confer. At this meeting it was agreed that equalization was a lost cause and that integration would be the issue. At this time Negro reporters attending the meeting were asked to withhold comment until the foundation for the suit could be laid.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A request for the full board of trustees to act on the application of Epps was submitted to Governor W. Kerr Scott.

In a speech before the Epps supporters, Pearson predicted that Negro students would be admitted to all state-supported universities in time.

Sat. 7-9-49

It was disclosed for the first time this week that Thomas E. Malone, a biology student at North Carolina College, was also seeking admission to the university as a graduate biology student.

Governor Scott, chairman of the board of trustees, was out of the state and not available for comment before press time.

Dr. Elder Inaugural Inspiring

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 6-11-49

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Staff Correspondent)

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Alfonso Elder was inaugurated president of North Carolina College here last week in the presence of a star-studded delegation of educators representing over 100 colleges and universities, learned societies, relatives and friends.

Dr. Elder becomes the college's second president, having been appointed by the board of trustees, Jan. 31, 1948 to succeed the late founder, President James E. Shepard, who died Oct. 6, 1947.

EXPRESSION OF HOPE

After paying tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Dr. Elder defined the college as "An expression of hope of a struggling people," and he pointed out further that "It represents a disposition on the part of the leaders of the state to develop a university for the Negro people—an institution devoted to the development of Negro citizens who are intellectually competant and emotionally balanced."

Elder observed significantly, "It is definitely known that many of the advantages which we as a minority group in America realize are the direct consequence of the development of attitudes of good will in others . . . the technique which we used in the past will reveal that we found it advisable in many instances to develop a disposition on the part of others to act in our behalf by deliberately encouraging an attitude that we were harmless, underpriviledged, happy, and for the most part intellectually inferior.

LOW ORDER ACTIONS

"As a consequence of the development low order of feeling toward us, actions in our behalf have been of a corresponding low order. We deliberately encouraged a feeling of charity, and charity was what we received."

This statement would seem to indicate the new administration is aware of the hat-in-hand attitude used by the Negro in the past." He drew the attention of his audience on new problems with which we are faced, and stated, "Assuming that our ideals regarding ourselves exist at a high level and that it is our intention through self-operation to develop still higher ideals, our problem now is to devise means of getting others to feel about us as we do about ourselves and to act in accordance with these new attitudes."

QUICKENING ATTENTION

Dr. Elders' recognition of the Negro of the new order, who feels himself equal in every respect, brought brought a quickening attention of the audience which became keenly alive to the speaker's opportunity to propose some workable solution. Dr. Elder, however, proposed a high level of goodwill without supplying the ingredients of this plan.

WHOLESOME PATTERN

The honoree stated that he felt that the "quickest way to achieve a wholesome pattern of economic, political, and educational equality between any two groups is through the development of a high order of good-will. Those who have rejected the principle of good-will as a basis of promoting progress have by their actions demonstrated that their understanding of the operation of the principle is at a low level." Sat. 6-11-49

In addition to the attitude expressed with regard to the Negro in American life, he also expressed his point of view concerning education and "emphasized that we can discharge our obligation to society and achieve true greatness by centering our efforts upon developing three sources of strength in men, namely, faith in good-will, faith in intelligence and faith in the democratic process."

PROMINENT PEOPLE

Capus Waynick, trustee of the college and newly appointed Ambassador to Nicaragua, presided over the ceremonies; D. S. Coltrane, Assistant State Director of the Budget, read greetings from Governor W. Kerr Scott. The message asserted that the inauguration of Dr. Elder initiated a new and grander phase of development at the college.

Mayor Dan K. Edwards extended Dr. Elder and the college the greetings of the City of Durham. Other outstanding public figures present were Dr. Clyde E. Erwin, superintendent of public construction; Robert M. Gantt, representative of the North Carolina College trustees; Dr. Harold L. Trigg, president of St. Augustine College, Robert B. House, chancellor of the University of North Carolina, and Asa T. Spaulding, representative of the alumni of North Carolina College. Sat. 6-11-49

Oscar G. Barker of Durham introduced delegates and educators from other educational institutions. Dr. Edward W. Knight of Chapel Hill, member of the North Carolina College trustees, presented the symbols of office as president of the institution.

Duke Faculty OKs Negro Students

The Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 6-11-49 14e(1)

By A. M. RIEVRA Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

DURHAM, N. C.—The second chapter in a dramatic attempt to have Negroes admitted to the School of Religion of Duke University as "day students" was recorded here last week when thirteen of seventeen regular faculty members voted in favor of the plan and one abstained from voting, the petition showed.

Dr. Charles E. Jordan, a spokesman for Duke University authorities, stated that the question of admitting Negroes to the divinity school was not presented to the board of trustees at the annual meeting Saturday, nor had the proposal been presented to the president.

A petition signed by students of the divinity school and others was presented a year ago asking that Negroes be admitted. At that time, 107 members of the student body of the divinity school, thirteen graduate students and fifty members of Kappa Chi Ministerial Fraternity voted favoring the admission of Negroes.

The report of the divinty school faculty revealed that the proposal came up for faculty consideration March 23, 1949, and that a committee was appointed to explore the experiences of other Southern schools which have admitted Negroes and to investigate the possibilites of any violation that the admission of Negroes would have in respect to State statues of segregation or to the policy of the institution. Sat. 6-11-49

They also considered possible objections that some Negro educators might raise to the proposed plan to admit Negro students, on the basis that such a policy might prove detrimental to the upgrading of Negro schools in the area.

According to the report, the sentiment of educators asked favored the admission of Negroes to the school and stated that such a policy would not be inimical to the interests of Negro seminaries that now exist.

The report revealed that Dr. Alphonso Elder, recently inaugurated president of North Carolina College, answered the question by stating that he did not wish to commit himself, an attitude which has been accepted as a tacit disapproval.

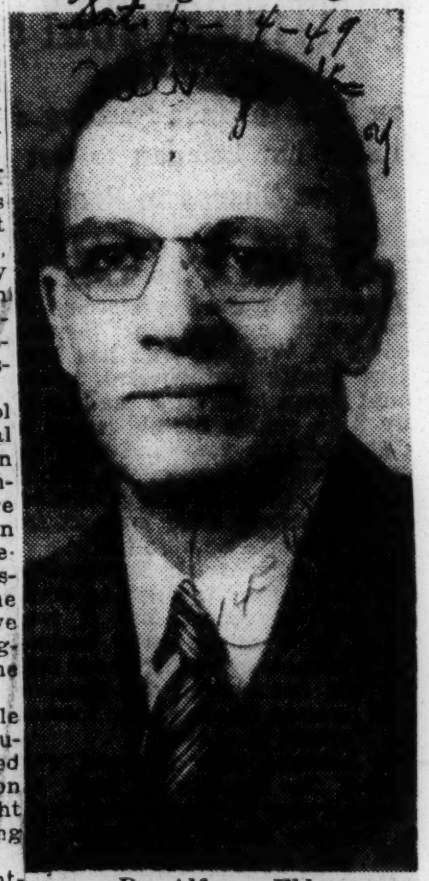
2d President Inaugurated By College for Negroes

The New York Times Sat. 6-4-49

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DURHAM, N. C., June 3—Dr. Alfonso Elder was inaugurated today as the second president of the North Carolina College here. About 100 educators representing institutions of higher learning throughout the United States attended the ceremony. 14e(1)

Dr. Elder succeeded the founder



Dr. Alfonso Elder

of the Negro liberal arts college, the late Dr. James E. Shepard.

D. S. Coltrane, sssistant state director of the budget, who represented Gov. M. Kerr Scott at the inauguration, said that more than $4,000,000 was on hand in the state's expansion fund for the college and that plans had been approved for a new dormitory, classroom building and faculty apartment house.

First Big Job Given Race Firm

DURHAM, N. C.—When the second round of contracts in the present $4 million expansion program at North Carolina College was awarded by the building committee of the school's trustee board here last week, a Negro construction company's bid was accepted among those submitted, marking the first time in the state's history that a colored company has been commssioned to build a state building of any size in North Carolina.

Contracts for the construction of a classroom building and a new faculty apartment were awarded in the office of President A. Elder late last week at a meeting of the building committee.

Successful bidder on the general contract for the apartment building was the Berry Company of Durham which bid $102,606.

HAMPTON GRADUATE

The Budget Bureau had made an estimate of $125,000 for this building and bids for the construction totaled $125,101. The Berry Company, not yet five years old, is managed by 42-year-old L. M. Berry, a Hampton graduate.

Low bids for the construction of the classroom building totaled $221,916, which was approximately $90,000 less than the $312,000 estimate made earlier by the State Budget Bureau. Low bid on the general contract was $189,712, submitted by R. H. Pinnix of Gastonia, N. C.

Eight firms bid on the contract for the faculty apartment building and seven on the general contract for the classroom building.

COLONIAL TYPE BUILDING

Other buildings now under construction on the campus are an infirmary and a library building.

According to the plans, both of the new buildings will be of colonial design to blend with other buildings on the campus.

North Carolina College (Durham)

Benefits Health Program

DURHAM, N. C.—A five-year grant of $98,200 from the March of Dimes to the North Carolina College at Durham will permit the college to continue expansion of its health education program.

This was announced jointly this week by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and Alfonso Elder, president of North Carolina College.

Aided by funds from the National Foundation since 1947, North Carolina College has vigorously expanded its health education courses with a four point program:

LONG-RANGE AID

1. Providing special consultants in health education: 2. operating summer work shops in health education; 3, equipping and maintaining a laboratory for developing health education materials; 4, determining specific community health needs by travel and observation.

In commenting on the long-range March of Dimes aid, President Elder emphasized the great need for health educators among the Negro people.

"North Carolina College," he stated, "is attracting students from the South, and it is probable that they will accept employment in that area, particularly as great emphasis is placed on the needs of the Southern Negro in theoretical and field instruction to the student."

President Elder added that sixty students had received instruction under this program since 1947.

higher education committee of the National Safety Council, the Committee on Standards in Health and Physical Education for the State of North Carolina, and to the editorial staff of the North Recreation Society.

Dr. Weatherford holds the B. S. degree in biology and physical education from Hampton Institute, the M. Ed. degree in health education and also the M. P. E. degree in physical education and recreation education from Springfield International YMCA College, and the Ph. D. degree in health, physical education, and recreation from Pennsylvania State College.

In the school of physical education and athletics at the Pennsylvania State College, Dr. Weatherford taught graduate and undergraduate courses in recreation education and assisted with research while he was one of the national scholars of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the college health and physical education scholar for 1945-1946, and a graduate assistant at the college in recreation education for 1947-1948.

Dr. Weatherford wrote on the topic for his dissertation "Professional Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Education in Negro College in the United States (A study of Negro institutions offering professional education in health, physical education, and recreation 1945-1946)."

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HEALTH EDUCATORS

In commenting on the long-range March of Dimes aid, President Elder emphasied the great need for health educators among the Negro people. "North Carolina College," he stated, "is attracting students from the South, and it is probable that they will accept employment in that area." He added that sixty students had received instruction under this program since 1947.

While the overall purpose of the grant is to improve the care of infantile paralysis patients and provide for better control of the disease among Negroes, Dr. Elder pointed out that the March of Dimes aid will go far beyond those purposes by strengthening the general health standards of Negroes in the South.

North Carolina College Gets $98,200 Grant

Journal & Guide

Funds From Polio Foundation To Aid Health Education

DURHAM, N. C. — A five year grant of $98,200 from the March of Dimes to the North Carolina College at Durham will permit the college to continue expansion of its health education program.

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Aided by funds from the National Foundation since 1947, North

Professor Gets High Offices

DURHAM, N. C. — Dr. Allen Weatherford, professor of physical and recreation at the North Carolina was recently re-appointed study and research committee American Recreation So- also appointed to the

Law Students Picket N. C. Capitol as Solons Meet

Afro American

Demand for Accredited Law School Brings Reminder of $920,000 Okeyed by Assembly

(See Photos on Back Page)

RALEIGH, N.C. — Fifteen of 23 law students at North Carolina College in Durham picketed the State Capitol on March 30 for two hours before the Legislative session began, to emphasize demands that the law school be improved for accreditation.

The historic incident — Secretary of State Thad Eure said it was the first time the Capitol has been picketed—was given official attention when the sessions began.

Appropriations Aired

During extended discussions on the students' demands by three speakers in the Senate and one in the House, it was pointed out that $920,000 has been allotted for the Durham law school.

A spokesman for the Budget Bureau said $500,000 was appropriated by the 1947 General Assembly with the understanding that the money would not be used until construction costs were lower.

An additional $370,000 has been earmarked for the school from the permanent improvements allocations favorably reported by the Joint Appropriations Committee last week.

Construction Plans

North Carolina College's share of the permanent improvements fund is $2,147,800, the Budget Bureau spokesman said.

He added that tentative plans call for application of the funds to the construction of a new library building to house the general library and a section set aside exclusively for the law library.

Governor Fly-Based

The Governor's office said no one representing the college or the students had attempted to contact Gov. Kerr Scott during the day.

The Chief Executive is on record as saying at press conferences that the State must improve its colored colleges, and had previously announced that he might name a colored person to the State Board of Education.

Students' Position

Harold Epps, spokesman for the students, said the demonstration was arranged to point up the need at the college for a separate law library and building.

The facilities are required, he explained, before the American Bar Association will accredit the school and allow its graduates to practice law in other States.

Dean A. L. Turner said the students acted without his or the faculty's official knowledge or sanction. L. E. Austin, Durham editor, blamed by a legislator from that city for instigating the demonstration, denied the charge.

Students Rebel After 2 Co-eds Are Dismissed

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

DURHAM, N. C.—Officials refused to comment on the mystery-shrouded dismissal of two North Carolina State College freshmen co-eds here last week. President Alfonzo Elder refused to talk to The Courier's correspondent when his office was contacted for a statement.

Dean of Women Louise Latham was unavailable for comment and her secretary, Miss Josephine Pope, reported the dean's whereabouts unknown.

The Misses Mary Ellis and Ratherline Simpson, of Asheville, N. C., were allegedly routed from their beds some time after midnight last Friday by Miss Latham and were reportedly ordered to be off the campus by 8 o'clock

morning of the girls' departure. Ellis stated that Miss Slaughter was spirited away from the school without anything to eat and before he could get money to her. He said that his daughter arrived home late in the evening in a highly nervous state without having had anything to eat all day and that he planned to "take legal steps."

The dramatic hiatus of the mystery lies in the sudden demonstration of arbitrary authority

Parents of the two young women told this reporter via telephone that they first learned of the incident when Miss Latham telephoned them about 2 o'clock

coming almost a month after the alleged incident is supposed to have occurred. Misses Simpson and Ellis stated that they could not understand the severity of the punishment inasmuch as they hadn't been involved previously in any misconduct.

When contacted by The Courier, the parents were obviously puzzled over the reason for their daughters' dismissal. They stated that as far as they could understand, the girls missed a bus scheduled to leave Durham at 4:10 P. M., to come home for the Christmas holidays. The girls did not return to the campus and left unscheduled four hours later. They were allegedly dismissed for their failure to return to the campus during the waiting period.

The students' explanation of their activities during the interim was that they had dinner and attended a movie.

Efforts to locate Miss Dimple Newsome, house directress of the freshmen dormitory, revealed that she was also out of town. James B. James, president of the Student Council, could not be reached at press time but the writer located Miss Mary McLean, vice president of the Students Council, who substantially corroborated the parents' statements and stated that the dismissed students were two of the quietest students on the campus. She stated further that when the Council went to President Elder concerning the incident he informed them in so many words that it was none of their business.

Students of North Carolina College are in an uproar and it appears that the new Elder administration is facing its first test with the student body. Elder, who came into office with sweeping promises of democratic student government is said lately to have assumed the role of the iron fist in the velvet glove.

N. C. Assembly Honors Late Dr. J. E. Shepard

DURHAM, N. C.—In the February 17 session of the North Carolina General Assembly in Raleigh a joint resolution was passed by both houses expressing appreciation of the life and work of Dr. James E. Shepard, founder of North Carolina at Durham.

The resolution was introduced by Representative Robert M. Gannt of Durham, member of the North Carolina College Board of Trustees, and he described Dr. Shepard as an educator "greater than Booker T. Washington."

He gave the late educator credit for giving "his life and his all for the success of the college and for the advance of better understanding between the races." Representative Gannt was joined in his encomiums to Dr. Shepard by Representatives R. L. Harris of Person county, John W. Umstead of Orange county, W. Frank Taylor of Wayne county, and J. T. Pritchett.

The resolution stated in part that "the General Assembly of North Carolina, being aware of the worth of the late Dr. James E. Shepard, and being conscious of the public loss occasioned by his death, desires to express its appreciation of his life and work, and to pay this deserved tribute to a man who led, where one less wise might have been tempted to mislead—who took the long view and held to a straight and charted course, where one less courageous might have turned aside to run dangerously before a passing gale.

"Here indeed was a man who served without servility; who spoke without guile; who fought without rancor; who could lose with dignity and win with humility. His life was one of sincere service in his day and generation to his race, his State, and his country."

The text of the resolution follows:

WHEREAS, in the death of Dr. James E. Shepard, patron and founder of the National Religious Training School and Chatauqua of Durham, and founder and first president of its successor institution, the North Carolina College of Durham, the entire State has suffered the loss of a courageous, sincere and farsighted public servant; and

WHEREAS, from the date of the founding of this college in 1910 up to the day of his death in October of 1947, this native born North Carolinian labored early and late, in season and out, not only in the immediate interest of this particular college, but with wisdom and foresight, for the lasting betterment of his race and his State, not through agitation or ill-conceived demands, but rather through the advocacy of a practical, well considered and consistent program of racial progress; and

WHEREAS, standing as he did in the midst of strong currents and cross currents of conflicting theories and interests, this man possessed that peculiar combination of persistence and tact, courage and discretion, which enabled him to guide his people steadily along the slow paths of progress, where one false step to the right or the left might well have spelled disaster; and

WHEREAS, while constantly subjected to pressure from sources within and without this State, and often beset by the forces of ignorance and actual ill-will, this man kept his mind clear and his vision unclouded, holding true to his own concept of what was right and just and proper and attainable in his own day and time; and

WHEREAS, his deep confidence in human nature and his clear understanding of the fundamental realities with which he was confronted enabled him to yield without surrendering and prevail without boasting, with an eye single to the ultimate welfare of his people and his State: NOW THEREFORE, Be it Resolved by the Representatives, the Senate concurring:

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina, being aware of the worth of the late Dr. James E. Shepard, and being conscious of the public loss occasioned by his death, desires to express its appreciation of his life and work, and to pay this deserved tribute to a man who led, where one less wise might have been tempted to mislead—who took the long view and held to a straight and charted course, where one less courageous might have turned back in the face of adverse winds, and one less farsighted might have turned aside to run dangerously before a passing gale. Here indeed was a man who served without servility; who spoke without guide; who fought without rancor; who could lose with dignity and win with humility. His life was one of sincere service in his day and generation to his race, his State and country.

Section 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this joint Resolution, duly authenticated under the Seal of the State of North Carolina, to the family of the late Dr. James E. Shepard, and to the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina College at Durham, with appropriate expressions of appreciation.

Section 3. That this Resolution shall be in full force and effect after its ratification.

Senate Education Group Tables Repeal Measure

Bitter Debate Marks Effort to Smear Dr. Wesley and Take Back State College

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—By a unanimous vote last week the State Senate Committee on Education tabled indefinitely a bill which would have repealed current legislation governing the State College of Education and return it to control of the AME Church.

The action followed a heated hearing before an overflow audience of some 500 persons, and was the second major victory for State Colleges administration headed by Charles H. Wesley.

Two weeks ago, the college was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges.

Reverse For Church

The Senate action was a stunning reversal to the Wilberforce University board of trustees, composed ranking officials of the AME Church.

They have fought vigorously to discredit the Wesley administration and to gain control of the State College from which it had been separated for the past two years.

Five Democrats and two Republican members of the committee voted favorably on the motion of Sen. Albert Daniels, Republican, of Green county, where the schools are located. It was seconded by Sen. Joseph Bartunek, Democrat of Cuyahoga county.

Church Aides Bitter

Officials and members of the AME Church attending the hearing were embarrassed when two of their representatives descended to the lowest depths in their desperation to put over the repeal bill. Bishop D. Ormonde Walker, former president of Wilberforce University, who was elected to the bishopric at the 1948 General Conference, caused the committee members and spectators to gasp in denigrating Ray E. Hughes, attorney, and State board of trustees chairman.

Insults by Bishop

[illegible] Bishop Walker said: "He is [illegible]r in the wood pile."

The bishop did not stop there. He declared further: "I am glad [illegible] there is no black face in the Senate to mislead you."

His reference was to former Senator Harry E. Davis of Cleveland who had appeared in defense of the State College and an opponent of the repeal bill.

Professor Critical

Dr. Edward L. Harris, professor of chemistry at Wilberforce University, criticized a $1,180,000 appropriation for personal services and maintenance by telling the committee:

"That is a lot of money to spend on a few colored students." He made light of the fact that the State College of Education has an enrollment of over 900 students.

The spectators thought it significant that Dr. Charles Leander Hill, president of Wilberforce University, was not permitted to speak and that a bishop and a professor undertook to defend the bill on behalf of the Church.

Former Teacher At Fisk Is Personnel Dean At Wilberforce

Wilberforce, Ohio—Continuing the administrative reorganization at Wilberforce University, President Hill today disclosed the appointment of Mrs. Elveta Williams Lee, New York City, as assistant dean of student affairs, effective with Sept. 1. For the past two years, Mrs. Lee has been a member of the faculty at Fisk University, where she received both the bachelor and master degrees. Prior to that, Mrs. Lee served as counselor in the New York Harlem Branch YWCA, and recreation director for the New York Public Parks system. A member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, she has had considerable experience in the modern dance, little theatre, and handicrafts.

The appointment of Mrs. Lee, stated Dr. Hill, completes reorganization of the Wilberforce University personnel division, consistent with the present trend in personnel administration, which centralizes all student activities in a single office rather than the separate offices for men and women, as previously practiced. Edward J. Odom, named to his post, at the June meeting of the University trustee board has already assumed the position as dean of student affairs and will be assisted in this work by Mrs. Lee.

Wilberforce Gets Public Relations Man

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Indicating additional changes in a general reorganization at Wilberforce University, Dr. Charles L. Hill, president, announced last week the appointment of Arthur P. Stokes as director of Public Relations at the school.

Stokes, an alumnus of Wilberforce, has been serving the school for the past two years as dean of men and associate professor of history.

In announcing the appointment Dr. Hill revealed that the new appointee comes with considerable background for the new assignment. He holds a degree in journalism from the Ohio State University

Dignity in Segregation?

We must assuredly disagree with Bill Logan, Lawton pro tempore of the senate, who in a statement last attempts to define and describe the type and character segregation that will make black people happy. The Co- county legislator assumes a railing or a rope, if between white and black students would be "humiliat- to the colored." But he thinks it would add to the dignity negroes to place them in separate rooms.

representative of the United Press called this writer to determine whether we agree with Senator Logan this kind and sort of segregation meeting our approval. told the news gatherer the difference between Bill Logan Roscoe Dunjee is that Logan thinks he can take the stink a skunk, while Dunjee is of the opinion an onion could be a rose.

Whoever heard of putting dignity into segregation? The principle is based in the false conception that on human is better than another. First we degrade and debase. then turn and add dignity to the socially outcast. That's Logan theory.

Now the Black Dispatch knows that segregation is dis- nation per se. That's the reason why we support the Sipuel case, which the NAACP is passing on up to the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication. Sena- Logan had just as well know now there is no type of gation of human beings that meets our approval.

We suspect Representative Edgar R. Boatman, Okmul- is not far wrong when he avers that Senator Logan is ing a gubernatorial attempt two years from now. to, especially in Little Dixie, this has been the type of ics that wins. But Bill Logan perhaps has not discovered in a state-wide race he must face liberalism regarding cation at O. U. which does not believe segregation should made so costly to the taxpayer. Thousands are disgusted with Governor Turner in throwing away almost fifty thousand dollars last semester in a jim crow law school in the capitol building, and they have about the same notion regarding the stupidity of Senator Logan who wants to spend around $100,- 000 more to continue an undemocratic, anti-social tradition the courts have held unconstitutional. We make the above statement in belief that Senator Logan secured passage of his amendment, defining segregation in the cigar-fogged, whiskey-laden atmosphere of that last night session at the capitol, under the impression that he would make it impossible for Negroes to attend Oklahoma university.

Senator Logan also forgets that in a state-wide race he must also face around 40,000 Negroes who vote in the Demo- cratic primary. It stands to reason that every last one of these will give him the proper treatment when they enter the polling places next election.

But getting back to the assinine proposal of Senator Lo- gan, who plans to put dignity into segregation. This writer's dad was a Baptist preacher and a very dignified man. Never- theless, we saw Dad strip his pants off quickly in daylight one morning when quite a large audience was present, caused by the inadvertence of a small green snake that ran up papa's pant-leg.

We have abstracted the above incident from fifty years of oblivion to clinch the point there are some things into which one cannot put dignity. Senator Logan wants to dig- nify insult. He thinks he can generate grace and ease in an atmosphere of contempt. He'd put a rat in a woman's pants and admonish her to calm herself. "Upright men should be astonished."

STATE LEGISLATURE ENACTS LAW FOR NEGRO GRADUATE TRAINING

Act Provides For Separate Classes at Separate Times When Whites Are Absent

AN EMERGENCY IS DECLARED

House Bill No. 405, which was amended by a conference committee of the two houses in a mad rush the last night of the recent session of the legislature, providing for graduate training for Negroes reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oklahoma:

Section 1. 70 O. S. 1941, 455 is hereby amended to read as follows:

455. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association of persons to maintain or operate any college, school or institution of this state where persons of both white and colored races are received as pupils for instruction, and any person or corporation who shall operate or maintain any such college, school or institution in violation hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) nor more than Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), and each day such school, college or institution shall be open and maintained shall be deemed a separate offense. Provided, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to programs of instruction leading to a particular degree given at state owned or operated colleges or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the white race, where such programs of instruction leading to a particular degree are not given at colleges or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the colored race; provided further, that said programs of instruction leading to a particular degree shall be given at such colleges or institutions of higher education upon a segregated basis. Segregated basis is defined in this Act as classroom instruction given in separate classrooms, or at eparate times. The provisions of this Section are subject to Section Four (4) hereof.

Section 2. 70 O. S. 1941, 456 is hereby amended to read as follows:

456. Any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution where members of the white race and colored race are received and enrolled as pupils for instruction ,shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than Ten Dollars ($10.00) nor more than Fifty Dollars ($50.00) for each offense, and each day any instructor shall continue to teach in any such college, school or institution shall be considered a separate offense. Provided, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to programs of instruction leading to a particular degree given at state owned or operated college or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the white race, where such programs of instruction leading to a particular degree are not given at colleges or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the colored race; provided further, that said programs of instruction leading to a particular degree shall be given at such colleges or institutions of higher education upon a segregated basis, as defined in this Act. The provisions of this Section are subject to Section Four (4) hereof.

Section 3. 70 O. S. 1941, 457 is hereby amended to read as follows:

457. It shall be unlawful for any white person to attend any school, college or institution where colored persons are received as pupils for instruction, and anyone so offending shall be fined not less than Five Dollars ($5.00), nor more than Twenty Dollars ($20.00) for each offense, and each day such person so offends, as herein provided, shall be deemed a distinct and separate offense; provided, that nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to prevent any private school, college or institution of learning from maintaining a separate or distinct branch thereof in a different locality. Provided, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to programs of instruction leading to a particular degree given at state owned or operated colleges or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the white race, where such programs of instruction leading to a particular degree are not given at colleges or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the colored race; provided further, that said programs of instruction leading to a particular degree shall be given at such colleges or institutions of higher education upon a segregated basis, as defined in this Act. The provisions of this Section are subject to Section Four (4) hereof.

Section 4. For the purposes of this Act, a certificate to the president of any college or institution of higher education by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education or by the executive officer of said board, certifying that any course or courses given at such college or institution of higher education established for and/or used by the white race are not given at colleges or institutions of higher education of this state established for and/or used by the colored race shall be deemed conclusive proof of such fact in any criminal proceeding in the Courts of Oklahoma against the administrative officers of such college or institution, or against the faculty or against the students thereof for the violation of the provisions of any of the three (3) preceding Sections hereof.

Section 5. All acts or parts of acts, inso far as same are in conflict with this Act or the public policy revealed thereby, are hereby repealed.

Section 6. It being immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, by reason whereof this Act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

Oklahoma Students To Be Separated By Railings

NORMAN, Okla. — (NNPA) — Officials of the University of Oklahoma have decided how colored and white students, taking the same classes, will comply with the new state law.

At least eight more faculty members will be required to provide separate classes for colored students, he said. The seating arrangement will be temporary and will continue only until more faculty members can be obtained.

They will be separated, for the time being, by railings to be built in the rooms, Dr. George L. Cross, university president, said last Thursday. Three more colored persons, but

not Mrs. Fisher, were admitted to the university last Thursday. This brings the total enrolled for the summer term to twelve.

The new law provides that colored students shall be admitted to graduate courses which are not offered at Langston University. Although Mrs. Fisher has refused to attend the Langston law school on grounds it did not afford her equal opportunity, the regents placed the law courses on its list of those taught at Langston

Under this ruling, Dr. M. A. Nash chancellor of the board, said she technically cannot be admitted to the University of Oklahoma while the Langston School exists.

SCHOOL ENDS JUNE 30

No funds are available for the Langston school after June 30, and Governor Roy J. Turner has ordered its closing. But the deadline for summer enrollment at the University of Oklahoma was last Saturday.

Dr. Nash suggested that Mrs Fisher could enroll in the Langston School then transfer to the University of Oklahoma when the former is closed.

Mrs. Fisher said she was informed by university officials that they had not been officially notified of the closing of Langston's law school and, therefore, could not admit her.

The University of Oklahoma law school is offering a full summer schedule in a twelve-weeks term running concurrently with two six-weeks' terms. No beginning work will be offered during the second six weeks' period. This, Dr. Cross said means that Mrs. Fisher may enroll at OU in July 1, the day after the Langston school closes.

"But the decision on her admission rests with the state regents for higher education," he said. "Every Negro student enrolled must be approved by the state regents."

Three colored students, admitted to the University of Oklahoma last Thursday, all working on masters degrees, are Geneva Jolly Smith, Vivian James and Prentis C. Nolan, Jr.

Schuman says solving the German problem will end cold war.

Outlook for crops in Europe reported good this year.

Reservation Canceled for Negro at OU

Dallas, Texas Morning News 9-15-49

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 14 (UP). —The housing reservation of a University of Oklahoma student who described his race as "American" was canceled Wednesday when university authorities learned he is a Negro.

The student, Julius Ceasor Hill of Tulsa, Okla., has been admitted to the university to take graduate work in English.

The 40-year-old Negro demanded officials assign him a room on the south base campus (a former naval base) because, "they accepted my deposit of $10."

Hill applied for campus housing in the former officers quarters by mail and listed his race as "American" on the housing application. He enrolled Wednesday and tried to move into his assigned room.

Dormitory officials refused to let Hill take his belongings into the room. They also refused to let him pay his housing bill for the semester. Hill was told he would have to await instructions from University President George L. Cross.

Dr. Cross was not available for comment immediately. He was in a meeting with university regents.

Hill refused to accept the cancellation of his housing reservation.

"I have all my belongings here and I intend to stay tonight," he stated. He said he could not commute from Oklahoma City, nineteen miles away, as other Negroes studyying here have done.

Norman has an effective but unwritten law that no Negroes can remain in the city after dark.

Negroes were admitted to the university only last year after a long court struggle which advanced to the United States Supreme Court. Oklahoma's Twenty-second Legislature, bowing to court mandate, changed a previous Jim Crow segregated school law and permitted Negroes to enroll in state universities for advanced work not offered at Langston University for Negroes.

Jim-Crow Room Act Upsets U. of Okla.

Courier Sat 9-24-49

NORMAN, Okla.—Cancellation of a room reservation made by Julius Caesar Hill of Tulsa, a Negro student at the University of Oklahoma, has the institution in a dither.

Racial segregation is enforced at the institution and regents have ordered temporary housing for Hill, who has refused to accept the cancellation because his $10 deposit had been accepted.

Mrs. Fisher Wins Okla. School Case

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — (NNPA)—The long court fight of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher to gain admission to the University of Oklahoma Law School will be ended by dismissal of her case, pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Mac Q. Williamson, State Attorney General, has been informed by Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, Okla., attorney ,and Thurgood Marshall of New York, special counsel for the NAACP, that the appeal will be dismissed.

They informed him that the appeal will be dismissed because Mrs. Fisher has been admitted to the University of Oklahoma Law School and the Langston University Law School at the capital has been closed.

Items of a Progressive Nature

Miss Nancy O. Randolph, first of her race to enroll at Oklahoma A. & M. College, successfully completed her first term during the summer session. . . Luke Tiller, an unknown quantity politically, will run for mayor of Detroit in the September primaries. . . Booker T. Rowe, of Philadelphia, who polled 18,000 votes last year in the race for the State legislature, is running for magistrate on the Progressive Party ticket in the 28th Ward.

On to Norman and Stillwater

Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The doors of the University of Oklahoma are open. The state senate in its closing hours last Friday rushed through the amended Boatman bill which grudgingly complies with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Sipuel case. Reactionary senators, unwilling to support the liberality of the House, jammed through segregation prongs to the bill not imposed by the House.

But the fight has just begun. While the NAACP will immediately drop the Sipuel case as soon as Mrs. Fisher is enrolled in the Norman law school, it will vigorously prosecute the McLaurin issue to the nth degree, for in the McLaurin case the question of the constitutionality of segregation in college classes is raised. McLaurin is now studying at Norman along with Mrs. Opherita Daniels. The college door is open not only at Norman but at Stillwater.

The Oklahoma Conference of Branches and the Black Dispatch wish, however, to state to the citizens of Oklahoma that the challenge is now up to Negroes who desire graduate training. There is no object in winning this victory unless Negroes of the state take advantage of this opportunity to go to school at home and save the enormous expense entailed in out-of-state training. Sat. 6-4-49

Three Negro teachers from Wheatley school, Oklahoma City, announced last week they would apply for summer work at Norman, and we are advised two have applied for work at Stillwater. We are reliably advised a score of teachers from Oklahoma city and county will enroll at Norman in the next few days. It is important that the widespread interest of Negroes in securing graduate training be immediately expressed by enrollment in the summer and fall classes. It should be kept in mind that a considerable number of Negroes applying for work in the varied fields of graduate training will be the practical way in which those legislators who did not see clearly the true educational picture, will come to the realization of their absurdity in standing pat on segregation. The Negro teachers of Oklahoma should take segregation on the chin while the NAACP continues with the McLaurin case. 6-4-49

It should be recalled that Arkansas admitted its first Negro on a segregated basis but immediately abandoned the idea when the impractibility of the arrangement stared college administration in the face. It will be the same thing in Oklahoma, although the matter will be slightly different than in Arkansas, since the senators have insisted on the enactment of legislation which expressly indicates how the classroom work must be done. 6-4-49

The Black Dispatch is hoping that scores of Negroes from all over the state will take advantage of this new pattern of education, and it will in a large measure be obligatory upon teachers to attend Norman or Stillwater this year, for the reason the legislature did not appropriate but $30,000 for out-state scholarships. The amount was cut down because of the arrangement to permit enrollment within the state, and the $30,000 appropriated will only apply to those who are about to complete graduate work outside the state.

Those desirous of securing bulletins covering summer work at Norman should write at once to the Dean of Admissions, J. E. Fellows, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Information of the same character can be received from Stillwater by addressing a letter to the Dean of Admissions of that institution. We do not recall his name at this time, but address the letter to "Dean of Admissions, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla." 6-4-49

It should be kept in mind that time is of the essence just now. If you plan to enroll for summer work you should already have applied. It is not too late, but there is certainly no time to lose. You should lay this paper down and make your application now. Keep in mind that aside from the political atmosphere, expressed in the legislature, there is no deep-seated aversion to Negroes at either Norman or Stillwater, among the faculty or student body. We should take advantage of this happy situation for it could be that the white students will help in breaking down this undemocratic approach made to graduate training. We understand that 35 out of 36 state senators voted for sharp segregation prongs to the bill, but when you arrive at the two colleges in the state it will be discovered 35 out of every 36 students on the campus will be liberal-minded and fair.

As we said at the outset, the challenge is up to the Negro teachers of the state to swamp Norman and Stillwater this summer. There is no justification or excuse for you to spend an expensive summer far from home on borrowed money when you can secure the same training in your own bailiwick for comparatively nothing. Keep in mind, courts simply state what the law is; it is the individual citizen who through action must put law into effect. The Sipuel case means nothing and turns immediately to ashes if Negroes now fail to take advantage of this opportunity to secure graduate training within the confines of the state.

TWENTY-SIX NEGROES SEEKING ENROLLMENT AT OKLAHOMA U.; TOTAL MAY REACH ONE HUNDRED

14e(1) Black Dispatch

Cross Says Most Applicants Will Be Passed Following Board Scrutiny

Okla City Okla

SEEK TRAINING IN 17 DIFFERENT FIELDS

Sat. 6-18-49

(By Tom Shortney)

NORMAN. — The Negro undergraduate barricade at the university crumbled Friday.

Governor Roy J. Turner signed the new law Friday permitting Negroes to attend state colleges and universities for white students if equal courses are not offered at Langston.

In regard to the 26 Negro applicants at the present time President Cross said:

Most of the present applicants will be admitted if the higher board of regents approve their applications."

Roscoe Dunjee, spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that he had a number of calls Friday night from students who had applied at the university. He estimated that there would be about 100 Negro students attending the university this summer, and in addition many teachers would want to attend for work on their masters.

The law passed by the legislature since statehood. The bill was passed in compliance with a federal court order which permitted a Negro to attend the university.

The higher board of regents will determine if there is an equal course offered at Langston, and if there is not they will admit the students to the university of their choise.

A senate amendment to the bill states that instruction must be on a segregated basis, and either the Negro students be placed in a separate classroom or be given instructions at different hours from other students.

Dunjee believed that the main reason for the passage of the bill was that the funds for sending students out of state had been cut from $50,000 to $30,000 by the state legislature.

The 26 students who have already applied for admission are: James Arthur Bond, Langston, zoological sciences; Mozeal Augustus Dillon, architectural engineering; Julius Ceasar Hill, Tulsa, English; Helen Maxine Holmes, Oklahoma City, commercial education; Mrs. Mary Motley, Oklahoma City, pharmacy; Ivor B. Tatum, Oklahoma City, social work, and Mrs. Mary Weaver, Oklahoma City, social work (accepted once this semester but withdrew after acceptance).

Rubye Jewel Gamble, Oklahoma City, music education; Vivian Elizabeth Goodson, Oklahoma City, sociology; Katherine Chatman, Grinstead, Oklahoma City, education; Jewelline Henry, Van, home economics; Mrs. Hazel W. Horn, Oklahoma City, education administration; Mrs. Eula Lee Jackson, Oklahoma City, elementary education; Mrs. Arvella James, Oklahoma City, education; and Mrs. Mattie M. Locust, Oklahoma City, elementary education.

6-18-49

Bernice McIntyre, Ardmore, elementary education; Mrs. Pennimah S. McLaurin, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Goldie D. Moore, Oklahoma City, English; Nancy Ola Randolph, Sapulpa, home economics; Ela Mae Reynolds, Oklahoma City, psychology; Guilford G. Snowton, Tulsa, journalism; John E. Stewart, Sand Springs, petroleum engineering; Mrs. Eddie R. Thomas, Langston; Mrs. Bernice E. Watts, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Geneva J. Smith, Spencer, music education; Mrs. Mauderie Hancock Wilson, Oklahoma City, and Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, Chickasha, law.

Negro Student Bill Passes In Oklahoma

Kansas City Call

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 28—(AP)—A bill lifting Oklahoma's 42-years

Feb. 8. She applied for graduate work leading to a masters degree in sociology last autumn, but was denied entrance because her application was late.

Postpones Entry In Oklahoma U.

Kansas City Call

NORMAN, Okla., May 21.—(AP)—Mrs. Maud[illegible] Harper, Oklahoma City, asked the University of Oklahoma to postpone her enrollment until next autumn.

Dr. J. E. Fellowe, dean of admission, received the letter from Mrs. Harper. She explained her pleasure at the action of the board of regents and thanked the university for notifying her.

In her letter, Mrs. Wilson said: "I find it impossible to enroll until the autumn semester."

She gave no reasons for requesting the postponement.

Mrs. Wilson's application was approved by the board of regents

old ban on Negro students in white state universities passed Friday night in the closing hours of the Legislature.

It now goes to Gov. Roy J. Turner for signature.

The bill would allow Negroes to attend the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. & M. College only on a segregated basis. It would require separate classes or classrooms from white students.

Three Negroes are now attending the University of Oklahoma at Norman under state interpretations of Federal Court rulings. The present bill brings state law into conformity with court decisions while retaining as much of segregation as possible.

The white schools would be open to Negroes [illegible] the state Negro college did not offer the work desired.

court order, one under a ruling from the attorney general

26 Seek Admission To Oklahoma Univ.

NORMAN, Okla.— (ANP)—With the unsigned bill to admit Negroes to the University of Oklahoma on a segregated basis still on Gov. Roy J. Turner's desk, 26 Negroes have applied for admission to the university, school officials announced last week.

No action has been taken on them yet, Dr. J. E. Fellows, dean of admissions, said. Everything is awaiting the governor's signature to a bill passed by the state legislature recently. This bill calls for state universities to admit Negroes on a segregated basis in schools and courses they cannot get at the Negro school, Langston university.

A large number of students also have applied to enter Oklahoma A and M, but school authorities would not say how many.

Most of the applicants are teachers in the state public school system, and they would like to attend summer sessions.

NAACP CAMPAIGN

This is part of a campaign pushed by the state NAACP headed by Dr. H. W. Williamson of Idabell to get as many Negroes as possible to attend the white schools.

Most of the students have applied for courses in petroleum, engineering, home economics, education, psychology, social work, zoology, and law. One student seeks to enter the school of journalism.

Oklahoma A and M located in Stillwater seems to be the more preferred of the two largest state schools because it is near a Negro community. Norman where Oklahoma is located is an all-white town. Students may have trouble finding homes here.

FISHER AMONG APPLICANTS

Among the students applying for entrance at Oklahoma is Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher whose suit begun two years ago started the panorama. Other students applying include:

James Arthur Bond, Jr., Eddie Ray Thomas, and Mozeal Augustus Dillon Jr., Langston; Jeweline Henry, Vian; Julius Caesar Hill and Guilford Gawein Snowton, Tulsa; Bernice McIntyre, Ardmore; Nancy Ola Randolph, Sapulpa; John Ezell Stewart, Sand Springs; Geneva Jolley Smith, Spencer.

Rubye Jewell Gamble, Vivian Goodson, Katherine Chatman Grinstead, Helen Maxine Holmes, Hazel Whitlow Horn, Eula Lee Jackson, Arvella Gambol Wood, James, Mattie Morgan Locust, Peninah Sabrinah McLaurin, Goldie Davidson Moore, Mary Thelma Waldrop Motley, Ella Mae Reynolds, Ivor B. Tatum, Bernice Elizabeth Watts, and Hauderie Hancock-Wilson, Oklahoma City.

The governor is required to have signed the bill by June 11 for it to become law.

Students Ban Negro Backers

STILLWATER, March 15 —The Oklahoma A&M student senate Monday night denied the American Committee for Equality the right to function as a charter organization on the A&M campus.

Ruth Franklin, senate president, said the action was taken because "the group is admittedly a political pressure group which uses propaganda and picketing as a weapon."

The ACE recently supported the efforts of two Langston university students, Jane Ellison and Henry Floyd, to enrol at A&M.

One student senator asked Nell Hendrix. president of ACE here, during questioning Monday night if the local chapter had any part in recent picketing at the state capitol in Oklahoma City in connection with a move to obtain equal education rights for Negroes.

Hendrix replied that the A&M chapter intended to take part in the picketing but was unable to do so. He also stated that one of the main purposes of the organization was to obtain admission of Negro students to A&M.

Another Negro admitted to Okla. U.

NORMAN, Okla.—Negro students had made a third kind of entry into the sacrosanct halls of learning of the University of Oklahoma today. The university board of regents voted to admit Mrs. Mauderie Hancock-Wilson, graduate student in sociology. Two other Negroes have been admitted to Oklahoma U.: one under a federal

Two More Named Special Oklahoma U. Instructors

NORMAN, Okla.—(NNPA)— Two more professors have been named instructors of separate classes for colored students at the University of Oklahoma summer term, Carl Mason Franklin, executive vice-president, announced last Wednesday.

Both will teach Spanish courses with one student enrolled. The faculty members are A. M. de La Terre associate professor of modern languages and Mrs. Margaret J. Moore assistant professor, De la Terre will teach two courses and Mrs. Moore one.

Schedules for the Spanish staff were reorganized to provide instructions, for Mrs. Goldie D. Moore, of Oklahoma City, who is working toward a master's degree in Spanish.

Mrs. Elaine C. Zimmerman has been named teaching assistant in modern languages to aid in separate instruction for Mrs. Moore.

Two other professors have been employed to teach separate classes for the thirty colored students enrolled at the University. The two, Dr. Carl C. Cress and F. R. Born, both are education instructors and not members of the regular university faculty.

Oklahoma Negroes Score Limited Education Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City

Oklahoma Negroes will be admitted to the state's two largest traditionally white colleges. Gov. Roy J. Turner has signed into law a bill passed by the 22d Legislature.

With the governor's signature, the new law permits Negro students to attend the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. They would attend on a segregated basis—that is, in separate classes and separate classrooms from white students.

For Oklahoma Negroes, the law means only partial victory in their fight to equalize educational facilities in the state.

Their three-year-old fight has been sparked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Thus far, it has featured a number of court cases. They have won admission for three Negro graduate students at the University of Oklahoma. One of the three postponed enrollment until next September.

First principal in the series of lawsuits was Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher of Chickasha, graduate of Langston. Mrs. Fisher applied for admission to the OU Law School. Her case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The high court ruled that the state must offer her an "equal" education in law as soon as it was offered to white students.

The state hurriedly set up a Negro law school in the Capitol. Mrs. Fisher refused to enroll, claiming that the new facilities were not "equal." Her case returned to court and now is awaiting review by the federal high bench.

Oklahoma regents for higher education had recommended that the Legislature ease school segregation law. Specifically, they urged "that to attempt to maintain segregation of the races in graduate and specialized education would cost so much it would injure our higher education program."

First Negro to be admitted to the OU Graduate School was G. W. McLaurin, veteran state teacher and former professor at Langston. He was admitted by a special three-judge federal court in Oklahoma City.

Mr. McLaurin first was seated in a special anteroom at the rear of the regular classroom in which all his courses were taught.

This system of segregation has been abandoned. If any trace of the original segregation remains, it largely is voluntary by Mr. McLaurin.

A major victory for the Ne

[illegible] the Legislature's refusal to provide for expansion of Langston and its failure to provide funds for maintenance of the separate law school for Negroes. This may mean that Mrs. Fisher's suit to force her admission to the law school now stands without issue.

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Oklahoma

Is This Compliance?

Black Dispatch

Twenty-six applications for enrollment at Oklahoma university last week, according to records compiled in the admissions division, show Negroes seeking graduate training in seventeen fields. Those include zoology, architectural engineering, English, commercial education, pharmacy, social work, music, sociology, education, home economics, elementary education, psychology, journalism, and petroleum engineering.

In addition to the courses above, the University Bulletin states master's degrees are given in accounting, business management, chemical engineering, chemistry, classical languages, commercial education, drama, economics, electrical engineering, finance, geology, government, history, industrial education, marketing, mathematics, modern languages, plant sciences, physics, and medicine.

The institution offers a half hundred other opportunities for development such as swimming, membership in the band, motion pictures, dancing, dramatic productions, field trips, lecture courses, aeronautics, sports, such as football, basketball and golf.

Oklahoma City Oklahoma

This survey of the knowledge, skills and development offered by the University of Oklahoma should warrant every citizen of good will in attempting to solve the riddle posed by the late legislature which in purported compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has insisted upon the retention of the principle of segregation, which in the very nature of things cannot do other than spread confusion and riot in an otherwise well-disciplined institution.

Sat 6-18-49

For instance, just how, if a Negro student is to receive instruction and practice in the band, would or could he participate on a basis of equality in another room or realistically join in the harmony of the university band if he plays his little tune at some off hour? Keep in mind, we are talking about genuine, sincere compliance with the court's ruling, which has the core of integrity in it. If complete segregation as designed and envisioned by the legislature is practiced on the gridiron, just how would a brilliant Negro youth be supplied opportunity to become a Red Grange or a Kenny Washington? The same thing applies to swimming. There would have to be contests and comparative exercises. A young Negro woman who teaches in the Oklahoma City school system has already told this writer she anticipates taking advanced courses in swimming at the University. Would this brilliant young lady have to swim and play basketball by herself, and if she is forced into any such ridiculous position would the state affirm belief it is complying with the federal court ruling?

Mrs. Fisher has reactivated her enrollment and plans to enter the summer classes. Can the state allege it is giving Mrs. Fisher the same opportunity in legal training if Mrs. Fisher is barred from the remainder of the student body where there are discussions and clashings of wits; from campus arguments where in out-of-class periods much that develops during study period is given pointed going over? We are talking right now to citizens of this state who have a sense of moral decency and believe in fair play. Would not open confession admit that the legislature has failed to comply with the decision of the supreme court, and that instead there is covert attempt to evade, go around and escape the crystal clear intent and purpose of the federal court?

Then too, are not the legislators unfair to the white child? It is conceivable that somewhere in the world there is another George Washington Carver, the noted scientist, or a Charles Drew, who developed the formula for blood plasma, or a Marian Anderson or Roland Hayes. Is not the white child denied association with them? Who is it to say that Oklahoma does not have within its confines Negroes with super minds and talents? Who loses most when one tells the white child he cannot associate and mingle with God's masterpieces?

Hitler made this sad error in Europe when he exiled and drove from the continent all Jews. It just so happens that one of the human beings Hitler scorned came to America and produced the formula for the atom bomb. In America the Jewish stone that had been cast aside became the head of the corner. Stupidity designs the scheme by which white people decide they will depend entirely for power upon white genius and mentality. They apparently forget that the Chinese invented gunpowder and the arts in iron were first developed in Africa. These are the tools with which the Nordic has maintained control of the world for several centuries. These two fundamental facts should prove conclusively that genius is not something incident to color.

Progress is a snail. The action of the legislature in letting the bars down so that Negroes may enter the campus and buildings at Oklahoma university indicates that humanity is "inching" along and that Oklahoma is headed in the right direction. But we believe the action of the legislature will condemn itself in practice. This publication can certainly not lend its endorsement to the principle of segregation. Second-class citizenship is a frontal attack upon the dignity of the individual. It is a type of vicious discriminaton that should be roundly condemned wherever good men and women converse.

6-18-49

The Black Dspatch suggests that all black citizens of the state hungry for knowledge and advanced training go immediately to Oklahoma university and to Stillwater. The NAACP will continue the McLaurin case, while the confusion spread by black students handled separately in a score of classes will condemn itself.

Every patriotic citizen of this state who believes in law and government; who believes in the ideal of democracy, should strip himself naked and bare of all prejudice and ask himself this question: "Did the legislature of Oklahoma in its last session honestly and sincerely comply with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding graduate training for Negroes?" Is not the law just passed in effect an obvious expression of revolt and rebellion against the orderly processes of government?

Enroll at O. U. or Stillwater Now

Black Dispatch

Viciousness of the whole pattern of segregation were never better exposed than in the present instance, following the passage of a bill by the legislation, declaring Negroes may attend the University of Oklahoma on a segregated basis. Prior to the enactment of the amended Boatman bill, every applicant who applied for admission was referred to the attorney general of the state, and it will be recalled this gentleman screamed to high heaven quite recently that he was sick and tired of his two-year designation as dean of admissions at the University.

Comes now the law to bolster the right of Negroes to enter the institution and there is immediate referal of all

1949

applicatons to the board of regents. Saturday the young lady in the admissions office at Norman told this writer that each and every application for admission would have to be examined and passed upon by the board of regents before entrance to the school is permitted. The regents, according to this young lady and newspaper reports, are to determine whether the course requested is offered at Langston university.

Of course, is the mind of the Black Dispatch, this study must attend school at Langston upon the whim and caprice of state authorities.

Every-thing we can understand the concern of the authorities of any character, and that in addition thereto there is a deal of course we can understand the concern of the authorities of under-graduate courses offered at Langston upon the whim and caprice of state authorities. Every-thing we can understand the concern of the authorities of any character, and that in addition thereto there is a deal of course we can understand the concern of the authorities of under-graduate courses offered at Langston upon the whim and caprice of state authorities. Every-thing we can understand the concern of the authorities of any character, and that in addition thereto there is a deal of course we can understand the concern of the authorities of under-graduate courses offered at Langston upon the whim and caprice of state authorities.

perience of Mr. McLaurin with you. The University, it appears, sends statements covering fees after the student enters. At least this was the experience of Mr. McLaurin.

The thing all Negro teachers desiring to enter Oklahoma university or Stillwater, should do is to offer themselves for enrollment between now and the 18th. It may be possible that some legal action may have to be taken to loosen up things, but if this is done you will still be on the outside looking in if you are delinquent and have slept past your right to enroll which expires on the 18th.

Oklahoma Votes to End College Curb on Negroes

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 28 (AP).—A bill lifting Oklahoma's forty-two-year-old ban on Negro students in white state universities was passed Friday night in the closing hours of the legislature, and went to Governor Roy J. Turner for signature.

The bill would allow Negroes to attend the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. & M. College only on a segregated basis. It would require separate classes or classrooms from white students.

Three Negroes are now attending the University of Oklahoma at Norman under state interpretations of Federal court rulings. The present bill brings state law into conformity with court decisions while retaining as much of segregation as possible.

The white schools would be open to Negroes only when the state Negro college did not offer the work desired.

The Challenge

A group of white students from the University at Norman came to the Black Dispatch office Saturday and expressed the hope during their visit that the Negro students attending the university this semester would take an interest in, and join as many of the student organizations as possible. In addition to this we had a visit week before last from a white student from Stillwater who exhibited great interest in the housing problem. It was because of the interest of this white student, and the information he gave this writer, that we immediately got in contact with Negro home owners in Stillwater requesting that they compile a list of all available homes where students may find board and lodging.

We mention the attitude of these white students for a specific reason. We want the Negro students who attend classes at Norman this fall to go there with knowledge they have friends on the campus who are solicitous for their welfare and are willing to lend every possible assistance. Living in a state where under the statutes dual arrangements have hitherto been provided for education, it is going to be difficult for the Negro student to adjust himself to new environment, and while we hope none of the Negro students will unduly and objectionably thrust themselves into unfortunate positions on the campus, we at the same time insist that every effort be made to identify friends and accept every invitation that will work for better understanding.

One young woman who attended classes this summer at Norman said that several of the whites decried the lack of facilities for Negro students to spend their leisure moments, and invited her down to spend idle moments in several of the buildings not under campus supervision. Whenever these invitations are extended the Negro student should go out of his way to accept same. It was the great French writer, Voltaire who said, "The difficulties of life arise in execution." The idea of integration has been discussed for many years by Negroes, but it is far more difficult to participate in an action program than it is to theorize about it. One of the important essentials in student life is vested in association of ideas. The Negro student cannot go to the university and secure a well rounded education without exposure to campus discussions and informal gatherings that ofttimes offer sharp slants at truth as nothing else will.

Then too, living in racial isolation for many years, thousands of Negroes have developed false notions that all white people are their enemies. This is by no means true. Who is it would assume that John Brown, Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and all of those who fought for the liberation of the black man and woman from chattel slavery were enemies of black people? Likewise, there are thousands upon thousands of whites in the North and in the South today who desire that Negroes have every right and opportunity accorded other citizens. The Negro student who attends the school at Norman is doing his race a disservice and is setting back the clock of progress, if he does not get on his tiptoes to discover and identify new friends and exhibit his better self while in such environment.

False assumption on the part of Negroes that all white people dislike them causes many Negroes to assume an anti-social attitude immediately upon entering the presence of white people. They do not know that such occasions are their golden opportunities to dispel the many myths about race. We recall sometime ago during the war, we boarded the Santa Fe streamliner at Oklahoma City and walked deliberately into the white coach. We were already seated when in came three white soldiers. Two took the seat facing me and the other sat down beside me, and they all sat down talking to this writer. We did not dry up and start looking out the window. In a few minutes the train butch came along and we, after purchasing a large sack of peanuts, poured some into the hands of each soldier and then we began to tell them about Oklahoma. Just before we arrived in Guthrie we told them about Governor Haskell's administration and how he had removed the capital to Oklahoma City and told the Guthrie residents he'd make grass grow in their streets. "I'm going to show you grass growing in the streets when we get up here to Guthrie," we told them.

Needless to say we went into Guthrie with three breathless young white fellows waiting for me to show them grass growing in the streets of Oklahoma Territory's former capital.. As we left Guthrie, and following their observance of grass growing in the streets, we said, "We are now coming to the little town of Mulhall. When I was a boy there was a beautiful cowgirl who lived in this town by the name of Lucille Mulhall, and she used to visit all of the rodeos with her father, Zack Mulhall, and thousands would come from all over the Territory to watch Lucille rope cattle. She's an old woman living in this town now and her father is dead," we continued.

All eyes were on Mulhall when we arrived and as we left we queried as to whether any of the boys had ever seen the "101 Ranch Show." All of them said they had, so we told them that soon we would be passing through the reservation which was the home of the 101 Ranch, and where the famous Miller boys lived. Just a little later we told them we were going to enter Ponca City, where there were more millionaires to the square inch than anywhere in America. On and one we told them about Oklahoma as we rode towards the Kansas line.

Now two things happened on that trip before we reached Kansas City. All of them chorused that despite the fact they were stationed in a Texas army camp and had passed up and down the Santa Fe a half dozen times going to and from home, they had learned more about Oklahoma history in one morning than they had ever known before, and one of the boys, as he ate peanuts, suddenly exclaimed, "I'm thirsty," and as he leaped to his feet in a crowded coach to go to the water cooler just a few steps away ,he turned to me, his benefactor, and said, "Can I bring you some water?" There I sat in a crowded coach, surrounded by whites, and a white boy was bringing me water to drink, and it was certainly no discredit to Negroes for those youths to aver that they had learned more Oklahoma history from my lips than from any other source.

Now this same opportunity stands wide open to every Negro student who walks the campus of Oklahoma university. We regret we had to make the personal reference but it is the best illustration we know of in pointing up the necessity of making yourself a pleasing, informative and valuable personality when projected into the social atmosphere of any group. White students have just as many problems as Negro students and it is just as likely you have the answer he seeks as it is that he may have the response or reply to you essential.

This "Notice" Business

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City

The very weak spot in Attorney General Williamson's ruling that the state should have notice of intention of Negroes to enroll before enrollment, is exposed in the contemplated action of a number of students this week who declare they will offer themselves for entrance at Oklahoma university. In other words, the attorney general has employed a delaying tactic which he himself realizes cannot last. It is but a petty dilatory maneuver, the subterfuge of a defeated barrister.

But if the students who offer themselves in a few days ask for work not offered at Langston, (which would be a comparatively easy thing to do) what can Mr. Williamson do other than to tell the state to wait a few months and then let the girls and boys in. This will have to be the proceedure unless he departs from the rule he has already set up respecting future enrollments.

Sat. 3-12-49

It is important that summer school teachers who plan to take work at Norman in July and August of this year, make a note of this procedure. If the university must have notice, and not give that notice now, and the time element that Attorney General Williamson seems to have reached up into the nebulous to acquire, will have been disposed of.

We have heard a large number of hard-put, penny-pinching teachers, who have to be careful of what they spend, and how they spend it, declare they intend to enroll at O. U. this summer. If this is true, why take chances on being turned down? If notice is given now the state will have had four months to prepare, (in whatever unseemly fashion Attorney General Williamson seems to think they need to prepare) and these thread-bare instructors can take their advanced work at Norman this summer, commuting from Oklahoma City, Chickasha, Purcell, or any of the immediately adjacent towns. Time is of the essence, and enrollment blanks should be secured and application made for entrance.

3-12-49

Of course we in no wise share the belief of the Paulsa Valley statesman that the state should have any more notice than it has had. To our way of seeing it the state has had a 42-year notice already that Negroes want higher education, and certainly we can all agree that the state has had official notice of this fact since the enactment of the out-of-state scholarship law which today offers meager and very insufficient aid yearly to 341 Negroes seeking higher learning.

The Governor Hesitates

A genuine, wholesome desire to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States would have caused the recent Oklahoma legislature to act early in the session on the question of graduate training. This would have made it possible for the Negro teachers in the state to immediately lay their plans for work towards degrees in or out of the state. Instead of this, whether wittingly or not, almost three million citizens of this commonwealth saw the legislature hesitate and fluster around until the last night of the session before it feverishly jammed through a bill providing for Negro attendance at Oklahoma university and Stillwater.

This bill is now in Governor Turner's hands, and as if to add insult to the injury already done the Negroes of the state, the governor allows this bill to lay untouched in his office basket while the current enrollment period at Oklahoma university and at Stillwater, like the sand in the hour-glass, oozes away. We would not for one moment charge the governor with intentionally refusing to sign this bill until the last moment, but so far as its effect upon the Negro teachers of the state is concerned, it is just as ruinous as if he were delinquent by intention.

The Dispatch

Certainly the governor should know it does not add to the peace of mind and tranquility of the Negro teachers to be left in this atmosphere of uncertainty. Many have difficult problems of finance to solve if they must this year go out of the state, and if this particular year is one when they must further their education if they are to retain their contracts in the communities where they work. School boards this fall are not going to say to teachers, "We will let you off because the governor was slow in signing the bill providing for you to attend graduate schools in Oklahoma." These educational bodies will simply ask with finality, "Did you attend school this summer?" with total disregard as to the amount of financial misery the governor's unseemly neglect of the school bill may have visited upon the pocketbook of the Negro school teacher.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Of course the Black Dispatch has known for some time that more than three hundred Negro teachers attend school out of the state, taking advantage of out-state scholarships, and we have in mind the legislative committee of the Langston Alumni Association has stressed this point when it talked with members of the legislature and the governor, and we would not assume that the governor is totally lacking in information on this subject. In fact, when the legislature decided to reduce the out-state scholarship fund from $50,000 to $30,000 this year there is conceivably some discussions that must have been held with the governor's office. The fact, however, that officials at the University of Oklahoma last week declared that 26 Negro teachers have already applied for enrollment, is proof positive of the deep interest Negroes have in improving their minds on the graduate level, and that an emergency exists in the governor's office.

Of course, in the final analysis the real damage done through delay in the governor's office falls upon the Negro child. The black boy and girl are the innocent victims of gubernatorial delinquency, for after all, the Negro teacher goes to school in the summer months to be better able to cope with school room problems in the fall. The harmful effects of gubernatorial inaction in finality is visited upon the men and women of tomorrow.

Sat. 3-11-49

The Black Dispatch suggests Negro teachers continue to make application for enrollment. There is no reason to believe Governor Turner will not sign the bill, but until this action is taken, the letters Negro teachers are getting from the University of Oklahoma pointing out that Governor Turner has not signed the law is perfectly understandable. Quite naturally school authorities would approach enrollment of Negroes with an element of caution, such as suggested in these letters, until Governor does sign the bill. In fact the governor told this writer in the mansion almost a year ago, the legislature was going to write a bill permitting Negroes to attend the University, and that the jim crow law school would be amended. He knows nothing the legislature did while in session can become effective without his signature. He knows Negroes cannot go out of the state because the legislature refused to appropriate funds. Get ready to attend the summer session at Stillwater and at Norman. All you need to do is to write to the Dean of Admissions at either one of these two institutions and ask for enrollment blanks.

THE PROHIBITIVE COST OF SEGREGATED HIGHER EDUCATION

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The recommendation of the state board of regents for non-segregated higher education for Negroes is a progressive step in the right direction. A twenty-one page report on "problems concerning higher education for Negroes in Oklahoma" dated January 21, 1949, has been made to Governor Turner and the legislature. This report makes a detail study of comparative cases in Arkansas, Missouri, and Maryland where Negroes have been admitted to those universities after the Supreme Court decision was rendered.

Paramount in that report is the conclusion

the money available for higher education must be spent on a few Negroes, every other school in the state will suffer."

This is a very significant point and very true. The estimated cost for establishing graduate schools at Langston University would be approximately twelve million dollars and up.

Under the edict of the Supreme Court, equal facilities must be provided Negroes in every respect that are presently provided in state colleges and universities. Seventy odd courses are offered in the state university which are not offered at Langston and to establish those courses and the necessary buildings and equipment, not to speak of teaching

personnel, would require the expenditure of millions of dollars.

The unalterable fact is that the needless expenditure of millions of dollars to continue segregation in higher education is costly, unnecessary, unbusinesslike, and damaging to the operations of already established schools. Upon that ground alone does it seem practical to amend the constitution so as to permit qualified Negroes to attend our state universities.

The other points of the report are worth noting also. It states that: 1. "There are not enough qualified Negroes in the state who will want to do graduate or higher specialized work to make a graduate school efficient. 2. At this time, and likely for the next generation, there will not be enough qualified instructors to man a graduate Negro school in Oklahoma." The regents recommended that the legislature consider any action advisable or necessary to provide graduate and specialized higher education for Negroes in the light of recent court decisions.

What Arkansas has done in admitting a Negro girl to the school of medicine at the state University can likewise be done in Oklahoma. We maintain that an intelligent approach on the matter, coupled with observations and study of what has been tried and proven in Arkansas, will provide a suitable solution to the entire problem. Arkansas has taken the leadership in solving the problem. In doing so, it has set not only a milestone in the educational annals of history but in the preservation of real democracy in our great country.

14e(1) 1949

Oklahoma A.& M. College

Okla. A&M's First Negro Student Completes Term

14e(1)

Courier Sect-9-3-49

STILLWATER, Okla.—(ANP)—Miss Nancy Ola Randolph, the first Negro student to enroll at Oklahoma A. and M. College last week completed her first term at the school during the summer session.

She earned eight hours credit toward her Master's degree in home economics education during the two-month course. She is a 1948 honor graduate of Langston University.

The daughter of Mrs. E. N. Randolph of Sapulpa, Okla., Miss Randolph teaches vocational home economics in the Dunjee High School system in Parker Heights.

— READ IT FIRST IN THE COURIER —

Football season is near. Follow Courier sports pages for colorful gridiron stories.

Okla. U. Takes 2nd Student

NORMAN, Okla.—Tim Roberts, the only student to enroll in the now defunct Langston Law school in the state capitol, has been admitted as a law student at Oklahoma university.

The first undergraduate student admitted was Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, who initiated the attack against educational inequalities in Oklahoma.

Dr. George L. Cross, university president, announced that Roberts was admitted to the second six-weeks term of the summer session.

The state established a separate law school for Negroes at the state capitol in January, 1948, in an effort to meet U.S. Supreme Court rulings. Roberts enrolled but was the only Negro to seek enrollment. The Langston Law School was abolished at the close of the current fiscal year.

In addition to G. W. McLaurin, the first Negro to be admitted to Oklahoma university, 30 students are now enrolled.

allowed to pursue his studies. The decision against his continuing was unanimous by his advising committee. However, he can still enroll in the graduate school.

Meanwhile 11 Negro students, all from Oklahoma City have been admitted for the fall semester. They are: Mrs. Edna Smith Vincent, Mrs. Clara Mae Luper, Mrs. Leora Harmon Christian, Mrs. Ruby Lucile Hightower Irsh, Mrs. Alice Kornegay Herrod, Mrs. Quennie E. Mathis, Mrs. Florida Naomi Sayles, Mrs. Electra Abner Oliver, Mrs. Myrtle King Scales, Mrs. Alice Mae Winston, and Duncan Pendley.

It is estimated that more than 40 Negro students will enroll before the close of the entrance period.

A trio of Negro students will study law at O. U. this autumn. They are Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, James McIlven of Chickasha and T. M. Roberts of Oklahoma City.

40 Expected To Enroll This Term

By FORDIE EDWARD ROSS

NORMAN, Oklahoma—The Oklahoma Board of Regents have ordered housing facilities for Negro students on the campus of Oklahoma University.

This action was taken immediately following a demand by Julius Caesar Hill, Tulsa Negro, that he be provided housing in Norman.

The board of regents, holding their regular monthly meeting here, took up the matter and directed Dr. Cross, university president to take steps to provide equal but separate housing facilities.

Dr. Cross was also directed by the regents to explore the possibilities for locating two permanent dormitories for not less than 50 Negro students. In the same meeting the regents set aside space for Negro students in the stadium. No action was taken in regard to other Negroes who might want to view school games.

G. W. McLaurin, retired Langston university professor and first Negro admitted to O. U. failed to pass qualifying tests leacing to a doctorate degree and would not be

Segregation On O. U. Campus

By KATHRYN HICKMAN

Oklahoma's segregation laws are absurd. For example, making white people sit in the front of buses and Negroes in the back is senseless, especially considering the fact that even in slavery Negroes and whites were in much closer contact day in and day out than they would be sitting unsegregated in buses. As another example, making white people sit in one part of a bus station and Negroes in another is ridiculous, and one wonders why the law exists and what it accomplishes.

Segregation enforced to the letter of the law throughout the state is undesirable and everyone who agrees that this is so should do all they can about changing the state laws. But segregation is not enforced to the letter of the law on the OU campus; it is enforced far, far beyond what the law requires. Negroes are required to sit in separate sections in bus stations throughout the state but they are not required to sit in an exclusive y prepared place in the storage room. Negroes are required to sit in the back of buses in the state, but they are not required to sit in the baggage compartments.

Negroes at the University of Oklahoma are literally given storage room and baggage compartments in regard to eating facilities, etc. They are entirely denied the use of the Union cafeteria and the reading tables in the main part of the library. We know of no eating place in Oklahoma that a Negro cannot walk in and buy food except the Union cafeteria. (And universities are supposed to be places of enlightenment). Oklahoma has no laws requiring segregation in eating facilities, much less laws entirely barring Negroes from them.

White students are not even allowed to stand and talk to Negro students in the Jug during the noon hour. Where else in the entire South will one find segregation laws interpreted and enforced in such a conservative light? Segregation may require that people be seated apart but it does not require—as is the case here—that people of different races have locked doors between them.—M. K. H.

14e(1) 1949

Paducah Junior College (Kentucky)

Negroes Sue To Open Path To College

Paducah School Named In Action In Federal Court

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 31 (AP)—Two Negro youths today filed suit in Western District Federal Court here for the right to enter Paducah Junior College.

Fred Wilson and Henry Powell sought to enroll this fall and were turned down. Their attorney, Joseph Freeland, petitioned the college Board of Trustees for acceptance of the youths, but the board in September deferred action.

'Trustees Hold Authority'

Curlee Brown, president of the Paducah chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, filed the suit formally as the youths' "next friend."

The complaint also is on behalf of "all persons situated similiarly to the plaintiffs."

Freeland's petition described the institution as a City-tax-supported college that accepts students who are graduates of accredited high schools on the basis of transcripts sent by proper authority. The trustees, he said, exercise final and over-all authority as to admission of students.

Cite 14th Amendment

The college, the plaintiffs charged, "in maintaining the discriminatory policy of denying Negro applicants admission to P.J.C., are acting under cover of a State statute of the State of Kentucky that is unconstitutional, null and void, and violative of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Wilson and Powell are 1947 graduates of Lincoln High School here. They have offered to comply with all entrance rules and regulations of the college, Freeland said in his petition.

Wants Rights Declared

In the suit the plaintiffs ask the court to:

1. Give a declaration of rights of parties with respect to the controversy.
2. Rule that refusal of the college to admit Wilson and Powell and Negroes is a denial of equal protection under the law.
3. Declare the State law requiring segregation of white and colored students unconstitutional.
4. Adjudge Wilson and Powell and others similarly situated may enter the college.
5. Permanently enjoin and restrain the college from enforcing the "invalid State law" barring students because they are Negroes.

$225,000 Increase

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Harrisburg, Penn.—(ANS)—Governor James H. Duff recommended an appropriation of $225,000 for Lincoln University in his budget given to the Pennsylvania Legislature this week. This sum represents a 46 percent increase proposed over the amounts made available in the last Biennium. In return for the grant from the Commonwealth, Lincoln University would provide tuition scholarships for qualified Pennsylvania boys.

The Union
Thurs. 3-3-49

If the grant is adopted by the legislature, Gov. Duff's Lincoln recommendation will mark a 100 percent increase of state grants during his administration.

Stackhouse Heads West

White Coach Quits Lincoln

The Courier 14e(1)
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Chester L. Stackhouse, director of athletics at Lincoln University, resigned to accept a similar post at Willamette University, Salem, Ore., last week.

Sat. 6-25-49

President Horace M. Bond states he is not now in position to announce Stackhouse's successor. However, the public can be assured that Lincoln would continue the policies represented by Stackhouse's appointment. These are: First, maintenance of an intercredeal faculty; second, intercollegiate competition, including colleges of Lincoln's geographical area; third, amateurism rather than professionalization in intercollegiate sports.

14e(1) 1949

Philander Smith College

Name Dr. Pipes Philander Smith Dean

St. Louis Argus
14e(1)
Fri. 7-29-49

Dr. William Harrison Pipes, who recently resigned as president of Alcorn college and a nationally-known scholar and educator, has been appointed dean of instruction at Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark., according to announcement by Dr. M. Lafayette Harris, president. Dr. Pipes will also serve as professor of English and chairman of the division of language and literature.

The new dean's academic training includes the B.S., degree in education from Tuskegee Institute, the M.A. degree in English from Atlanta university, the Ph. D. degree in public address from the University of Michigan, and further study in college administration at the University of Southern California. His creative scholarship has produced numerous articles on English, education, and public address which have been published in scholarly journals and periodicals, and his book on Negro preaching and Negro in the South is in process of publication by the Harvard University Press.

14e (1) 1949

Philander Smith College

Pipes Now Dean At Philander Smith

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP)— Dr. William H. Pipes has accepted the position of dean of the Philander Smith College here. He will also serve as professor of English.

Dr. Pipes was formerly president of Alcorn College in Mississippi where he did an outstanding piece of work in securing the accreditation of the school, elevating its curriculum and improving its physical plant. He was forced out by the current wave very noticeable in Florida and Mississippi, of requiring adherence to the official program of segregation. Dr. Pipes expresses himself as happy in his new work.

Dr. M. Lafayette Harris is president of Philander Smith which is operated by the Methodist church.

PRAIRIE VIEW STUDIES OCCUPATIONAL ISSUES

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — (ANP) Under the direction of Dr. H. A. Bullock, head of the department of sociology, A study has been started on occupational opportunities for Negroes as reflected in the policies of white employers, which will be presented at the annual Prairie View Education Conference.

Timely Warning On Future Of Our Private Colleges

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
Sat. 1-29-49

PRESIDENT HAROLD WILLIS DODD, Princeton University, uttered a timely warning in an address at Washington and Lee University on April 12 on the occasion of a convocation celebrating the bi-centennial of the university.

The distinguished educator felicitated the university and its staff members on the anniversary of the institution but warned: "Unless all present signs fail, the future of the tax-sustained institution is growing increasingly secure, while that of the private institution is growing increasingly insecure."

Sat. 1-29-49

Several colored educators have uttered this same warning in recent years, forecasting the possibility that a new way of financing private educational institutions may be found to keep them in existence for the specified type of education that they offer in a society that will always need the balancing influence of Christian education unhampered by politics.

Dr. ROBERT P. DANIEL, president of Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. M. C. ALLEN, president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College at Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. M. ELLISON, president of Virginia Union University at Richmond, Va., and others, have set forth in cogent arguments the importance and value of the work done in our private educational institutions.

While the trend today is toward more tax-supported educational institutions, we share the concern of our educators in the precarious financial future facing our private colleges and universities.

During the Men's Day celebration at St. John's AME Church, Norfolk, on March 13, Prof. H. A. MARSHALL, instructor in sociology at Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, emphasized the importance of the type of Christian education fostered in our private institutions. He rightly said that this type of education should be extended, and that the best opportunity of doing this will be in our private educational institutions.

The recent controversy over the teaching of the Bible or religious subjects in public schools adds weight to the proposition that we should maintain our private system on the higher educational levels and give it adequate financial support.

The Negro Private College Will Pay Dididends In A New Kind Of Race Leadership

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va Sat. 1-29-49

By Matthew G. Carter

A MIDST THE fouror of the proposed regional school plan for the South which is designed to soft pedal or offset the fight for equal educational opportunity, the Negro private college still remains indisensable in a free democracy.

These schools were started for the purpose of developing free thinking. Free thinking is necessary. It is the cornerstone of progress. There are two kinds of aristocracy which I firmly believe in, namely an aristorcacy of intellect, and an aristocracy based on service to one's fellowman. One is impotent without the other. Sat. 1-29-49

To know and to obtain knowledge as a matter of academic curiosity without using it in the service of mankind is a moral tragedy. The private college which usually offers an environment and background for the development of creative thought has been, by and large, the seed bed for an aristocracy of intellect and service. Journal & Guide

Virginia Union University at Richmond, which is celebrating its golden jubilee this year, is an example of the kind of contribution a private Christian college can make to society.

Norfolk Va.

During these fifty years, through her vital program of Christian emphasis, Virginia Union has given to the public nine college presidents, six state assemblymen, two or more college deans, five hundred doctors, dentists, pharmacists and lawers and more than 3,000 minister, teachers and community leaders. This is indeed inspiring.

Journal & Guide

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Norfolk, Va.

VIRINIA UNION IS a symbol of what many private colleges are doing. The contribution os these schools should serve as a challenge to all free thinkers to keep the flame of freedom and liberal thought aglow. In this day of decreasing philanthrophy and declining interest rates on dwindling endowments, the private college finds itself in rather deperate circumstances. Sat. 1-29-49

To all those who love freedom and creative thought, a tangible contribution toward the support of these institutions, either direct or through the United Negro College Fund, will pay dividends in a new kind of leadership-the new Negro who is determined as never before to share in the democratic heritage which he has so justly earned.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, has well

SUNDAY SONGFEST—Pictured is the Howard University choir as it serenaded the President and a large crowd of Sunday strollers on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the White House yesterday afternoon. The music was one of numerous pre-Inaugural Day events

The Washington Post

Howard Choir Gives Concert For Truman

The Howard University Choir gave President Truman a preinaugural concert yesterday afternoon as he worked in the Executive Office at the White House.

Standing in the Inaugural Parade grandstand on the north side of Pennsylvania ave. opposite the White House, the 75-voice choir attracted some 2000 persons, who listened from the grandstand, from the President's reviewing stand opposite, and from the edge of the avenue itself.

Choir Director Warner Lawson, dean of the university's school of music, chose three sacred pieces, a French folksong of the first World War, and three spirituals, concluding the half-hour concert with the Battle Hymn of the Republic and the National Anthem.

The selections included Tchaikowski's Credo, Tchesnoff's "Salvation is Created," and Randall Thompson's "Alleluiah." Following the folksong, "Madame Jeannette," the spiritual were "Let Us Break," Bread Together," "My Lord, What a Morn," and "Ain-a That Good News."

Hundreds of motorists viewing the inaugural preparations heard the loudspeaker "serenade" to the President as they drove by the White House. Six policemen from the Third Precinct kept traffic from snarling, as it nearly did, on the avenue.

Howard Alumni Cited on Charter Day . . .

AWARD CEREMONY—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson (right), president of Howard University, presents postgraduate distinguished achievement awards to three alumni. They are from left) Leigh Whipper of New York City, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins and Mrs. Vivian J. Cook, both of Baltimore. Presentations were made at Charter Day rites yesterday

The Washington Post

"A minority of men in the United States Senate cannot frustrate a Nation," Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) told Howard University students and teachers yesterday, predicting that the achievement of full civil rights is "inevitable."

Humphrey gave the principal address at Howard University's annual Charter Day exercises, commemorating the 82-year-old university's establishment in 1867 by Congressional Act.

The Minnesota Senator, given a standing ovation by the more than 600 student and faculty members present, told them "the trend is toward liberation", despite "a last desperate resistance to the age-old drive for full liberation by those who would ignore a golden rule so that they can keep a Senate rule."

Three graduates of Howard were presented with the Annual Alumni Awards for post-graduate achievement at the services, held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel.

The awards, presented by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard, went to:

Mrs. Vivian Johnson Cook, principal of the Harvey Johnson Junior High School in Baltimore. Mrs. Cook was vice principal of Dunbar High School here from 1941 to 1947.

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, recently appointed president of Morgan State College in Baltimore, for his contributions to the field of education. A Howard University professor from 1938 to 1948, Dr. Jenkins aided in the National Survey of Higher Education among Negroes, 1940-41, and in a 1946 survey of higher education in Maryland.

Leigh Whipper, stage screen and radio artist of New York City, for his life-long fight "for the right of Negroes to play in roles consistent with their ability."

Pearl Buck Elected Howard Trustee

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Pearl Buck, famous writer, who was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Howard University in 1942, was elected a member of the Howard board of trustees last week.

Named to the board also was Atty. Carl E. Harrison of Philadelphia, former dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

D. C. Teacher Appointed To Trustee Board

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Juanita Howard Thomas, one of the leading teachers of the city, was elected Howard University Alumni Trustee last week at the annual board of trustees meeting to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Sarah Brown.

Mrs. Thomas, a member of the English department at Dunbar High School, is a native of Washington and the daughter of the Rev. William James Howard, who served as pastor of Zion Baptist Church for 40 years.

She received her public school education in Washington, and graduated from Howard in 1912. She received her master of arts degree at Columbia University in 1913 and has since taken special courses at the same university.

Mrs. Thomas served as president of the National Association of College Women from 1929 to 1933, and has been chairman of the committee on standards and recognition of colleges. She is also one of the organizers of the Howard Women's Club, and has been taking an active part in the work of that group.

In addition, she is a member of Beta Sigma chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and has played a vital role in religious and civic affairs in the Nation's Capital.

Included among these activities are membership on the board of the Inter-Church Fellowship, an interracial, interfaith organization and work with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Dr. Bethune Will Highlight Howard Women's Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune will deliver an address on "Look to the Washington Community" on April 23 as part of the Undergraduate Women's Day program sponsored by the Women's League of Howard University.

The banquet, to be held in Frazier Hall from 7 to 9 p. m., will be followed by an evening of square dancing in the University Ballroom. Ralph Case Square Dance Orchestra will furnish the music for the dance.

The evening program will follow a day of activity in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel in which undegraduate women students report on their activities during this school year in skits, panels, and pantomine. Each dormitory, each sorority, Off-campus Women, and the Departments of Home Economics and Physical Education for Women will present programs to show what has been done in exclusively women's student groups.

Co-educational organizations will persent programs during the afternoon, and the Student Council, NAACP, Carribbean Association, National Student Association and Fellowship Council will participate in the program. "Undergraduate Women Report" is the theme of the 1949 program.

Howard Students Guests of Yale Men, Smith Co-Eds

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Thirty Howard University students will be the personal guests of Yale men, many of them from Southern States, this week end, beginning Friday at an informal social affair.

William D. Cone, a senior from Chesterfield, Mo., is chairman of the planning committee, and Eugene M. Carr of Asheville, N.C., is entertainment chairman.

At the same time, a group of Howard co-eds will be guests at Smith College at Northampton, Mass.

Program Listed

There will be a cocktail party Saturday afternoon for the Howard guests at Yale and Smith College at a Yale fraternity house.

The interracial week end at Yale will open with a beer party in the offices of the Yale Record, student humor publication.

To Live With Hosts

Each Howard student will live with his host while on the campus.

The program was planned by a committee of undergraduates with a representative from each organization on the campus. They put up $10 each to meet expenses.

The Yale men tried to arrange for guests with similar interests. The Whiffenpoofs Singing Society, for example, plans to entertain a Howard quartet.

Experiment in 2nd Year

The interracial experiment began a year ago when several Yale students were guests on the Howard University campus.

Subsequently, several Howard students came here for a week end, but their visit attracted little attention at the time.

Social Approach Best

Emphasizing reasons for the informal nature of the affair, Clark Democrats and Republicans during the current filibuster fight.

Earlier, Senators Cain of Washington State and Watkins of Utah had given the filibusterers a chance to rest their throats by engaging in talkathons themselves. They consumed eight hours in their talks.

They were among the 23 Republicans who voted against both the motion to table the appeal and the Vice-President's ruling.

Sponsors Against Ruling, Too

Both Senators Hayden of Arizona and Wherry of Nebraska, cosponsors of the bill in question, did likewise although their measure is supposed to provide for easier limiting of debate in the Senate.

Although the 46-41 vote against the Barkley ruling was a severe blow, Administration leaders began mapping plans for halting the filibuster and bringing the cloture bill to the floor for action.

To that end, on Sunday they called a conference of the three main groups. Administration Senators pledged to back the cloture revision favored by the President; Dixiecrats and Republicans.

Making Progress

No tangible results were achieved during a two-hour session, but Senator Lucas said, "We believe we are making progress." Others agreed with him.

A further attempt to work out a compromise was made during sessions of the groups on Monday.

In his ruling, Thursday night, Vice-President Barkley said that a cloture petition is applicable to a motion to take up a bill.

The bill in question is the Hayden-Wherry anti-filibuster bill, which is designed to limit debate on any matter before the Senate.

Petition Filed First

Vice President Barkley's ruling was handed down after a cloture petition was filed to stop debate on the motion.

During the 80th session of Congress, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.), presiding officer of the Senate, had ruled that a cloture petition could not be applied to a motion, that it could cover only bills and resolutions.

Vice President Barkley, by his ruling, became the first presiding officer of the Senate to make a cloture petition applicable to any business before the body.

Truman for Majority Rule

Some Senators have attempted to justify the filibuster as the last remaining evidence of democracy. However, President Truman and other opponents of filibustering have urged changes in the cloture law on the grounds that the present one lets a small minority thwart the wishes of the majority.

Last Thursday, President Truman told his press conference that he would change the cloture ruling to limit debate if a simple majority was in favor of so doing.

With rumors of a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition afoot against the anti-filibuster bill Senator Pepper pleaded with his Southern colleagues not to continue their fight to keep the bill from coming to the floor of the Senate.

Speaking shortly after the Senate convened, Senator Pepper stated, "I am not ashamed to associate myself with the general principle of human rights—civil rights."

One of the most outspoken liberalliberal Congressmen ever to come out of the South, he said emphatically. "I cast my lot with Conference on Human Rights, met here to lobby in Congress to stop the filibuster and gain support for cloture by a simple majority.

Named Howard Alumni Trustee

Mrs. Juanita Howard Thomas, Dunbar High School faculty in Washington, D. C., was appointed Howard University Alumni Trustee at the annual board meeting last week, to fill the unexpired term of the late Mrs. Sarah Brown.

AT HOWARD Janice Robinson, 23, of Jamaica, B. W. I., is graduating at top of her class after finishing college in two and a half years. She has already signed up in Howard's medical school plans to be a pediatrician in Jamaica.

Howard Debaters Make Clean Sweep

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Howard University debating society recently completed a tour of the Northeast in which four of its members amassed a total of eight victories in eight debates with some of the most able debaters of the country's leading schools.

Included in their tour were Boston College, Suffolk College and Boston University in Boston; Columbia University, New York University and the United States Military Academy at West Point and two decisions over St. Peter's College in New Jersey. Also included were non-decisional debates with City College of New York, Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania.

The Howard debaters were George F. Hill, Nathan H. Beavers, Godfrey R. deCastro and James F. Lee.

Howard U. To Give M.A. Music Degree

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The school of musc at Howard University has been granted authority by the board of trustees to offer graduate study terminatng in the master of music degree.

The fields of study will be limited, at present, to piano, voice composition and music education composition and music education

In an interview, Dean Warner Lawson, of the music school, stated that only students of better than average abilities shall be admitted to graduate courses.

"To be admitted to full graduate standing, a student should present an undergraduate record of B average or higher from the Howard Universty school of music or other similarly accredited school," he said.

"A student having an undergraduate record above a point halfway between B and C may be admitted to tentative graduate standing as a result of work done in the graduate courses. No student with an undergraduate record below 2.5 shall be admitted to graduate study, and no student deficient in his major field may be admitted to graduate standing."

League Cooperates In Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Radio Corporation of America and the General Cable Corporation of America visited Howard University last week to interview senior students for job opportunities with their organizations. The occasion marked the first time representatives of the companies have visited Howard University to recruit personnel.

The event, part of a program of the School of Engineering and Architecture in cooperation with the National Urban League through Julius A. Thomas, director of their department of industrial relations, marked the second of a series of visits by representatives of nationally known industrial organizations for student recruitment purposes.

The first of this series of visits took place on Jan. 26 when M. M. Boring and D. S. Roberts, representatives of the General Electric Company, awarded "on the spot" contracts to five electrical and one mechanical engineering seniors in the department of business administration. Last week Joseph W. Bird, manager of the Training and Specialized Recruiting Division of the Personnel Department, RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J., and Wallace James of their Harrison, N. J., division, interviewed seniors in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and physics, while Robert N. Dobbins, director of Training, from the New York Office of the General Cable Corporation interviewed applicants from senior classes in the department of business administration, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. Students re-

STUDENTS AT XAVIER GET ON DEAN'S LIST

Larry Williams, junior French major with a 2.95 average, heads the dean's list at Xavier university for the first semester, Sister Mary Frances, dean, announced Friday.

Students topping a 2.8 average among the 138 on the dean's list, were Sandra Smithson, senior English major with 2.89; Ann Marie Darensbourg, liberal arts freshman with 2.84, and Frank Lapeyrolerie, premedical junior with 2.83.

Mother Agatha's Day

Saturday, Feb. 5, was going to be a special day at Xavier University in New Orleans. The nation's only Catholic university for Negroes was set for an all-out celebration to honor its president, Mother M. Agatha Ryan, on her name day, the feast of St. Agatha. Since Mother Agatha long ago gave up celebrating birthdays, everybody from Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel down was ready with feast-day gifts and praise.

But Mother Agatha, director of nearly 80 schools for Negroes and Indians in the United States, quietly slipped off to Cornwells Heights near Philadelphia, where she trains nuns to teach among the red and black. Students and faculty sent her a present there—and praised her behind her back.

Tiny, blue-eyed Mother Agatha comes from Philadelphia and calls herself a "Yankee with an adjective in front." She won't tell her age "because they might make me retire if they knew how old I am" (she is probably in her late 60s). In her home town at the turn of the century, she entered the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People, founded by Katherine Drexel, daughter of a Morgan partner.

She went to live among the Pueblo Indians at Santa Fe in 1901 and the following year opened the first Catholic school for Navajos near Gallup, N. M. "Our first problem," she recalls, "was to teach them English. Although they were downright pagans, we weren't afraid. Henry Chee Dodge [adopted son of Geronimo and last chief of the Navajos] befriended us."

The Indians were grateful for the learning and care of the *anshoydi ostonzi* (long-gowned ones), and Mother Agatha's reputation spread. After work among the Winnebagos, she founded the first Catholic Negro school in Columbus, Ohio, in 1914. Four years later she had climbed to the directorship of all the order's schools.

Credits and Dogs: Mother Agatha came to 7-year-old Xavier as president in 1932. Under her care, it has grown from a high school with 47 pupils to a 1,100-student university rated Class A by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its seventeen buildings provide facilities for undergraduate

Mother Agatha of Xavier

studies, a college of pharmacy, and schools of education and social service.

Students at Xavier come from 34 states, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Jamaica, Africa, and the Virgin Islands. Many graduates become social workers, chemists, doctors, or lawyers. Nearly a score work in music and the theater, and 40 are clergymen.

Admirers of Mother Agatha estimate that her schools have left their mark on about 500,000 Negroes and Indians. She herself has organized and opened 48 elementary schools and fourteen high schools. A new Navajo school is on the way, and Mother Agatha seldom stands still, what with membership in the National Education Association, the Academy of Political Science, and the United Negro College Fund, and fellowship in the American Geographical Society.

But Xavier University is her pride, despite the ugly drainage ditch in the front and the dog pound at the side. Mother Agatha would like to buy the dog pound, so the barking will no longer disturb the campus. Dogs or not, she remarks of Xavier: "It's a good school, a very good school, if I do say so myself."

Catholic Nun, Head Of Xavier, Honored

NEW ORLEANS, La.— The Republic of France has conferred the decoration of Palmes Academiques of Mother M. Agatha, of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, President of Xavier University here.

The award was conferred by Lionel Vasse, New Orleans Consul General, in recognition of Mother Agatha's promotion of interest in French history and culture.

Stowe College Is Approved By N. Central Assn.

Announcement was made Thursday of the approval of Stowe Teachers College by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The school was reexamined last month at the request of the School Board, following a madamus action by a Stowe student, seeking entrance to Harris College because Stowe was not recognized.

A College Without Ivy

New York Herald Tribune

Chicago's Newest Institution Rises Rapidly in Four Years

New York

Sun. 5-29-49

1410

By William G. Avirett
Education Editor

CHICAGO.

ROOSEVELT COLLEGE has emerged from investigation this spring by the Seditious Activities Commission of the Illinois Legislature with no trace of the hammer and sickle pinned to its flying colors. In consequence the college—which was founded in 1945 with high ideals and $10 of working capital and now has an enrollment of more than 6,000—is preparing peacefully for its fourth commencement.

Roosevelt dropped out of the investigation, in fact, after its president, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, and dean, Dr. Wayne A. R. Leys, appeared before the commission late in April. From then on the inquiry centered on the University of Chicago. The net result is an affidavit stating that one U. of C. professor is a member of one "front" organization.

A few days ago the embarrassed commission transmitted the 300,000-word record to the Legislature without recommendation, a face-saving precedure which, according to a commission member, gives both colleges a "clean bill." State Representatives say privately that the Legislature was "sucked into" an expensive and unprofitable undertaking in an unwary moment.

6-29-49

The spark that touched off the investigation was supplied by a group of approximately 200, including more than 100 students from the University of Chicago and ten from Roosevelt, who went to the state capital at Springfield on March 1 to protest against legislation, including a measure outlawing Communism, which had been introduced by State Senator Paul Broyles, of Mount Vernon, Ill. Some of the students were vehement and rude to individual legislators after the hearing and some of them demonstrated in the lobby of the Abraham Lincoln Hotel when they were refused service. Their behavior provoked the Legislature the next day to vote an investigation of the colleges.

6-29-49

THE episode has called attention to the rapid rise of Roosevelt College as "an intrepid nova in the academic Milky Way." The college opened its doors originally to 1,200 students and now serves five times that number in a ten-story converted hotel on Chicago's busiest boulevard. In four years, according to Dr. Sparling, it has become the second largest private, undergraduate, co-educational college in the United States.

One fact in its brief history, which is believed to constitute an All-American record, is that it was fully accredited within six months of its opening by the conservative North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Roosevelt is authorized to grant the B.A., B.S., ~~B.S.~~ in Commerce and Bachelor of Music degrees.

When the college was launched it stated emphatically that no distinction of race or creed would be made in selecting its students, faculty or trustees. At the outset, its interracial character proved a handicap in finding a location in which to start classes.

Finally, after months of persistent search and rejection, an inadequate office building at 231 South Wells Street, on the western edge of the elevated railroad's "loop," was purchased from a sympathetic landlord. Two years later, the Auditorium Hotel, landmark of old Chicago at 430 South Michigan Avenue, was obtained and the process of transforming a lobby into a campus and its transient accommodations into permanent classrooms and labratories began.

On the other hand, the aims of the college proved of great assistance in recruiting a faculty. In 1945, although the financial and professional risks in joining a new college were serious and trained teachers were in demand everywhere, Roosevelt received more than 1,000 applications for teaching positions. Since then the faculty has grown from eighty-four to 331 and its consolidated credentials add up to an impressive total of academic distinction.

Six members of the faculty elected by the faculty, serve on the twenty-man board of trustees which is headed by Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior. The board was set up as a cross-section of professions and interests and even includes representatives of the press. Among the members of an advisory council are Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Philip Murray and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for whose late husband the college was named.

5-29-49

ESSENTIAL to an understanding of the college is the personality of its broad-shouldered president. Dr. Sparling, fifty-three, is a disarming vigilante from California whose undergraduate career at Stanford began in orthodox fashion along athletic and social lines. When war interrupted, he enlisted and made good in the Air Corps, returning to take his degree in 1921 and going on to Columbia for his doctorate.

By 1936 his background included experience in teaching, personnel work and as dean of Hiram College in Ohio. He had been president of the Central Y. M. C. A. College in Chicago for nine years when he set out in 1945 to found a college of his own.

On first meeting, he seems like another one of the straight-shooting and likable college presidents who have been taking office here and there throughout the country. On further acquaintance, it is apparent that the usual gloves of affable velvet cover a two-fisted ability to fight for the things in which he believes.

The college lacks, of course, a large and affluent group of alumni and has neither "Quad nor Yard nor Pond." Its quad is a hotel lobby, the paths of ~~its~~ Yard lie across the way in Chicago's Grant Park, and its pond is Lake Michigan. Its amazing growth reflects the insistent demand for higher education in a great industrial city.

5-29-49

The Roosevelt Experiment

While the usual academic processions began to wend their way along tree-shaded walks and through green campuses during Commencement Month, another kind of graduation march was to form in Chicago this week. Past fashionable shops and skyscrapers on Michigan Avenue the 411 young men and women of Roosevelt College's graduating class would walk from their academic home in the Auditorium Building to Orchestra Hall.

There had been three other commencements at Roosevelt since its inception in September 1945. At the first there were only 36 graduates. But what made this year's program of special significance was the fact that by it Roosevelt would at last gain its first full-blooded alumni and alumnae—75 of them. And this, Roosevelt's fourth graduating class—Greeks, Poles, French, Germans, Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, Jews, Catholics, and Protestants—also proved that the lusty infant of higher education had stepped boldly out of the experimental stage into the big time. With 6,073 students, it says that it is today the largest private undergraduate coeducational college in the United States.

What Quota? It has been a tight squeeze financially and a hefty pull for Roosevelt since Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated it to the memory of her husband in 1945. Its broad-shouldered, husky president, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, had been president of the Central YMCA College in Chicago. The board of trustees quarreled with Sparling over racial quotas at the Y, and the Californian resigned. The majority of the faculty and students did likewise, and the 49-year-old Sparling conceived the idea of an interracial, non-quota college. His assets were $10, a desk, and four chairs, plus eager pupils and teachers.

Marshall Field, editor and publisher of The Chicago Sun-Times, and the Rosenwald Fund came to the rescue with $75,000 apiece. An eleven-story office purchased then was outgrown two years later, and the college bought the Auditorium Building. In the theater of the Auditorium, designed in 1886 by Louis Sullivan and still one of the great landmarks of functional architecture, thousands had seen and heard Caruso, Chaliapin, Paderewski, and Bernhardt. Theodore Roosevelt had lunched publicly with Booker T. Washington in its hotel.

Roosevelt College has used $745,000 in gifts and $70,000 from the building's store rentals to renovate and equip it. But because of the expense of repairs, the theater of the Auditorium is still not in use. Currently the college is looking around for $3,000,000 to retire debts and make improvements, but Sparling will be satisfied at the moment just to get funds for a $250,000 mortgage due in February 1950.

Debits to Credits: Educationally, Roosevelt has swooped upward with amazing speed. Six months after its founding it was accredited by the conservative North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. With a tuition of $330 a year, Roosevelt is packed with kids who could not afford an education elsewhere. The faculty in four years has leaped from 84 to 331, and the turnover is only about 5 per cent. Teachers like Roosevelt in spite of moderately low pay ($2,700 to $5,550) because they have a say-so in the running of the college. Six of them are on the board of trustees.

With its disregard for quotas, segregation, and discrimination, Roosevelt has almost from the start found a Red tag tied to it. But Sparling says his college is not for sale—to Communists or anyone else. The latest brush was in April, when the Seditious Activities Commission of the Illinois Legislature—better known as the Broyles commission—investigated both Roosevelt and the University of Chicago for Communist activity. Sparling denied there were any Reds on the faculty. The commission had to agree tacitly and give both institutions a clean bill of health by sending the legislature the 300,000-word record of testimony—without any recommendations.

Roosevelt College

No quad or yard: The historic Auditorium is Roosevelt's campus

Gets "A" Rating For Rust College

DR. L. M. McCOY

Rust College, located in Holly Springs, Miss., is now an "A" rated institution. Dr. L. M. McCoy, who has successfully administered the college for the past twenty-five years said approval was given to the application for an "A" rating last month by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools during its annual meeting at Houston, Texas.

One of the great educational centers of the Mid-South, Rust has rounded out four scores. Like Fisk, it has become noted for its liberal arts training of Negro students with emphasis upon music. Dr. McCoy, in a long distance telephone call to the Memphis World, said that three new buildings are being added, including two dormitorites and an auditorium.

Rust is sponsored by the Methodist Church, its founder

The Walls of Segregation Are Tumbling Down

14e(1) Beaumont Enterprise Sept 12-1948

When the Federal Council of Churches of Christ last week endorsed the fight of Negroes for equality in education, and voted to submit a brief amicus curiae in the Heman Marion Sweatt case, it appears that Western Christianity was edging along and up out of the slave psychology that for centuries has engulfed white religion.

It is, however, to be regretted that the Southern Presbyterians could not go along with this spirit of brotherhood that seems now to be seeping into the altars of the white church, and it should also be kept in mind that the Southern Baptist Convention is not a member of the Federal Council, and therefore perhaps persists in the same view of the Presbyterians.

One of the basic reasons why segregation is so hard to uproot in American life stems from the fact that this evil finds its roots in the white church. Back in the 16th century the early day religionist salved his conscience with the suggestion that the black man was a heathen, and that to bring him into the white world and Christianize him was for his spiritual benefit. The rule in those pristine years was to extend manumission to those blacks who professed Christianity, but the early propensity for the blacks to embrace religion of the whites caused this rule to quickly fall into disuse. It did not fit into the scheme of private ownership and was proving too expensive to the colonist. During this period there are legal records revealing the efforts of slaves to have courts of law to release them from bondage following refusal of the master to free them. The slave's contention was that he had embraced Christianity and the master refused to grant him freedom.

Across the past three centuries the white church has wrestled with the problems of human brotherhood. Following revolts and insurrections that occurred among recalcitrant slaves, many of whom were leaders of the Red Men in the Indian wars, the plantation owners finally decided they could not trust the Negro preacher and that it was unwise to allow the blacks to collect on Sundays or in prayer meetings in large numbers. The conclusion reached in the valley of fear was that a segregation section of the white church should be established for Negroes, to whom the white preacher could deliver a closing message each Sunday. This is the point and place where segregation of Negroes first started on the American continent. It was usual in those days for the white pastor to turn to the Negroes in the loft, up above the whites, and read to them that passage of scripture, "Servants, obey your masters." The whole philosophy of white Christianity was moulded in that day on the theory of black inferiority and white superiority.

Then as now there were stalwarts of the church who fought against this vicious practice. The Quakers early took advanced position on the question of human freedom and in Latin America the early church took high ground on question of self determination. Especially in the Catholic domain the black man rose to high rank in the religious establishment, and it was largely because the holy position of the Latin American church that slavery was so easily abolished in South America without the violent resentment that later developed in North America. It is only in the English-speaking world that practices of segregation and demoted status based upon race still persist.

In those early years the Baptist and Methodist made the first significant appeals to the Negro group. That is why so many more Negroes today are communicants in these two denominations; but with the advent of the cotton gin which high-priced the value of slave labor, the tendency was to adopt permanent rules for the perpetual enslavement and control of the South's valuable labor supply. One of the cardinal rules of religion the world over is to follow the dictates of government, and by this yardstick the Southern church soon adopted the viewpoint of the slaveholder regarding bondage. Justifications were adopted for many cruel slave techniques, and gradually the marble-hearted conscience one observes in Dixie today regarding the rights of Negroes was patterned.

Following Lincoln's freedom while the South reluctantly submitted to the elimination of chattel slavery, it has stubbornly sought to retain patterns of control which would continue the spiritual and intellectual subordination of the blacks. In order that there would be no coalition between the poor whites and the blacks, those in control envisioned the necessity of more firmly establishing patterns of separation. It should be kept in mind that it has been only since the civil war that whites have so sternly insisted upon complete separation of whites from blacks. Before this time it was the Negroes who intermingled with what this writer's mother used to call the "quality white folk," while the poor whites, bereft of education, skills, land or wealth, lived in destitution in the sand hills and mountains. The blacks with the rich plantation owners resided in the fertile valleys. The southern white church has followed for the past eighty-odd years the dictates of the former slaveholder who has maintained the tenant system, the poll tax, and the mob to perpetuate a dying system which he adores.

But a new day is dawning. For white Protestants to meet in Atlanta, where Talmadge and the Ku Klux hold sway, and take a stand for social justice, as proposed recently by southern religionists, denotes unquestionably spiritual progress. It is even in line with backward whites in South Africa, one of the dark spots in the world, where recently white students protested the new rule that bars native Africans from graduate study in the Union of South Africa. Unquestionably the conscience of the Nordic is stirred as it has not been for centuries. There is an undercurrent of desire for right and justice in America that is creeping to the surface unprecedented. Truly the walls of Jericho are tumbling down.

Texas Council Files Brief in Sweatt Case

Corpus Christi Caller Sept 12-1948

MARSHALL, Tex. — (ANP)— The Texas Council of Negro Organizations, comprising 32 affiliated State organizations whose combined memberships total close to 500,000, filing a brief amicus curiae in the Sweatt case to be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 10, it was announced last week by the office of the TCNO president, Dr. J. J. Rhoads of Bishop college.

Dr. Rhoads stated, "we want to make clear by the very filing of this brief that we want the things for which Heman Marion Sweatt is fighting and are standing in solid rank behind this young man who is in the forefront as our symbol."

14e(1) 1949

Selma University

Selma Univ. Head Offers Resignation

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Dr. W. H. Dimkins, president of Selma University, Selma, Ala., has offered his resignation as head of that institution. It is to become effective Sept. 1, if accepted.

The Baptist leader, organ of the Alabama State Baptist Convention, made the resignation announcement in its issue of December 15. It said that Dr. Dimkins tendered his resignation at the annual state convention held at Dothan, Ala.

His resignation. The Baptist Leader said in an editorial "was tendered on grounds that the constituency of the Alabama State Baptist Convention voted to make Selma University a "Baptist College and cut out the elementary and high school departments."

14e(1) 1949

Spelman College

Youth Set on Getting "Break" Rather Than Working for Goal

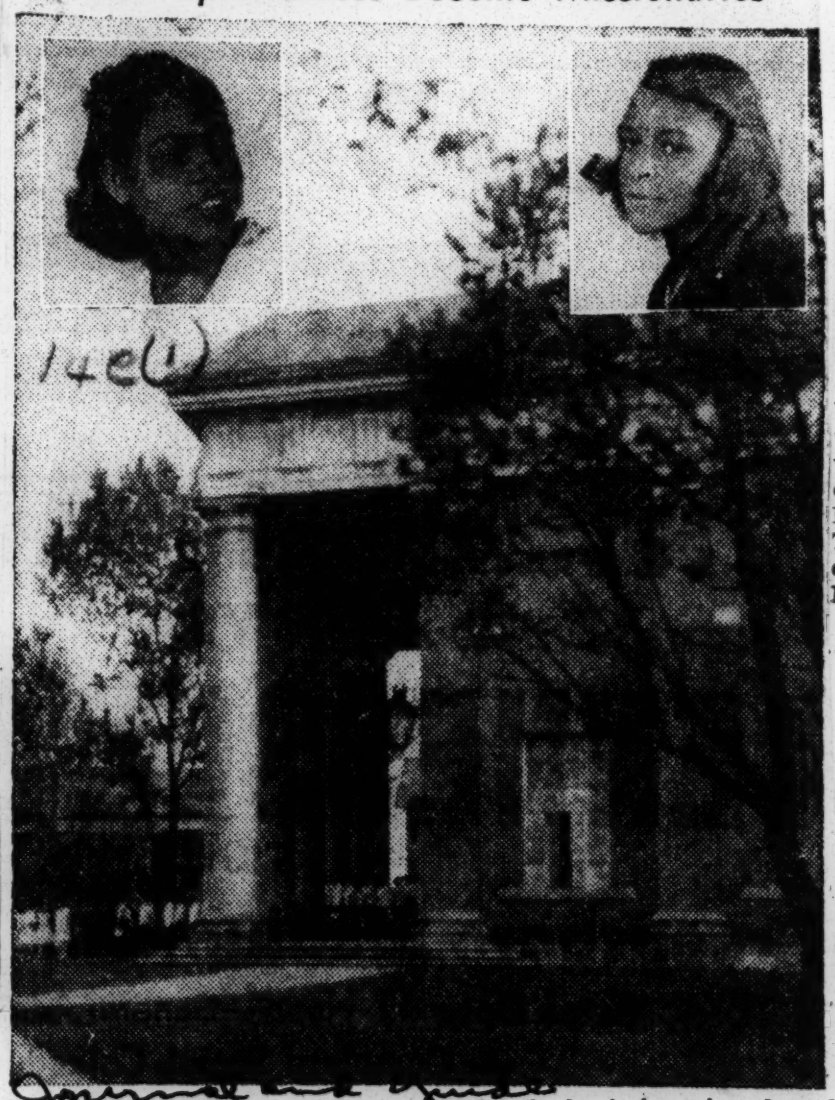
ATLANTA, Ga.—Young people of today live in hope to striking a jack pot rather than working towards a desired goal Dr. Florence M. Read of Spelman College, said, here, last week.

In a nation-wide broadcast, the president of the college added "the task of any college today is truly superhuman."

Speaking in connection with the observance of Spelman's 68th anniversary, Dr. Read deplored the fact that too many grownups and young people wish to have a better world happen while they continue their indulgence in parties and movies, in clothes and sports, and in motor travel. "They hope", she said, "that they will be able to guess the Walking Man or the Miss Hush, and meanwhile they fritter away their lives waiting for their lucky turn. Satisfied with mediocrity, they do not strive for excellence or moral superiority."

Spelman's three day celebration of its 68th anniversary, included the annual concert by the 78-voice glee club, uder the direction of Willis Laurence James, the Founders day address by Dr. Wallace McPherson Alston, vice president of Agnes Scott college, the traditional campus exercises by students in the department of physical education under the direction of Miss Margaret Simon; and the Decoration of Placques honoring the Founders, Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles.

More Spelmanites Become Missionaries



Spelman College in Atlanta, Ga., has had missionaries abroad since 1888 when Nora Gordon, a member of the second class to be graduated, sailed for the Congo.

Continuing in this tradition, Ellen L. Barnette (upper left), a native of Gainesville, Ga., and a 1947 graduate of Seplman College, will sail for India on Oct. 26, to teach in the Middle School at Baroda. During the month, Pearl Bellinger (upper right) of Detroit, Mich., will also sail for India to teach in a school at Vikarabad. Their work is under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

Seen also in the picture is Spelman's Sisters Chapel which was dedicated in May, 1927, by John D. Rockefeller Jr., in honor of his mother and his aunt, the Spelman sisters.

More Spelmanites Enter Education Field Abroad

ATLANTA, Ga.—When Ellen L. Barnette, Spelman '47, and Pearl Bellinger, Spelman '48, sail for India within a few weeks, the list of Spelman College alumnae who through the years have dedicated their lives to educational service abroad will be increased to thirteen, President Florence M. Read made known this week. Four Spelman alumnae are now engaged in missionary work in Africa, and a fifth is now in the United States on furlough.

Miss Barnette, a native of Gainesville, Ga., and a former teacher in the Cuthbert, Ga., public schools, sails on October 26 for Baroda on the west coast of India about 200 miles from Bombay, where she will be a teacher of grades 4-8 in the Middle School. Miss Bellinger, a native of Detroit, Michigan, who was enrolled during 1948-1949 in the school of social work at Wayne University, will be teacher in Vikarabad, India. Her sailing date has not been released. In preparation for their new posts, both of the young women spent a period of six weeks during the Summer of 1949 at the Hartford Theological Seminary. Their work is under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

Others who have been fired with missionary zeal are Mrs. Flora Zeta Malekebu, now on furlough in the United States, who was graduated in 1915, and who together with her husband, Dr. Daniel Malekebu, for many years has had charge of the work at the Providence Industrial Mission at Chiradzulu, Nyasaland, East Africa. Mrs. Malekebu, a native of the Congo, was brought to America by another Spelman missionary, the late Miss Clara A. Howard, who was graduated in 1887.

The missionary work of Mrs. Ora Milner Horton, who in 1943 was honored by President Barclay of Liberia for her contribution to education in the country, has been carried on in Monrovia since 1917. With her husband, the Rev. D. R. Horton, Mrs. Horton has conducted the work of the Bassa Community School which is carried on in three churches, one school, and ten out stations. She has written an account of her work in the book titled "Twenty-five Rice Farms."

Also giving service in Liberia are Miss Minnie Lyon, a missionary-nurse at the Lott Carey Mission in Brewerville; and Mrs. Margaret Stewart Traub, a native Liberian, who was graduated from Spelman in 1935 who is at the American Lutheran Mission.

14e(1) 1949

SIMMONS UNIVERSARY

American Baptist

14e(1)

ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS

Louisville, Kentucky

Leaders Throughout Nation Matriculated During Span Of Time

3-1-7-49

The disire for a Baptist school was a formost urge in the minds of that group of delegates who met in 1865 to form the State Convention of Colored Baptists. Observing this fact, William H. Steward wrote that "there must have been an understanding among the preachers relative to establishing a Baptist college in the State before the meeting of the convention because certain Baptists had purchased property (for that purpose) which subsequently was transferred to the Convention." Fourteen years later the plans for such a school became a reality with the opening of the Kentucky Normal and Theological Institute at Louisville, which, in turn, became State University, 1884, and Simmons University, in 1918.

DR. M. B. LANIER
1901—

DR. C. H. PARRISH
1918—1931

Since the establishment of the institution, it has passed through several crises, some of which threatened its very existence. To its credit however, there has never been a complete break in its record of service since its doors were first opened in 1879. Throughout its history the institution has maintained a never-die spirit, without which it might have yielded to adversity long ago.

Until Simmons launched its college course in 1884, Berea College was, and had been, the only college open to Negroes in Kentucky. During the next twenty years both schools continued to confer a few college degrees. Then, with the enactment of the Day Law which excluded Negroes from attending Berea, Simmons became the only college open to Negroes in the State for the next twenty years, until the Kentucky State College at Frankfort instituted its college curriculum. Meanwhile, Simmons had not only bore the burden of collegiate education, it had served as the training center for Baptist ministers and for those of other denominations who chose to enroll. In 1930, the force of adverse circumstances caused the closing of the collegiate department of the University, but the theological and religious training department has remained in tact and continued its contribution.

3-1-7-49

As great and significant as the contributions of Simmons have been, the school cannot demand support and patronage entirely upon its past. Its present mission and future prospects should also be made known.

The mission of Simmons in relation to Baptist is clear. It will remain the training center for the production of a majority of the preachers, home and local missionaries, and it should presently become the administrative center for the whole religiuos training programs for Baptists in the State. This should cover extension and residental institute work for pastors in service, and other career workers of the church.

The prospects for Simmons are bright, indeed, if we Baptists will it so. The new buliding will afford facilities for a greater program of education and training. It will inspire a revived spirit of support and patronage. It should so arouse the whole Baptist constituency that support will be spontaneous and the institution's future will be secure.

Simmons University

NEW PREXY FOR ST. AUGUSTINE—After Dr. H. L. Trigg was inaugurated as the first Negro president of St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N. C., he was surrounded, left, by a group of autograph-seeking students. Upper right, Dr. Edson E. Blackman, class of '13, was the marshal in the processional. Lower right, President Trigg's proud family included, left to right, Miss Leota N. Trigg, Charlotte school teacher; Mrs. Trigg and Miss Melva C. Trigg, a recent Fisk grad. Not shown in Dr. H. L. Trigg Jr. of the Bellevue Hospital in New York.—Rivera Photo.

Position Given to Dr. Trigg

RALEIGH, N. C.— Governor W. Kerr Scott named Dr. Harold L. Trigg, 56-year-old educator and first Negro president of St. Augustine College, to the State Board of Education last week.

The action was confirmed by a joint session of the General Assembly. Making a realty of Governor Scott's inaugural promise in his "Go Forward Program," and giving North Carolina its first Negro member of the board, Dr. Trigg was picked to fill the vacancy of Representative A. C. Edwards of Greene County.

The surprise element of the unprecedented appointment was greatly mitigated by the much publicized fact that the Governor intended to elevate a Negro to the board at the instance of the first vacancy.

LEADERS SURPRISED

The personality element, however, did produce much surprise and Negro leaders throughout the State made expressions of triumph and dispair when this reporter asked for opinions about the board choice.

The majority of those questioned expressed a preference to "wait and see" while others declared the appointment "safe and sane."

Dr. Trigg is unquestionably well qualified for the position and is no stranger in State educational circles.

EXCELLENT BACKGROUND

He served as State supervisor of Negro high schools for the State Department of Public Instruction from 1928 until 1939. During that time he worked for a year and a half as a special consultant, making a study for the U. S. Department of Education.

He was born in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 15, 1893, and was graduated from Morgan College, Maryland, in 1913. His father, Frank Trigg, was president of Bennett College in Greensboro from 1917 to 1927. In addition to his Bachelor's degree, he holds a Master's degree from Syracuse University and an honorary Doctorate.

From 1913 until 1916 he taught at Bennett College; from 1918 to 1919 he was in the Army; from 1919 until 1921 he taught at New Orleans University; from 1921 until 1923 he taught at Winston-Salem Teachers College (then Slater State Normal School); from 1923 until 1926 he was principal of Berry O'Kelly Training School at Method. Between 1926 and 1928 he was principal of the Columbian Heights High School at Winston-Salem.

OTHER POSITIONS

Dr. Trigg became president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College 1939, a position he held until 1945 when he was named associate director of the Southern Regional Conference, Atlanta, Ga.

He returned to North Carolina to become the first Negro president of St. Augustine College in September, 1947.

New Prexy Urges More Cooperation Understanding

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C. — Dr. Harold Leonard Trigg was inaugurated as first Negro president of St. Augustine College here Friday in exercises held in conjunction with the eighty-first anniversary of the local Episcopal school.

As sixth president of St. Augustine's, Dr. Trigg, in his inaugural address, "The College and the Quest for Understanding in Human Relations," urged "the stronger nations of the world" to abandon their subterfuges "to keep men in an exploited position."

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Penick, president of the college's trustee board, presided at the exercises. Participants in the inaugural ceremonies included President Alphonso Elder of North Carolina College, Durham; President L. S. Cozart, Barber-Scotia College, Concord; the Rt. Rev. M. George Henry and the St. Augustine Choral Club.

Prior to assuming the presidency of St. Augustine, Dr. Trigg had held numerous administrative positions in secondary schools and colleges. He is a former State inspector of Negro High Schools in North Carolina, ex-president of Elizabeth City State Teachers College and former associate director of the Southern Regional Council.

URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION

In his inaugural address, the first Negro president of St. Augustine College emphasized the necessity of an amicable solution of race problems throughout the world.

"With Russia showing a total disregard for the preservation of the white race, it would appear that sheer survival for the democracies is dependent upon hastening the growth of the darker races to the top level of friendly cooperation and understanding.

As President Trigg conceives of St. Augustine function in the modern world, the institution must not only provide sound academic skills; it must open the way for opportunities to obtain "knowledge of community processes and functions" and, it must give students an opportunity for "a knowledge of, and practice in directing mutual understanding to its highest community level."

FOR BETTER RELATIONS

St. Augustine College with almost a century of service, must continue contributing leaders whose ideals must be the promotion of understanding in human relations, President Trigg said.

To obtain the goals of maximum community participation and the training of leaders with broad social vision, curriculum revisions are already in process at St. Augustine. Emphasis at this time centers around "diagnosis and self-discovery," which are used as bases for enabling students to participate in an "organized group of experiences in the basic functions of community living."

Dean Cecil B. Halliburton was chairman of the general inaugural committee. Prof. Tinsley Lings on behalf of the private universities and colleges. Spraggins was chief marshal; Dr. Edson E. Blackman, '13, served as president's marshal.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley presented ninety-six representatives of educational institutions and bodies and acknowledged receipt of greetings of seventy-five others including the United College Fund and a message from the Governor of the State.

Dr. L. S. Cozart, president of Barber-Scotia College, gave greetings from North Carolina (Protestant Episcopal) the principal speaker.

Dr. Trigg to Be Inaugurated at St. Augustine on Jan. 14

RALEIGH, N.C.—Joint inaugural exercises for Dr. Harold L. Trigg, sixth head of St. Augustine College and observance of the 81st anniversary of the college will be held on Jan. 14 with the Right Rev. M. George Henry, bishop of the Diocese of Western North Carolina, will preside.

Dr. A. Elder, president of North Carolina College, and Dr. L. S. Cozart, president of Barber Scotia College, will bring greetings from the colleges and universities. A large number of educational in-

stitutions, beginning with Harvard, the oldest in the country, have indicated that they will be represented at the inauguration and celebration.

President Trigg was formerly with the Southern Regional Council as associate executive director. He has served as president of State Teachers College, Elizabeth City (N.C.), and was for a number of years supervisor of high schools with the N.C. Department of Education.

Sat. 1-1-49

Morgan Graduates

The first colored president at St. Augustine's, Dr. Trigg is also the first lay chief executive of the institution. He is a graduate of Morgan College and of Syracuse University.

New Prexy Under Fire

Two College Tutors Fired, Probe Urged

The Courier
Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 1-2-49

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

RALEIGH, N. C.—The summary dismissal of Arthur P. Chippey, biology professor at St. Augustine College for twenty-four years, which touched off widespread indignation against Dr. Harold L. Trigg, the college's first Negro president, grew more intense this week with the announcement that the Rev. Lloyd M. Alexander, college chaplain, had also been discharged. Sat. 1-8-49

This reporter learned that Ralph E. Himstead, general secretary of the American Association of University Professors, had wired President Trigg that the national organization intended to investigate the circumstances surrounding these dismissals.

In a prepared statement, Chaplain Alexander declared:

"During my two years of service at St. Augustine College as both chaplain and classroom instructor . . . at no time have I been face to face with Dr. Trigg and Bishop Penick to receive a clearly stated policy with reference to the religious life of the school . . . my experience has necessarily been a matter of groping and feeling my way."

The statement pointed out that " . . . on Nov. 8, 1948, I compiled a full report of my religious work, entitled: 'Religious Activities at St. Augustine College,' a copy of which was sent to Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Dr. Trigg and eight other members of the board of trustees. At this time I asked for the privilege of meeting with the board. President Trigg rigorously chastised me and said that I could not meet with the board at any time for any matter concerned. 'You can only have contact with the Bishop,' he told me." Sat. 1-2-49

VERBAL DISMISSAL

The Rev. Mr. Alexander told in his prepared statement that on June 10, eleven days following the meeting of the board of trustees, the Rt. Rev. Penick, chairman of the board of trustees . . . "informed me that I would not be needed as chaplain at the college for another year." Stated the Bishop: "Your services have been unsatisfactory." The dismissed chaplain asserted that when he asked the Bishop to be specific he answered, "You're just a round peg in a square hole on the campus."

A copy of a wire sent to President Trigg by Ralph Himstead which was obtained by this reporter, asserted, "Pursuant to principles, academic freedom and tenure agreed upon and endorsed by the Association of American Colleges, American Association of University Professors and other associations of higher education, Professor Chippey entitled to continuous tenure not to be terminated except for justifiable cause determined in hearing, in which he is given full measure of due process," and asked for a statement of reasons for Mr. Chippey's dismissal and of evidence supporting reasons.

NON-COMMITTAL

Though Dr. Trigg has remained non-commmittal throughout the controversy, a significant appraisal of his attitude can be gleaned from his answer to Mr. Himstead. Dr. Trigg's telegram read:

". . . You will readily agree that it would be impossible to have a hearing on an appeal before the decision was reached in the meeting of the board of trustees. The trustees of the college are voluntarily liberal enough to grant a hearing to faculty member or student when an appeal is made."

Dr. Trigg refused to forward to Mr. Himstead a file on the case and suggested, "In view of the fact that it is possible for Mr. Chippey to provide you all the information which you wish, I would prefer to leave it to him."

In answer to Dr. Trigg's reply, Mr. Himstead simply and dramatically stated, "Time for hearing is before, not after dismissal. Purpose of hearing is to canvass evidence to determine whether or not there is justifiable cause for dismissal so that evidence becomes matter of record and teacher concerned assured of due process . . . "

Mr. Himstead also sent to Dr. Trigg a copy of statement of principles of the association.

Dr. Eric Clark, Richmond, Va., president of the alumni association, told this reporter via telephone that the association was indignant about the dismissal of both men and that it considered the manner in which the services of these men were terminated as outrageous.

Professor Chippey was informed in a letter dated May 31, that "it was the decision of the board that your services with the college would terminate as of the 31st of May, 1949." Sat. 1-2-49

Mr. Chippey, who has served continuously at the Episcopal school for a quarter of a century, was informed in his letter of dismissal that, "It was further decided that you would be paid one additional month's salary on or before June 30, 1949. You are expected to vacate and move all of your effects from the college property before July 1, 1949."

"For the sake of St. Augustine," Mr. Chippey refused to comment on his dismissal, but a source close to him the church and the school, revealed that Chippey was infinitely instrumental in Trigg's appointment to the presidency. Said the source: "Back in 1935, Chippey suggested to Trigg that if he switched his religion he stood a good chance of becoming the first Negro president of St. Augustine College, and subsequently tutored him in the ways of the church. Trigg was given a private confirmation, an unusual procedure, but one agreed upon in order that he might not offend Baptists and Methodists who supported him for a previous job with the State Board of Education."

Dr. Elder To College Post

The Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-11-49

DURHAM, N. C. — The North Carolina State College for Negroes last week inaugurated Dr. Alfonso Elder as its second president. In the presence of more than 100 educators representing institutions of higher learning throughout the United States Dr. Elder was installed into office. He succeeds the founder of the liberal arts college the late Dr. James E. Shepard.

North Carolina's Governor M. Kerr was represented at the ceremony by D. S. Coltrane, assistant state director of the budget.

Dr. Trigg Discusses Job In Interview

Journal and Guide, Norfolk Va.
Norfolk Va. Sat. 1-22-49

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C. — The philosophy which will underpin the new administrative direction of St. Augustine's College was described in an interview here last week by Dr. Harold L. Trigg who took office as the first Negro head of the eighty-one-year old institution. Dr. Trigg also projected the new plan in a brief reference in his inaugural address.

Sat. 1-22-49

The new president has the unusual background of previous academic and administrative experience which provides keen understanding for the problems in higher education as well as secondary education. He nas served as teacher, high school principal, high school inspector, and as college president.

Beyond the educational experience he relys on his priceless experience as associate executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

In the latter post, from which he came to accept the presidency of St. Augustine's College, Dr. Trigg experienced and observed many of the problems arising from misunderstanding between men in the South.

From these experiences and with the benefit of their background, Dr. Trigg returned to the educational field with a broadened concept of the responsibilities and opportunities which institutions of higher learning have toward an improvement of the understanding in human relations which he had concluded was one of the most fundamental needs of the present era. Sat. 1-22-49

It is natural then that he immediately took steps to implement the curriculum of St. Augustine's College so that the students may leave the college with the equipment which will better fit them for the tasks of leadership in their communities.

Dr. Trigg described a general outline of studies embracing what may be called survey courses in various fields for freshman students. The student would be expected to explore the fields of learning and indulge in self discovery. In the senior year the plan contemplates an organized group of experiences in the basic functions of community living.

The senior students, he explained, would be given the opportunity to study various communities where they would survey its resources seeking to gather a knowledge of the basic community functions to be provided.

This, Dr. Trigg believes, will give the student a measure of adequacy for community service as an intelligent citizen regardless of what his special vocational interests are.

Sat. 1-22-49

1 Fired, 1 Quits, 1 Relieved in Purge at St. Augustine's

Baltimore, Md.

Prof. D.C. Vergo, instructor in English, resigned to take up duties

By DOUGLASS HALL

RALEIGH, N.C. — One instructor was fired, another was relieved of his duties at St. Augustine's last week. All three actions are believed part of a wholesale shakeup of instructors by the college's newly elected President Harold L. Trigg.

Although Dr. Trigg told the AFRO-AMERICAN several weeks ago [illegible] of Prof. A. P. Chippey, that "no other instructor would be fired," the following events took place at the school during the past week.

The Rev. Lloyd M. Alexander, chaplain and instructor in history, philosophy and ethics, was given a verbal dismissal by Bishop Edwin A. Penick, chairman of the board

Dr. Trigg is also under fire from

Refused to

Chaplain

Bishop Penick

offered him a

in their campus home un-

Prof. Chippey is finding it difficult to locate a place to live. It was learned that he, too, will probably be working at Shaw this fall.

His wife and children will say."

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Rev. Alexander, who about three years in the theatre during the war, the AFRO that he was "unhistory on the campus," that "just a round peg in a hole on the campus."

minister, who has two infused it. The minister was a rector as told the administration in Washington before coming to would be unable to leave Saint Augustine.

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Six More Looking Ahead

Half a dozen instructors have admitted to me that they were "looking for work" because of the "insecurity of their jobs.

Mr. Chippey, veteran instructor of 24 years, was fired several weeks ago and given a month to vacate the campus.

Earlier, Miss Aileen O. Pitts, who had been married in July 1. His remain in the

Sunday Small Town Church

Alexander said that

Penick, chairman of the board

Dr. Trigg is also under fire from

Refused to

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Prof. Chippey is finding it difficult to locate a place to live. It was learned that he, too, will probably be working at Shaw this fall.

His wife and children will say."

Dr. Hay To Be Formally Inaugurated As Head Of Stillman College

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Oct. 28—(AP)—Formal inauguration of Dr. Samuel B. Hay as president of Stillman College will be held here Saturday at 2 p.m. on the campus. He will be the 11th president of the institution.

It was founded in October, 1876, by Dr. Charles Stillman to train Negroes for the Presbyterian ministry. It is now a Presbyterian junior college with several hundred students from various parts of the nation.

More than a score of colleges will be officially represented at the inauguration.

Dr. R. E. Fulton, Presbyterian pastor at Eutaw and Stillman chairman of trustees, will preside and deliver the charge. Dr. Benjamin E. Mayes, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., will deliver the principal address.

Dr. Hay came to Stillman last year from Auburn, where he held a pastorate.

Founders and Alumni Homecoming Day are being observed Friday and Saturday at Stillman. The Stillman football team will play the Alabama State College Hornets, of Montgomery, Saturday night at Alorta Park.

Install Dr. Hay Stillman Prexy

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Dr. Samuel Burney Hay was installed as the eighth president of Stillman College last week.

Dr. Hay took charge of an institution that will soon celebrate its seventy-third year of service. Started in 1876 as a training school for ministers, it is today a standard four-year college with its first class scheduled to receive Bachelor's degrees in 1951.

Southern Schools And Colleges

EDUCATION on both the higher and lower levels for the American Negro has been concentrated in the South during his entire 80-odd years of freedom. And while there is noted a continually increasing number of non-white students enrolling in colleges and universities in other sections of the country, the South remains the rock-bed of Negro education.

Moreover, there are no discernable indications that this situation will undergo any radical change within the foreseeable future. Sat. 7-2-49

Hence it is more than refreshing to read of the tribute paid Negro public and private educational institutions in the South by the General Education Board in its 1947-48 report. The board observed that in spite of their limited and inadequate facilities, these institutions are "performing a vital service in training unprecedented numbers of Negro students."

The point to be emphasized here is that these schools, although handicapped by a distressing deficiency in the tools of operation, carry on a remarkably effective degree, and still form the nucleus in which the education of the race has its mainspring.

Fortunately, public support of higher education for Negroes in the South has witnessed a marked increase within the past two decades, and state-supported colleges and universities are experiencing notable improvements in plant, equipment and curricula.

It is in the private southern institutions, those which pioneered in higher education for the nation's largest minority, and which now must carry the heavier burden in that field, that the greatest proportion of inadequacies will be found. It was a realization of this fact that gave birth to the United Negro College Fund, a voluntary agency which in the past five years has contributed very creditably toward providing financial relief of 32 private Negro colleges. Norfolk. Va.

The General Education Board, according to its report, has completed its main program of support for Negro educational institutions, but assures the race of possible further aid by saying "other forms of assistance remain available." It is to be hoped that this available assistance may go to strengthen the struggling private institutions in any form consistent with the board's future policies.

A 500-FOLD INVESTMENT

Afro American Baltimore Md.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars from State funds now go to colored colleges in the South which couldn't get a few thousands ten years ago.

This is largely the result of NAACP suits for equal education in the Southern States. Sat. 5-21-49

This year, the A. & M. College at Huntsville, Ala., is recommended to get $500,620 annually, and Alabama State, at Montgomery, $695,000 a year.

A governor's committee recommended $2,040,000 for plant improvements to A. & M. College; $2,465,000 to Alabama State College, saying that it wants to make these schools equal to the white State schools.

In order to get courses in chemistry, nurse training and agriculture going, they ask for $370,000 a year for Tuskegee Institute. Sat. 5-21-49 Baltimore Md.

Isn't it marvelous—a half dozen suits filed by the NAACP to equalize education has the South on the run? They are now willing, in Alabama alone, to build $5,000,000 worth of buildings for colored colleges and to increase the annual appropriation by 1½ million a year.

These suits, which cost the NAACP less than $200,000 to file, will in the next ten years benefit the colored people in the Southern States to the extent of $100.000.000.

Hate Robs Whites of College Course

Charleston Drops Aid, Bars Mixed Classes

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Acting to prevent the admission of colored students to the College of Charleston, the city council on Feb. 23 voted to turn over its financial and property interest in the institution to the board of trustees.

This is the city's first step toward making it possible for the trustees to classify the college as a private school.

Mayor Tells Fear

The mayor said the next step will be for the city to discontinue its annual appropriations on the ground that, if public funds are granted the college, "colored students may apply for admission."

City officials became alarmed at this prospect recently when James M. Hinton of Columbia, State NAACP president, announced preparation by the organization toward testing the college's racial ban through a lawsuit.

2 Councilmen Dissent

Two councilmen, Irwin D. Karesh and William H. Burton, opposed the action taken by their colleagues. Karesh said the city was "dodging" a responsibility, and Burton declared many Charlestonians would be denied a college education.

In the meantime, Prof. E. Baskin Wright of the University of South Carolina, told the local Civitan Club, white, that a long-range plan of education is needed for colored people "if segregation in education" is to continue.

Regional Plan Doomed

He cited several cases to show that the Supreme Court has ruled that cololred people must be given equal education, which he called "an expensive proposition," and opined that the courts would not uphold the Regional Plan.

Professor Wright pointed out that colored school property in the state is worth nine million dollars compared to 55 million dollars for whites; that colored people are 43% of the population; and colored teachers get $1025 yearly while whites get $1600.

Ground Broken For S. C. Law Building

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—"Our students shall be taught that opportunity exists everywhere for those who are prepared to seize it," said Dean Benner C. Turner, principal speaker, at the ground-breaking exercises for the new $200,000 Law School Building held at South Carolina State A and M College, on Tuesday, January 5.

President M. F. Whittaker; B. C. Turner, Dean of the Law School; F. A. DeCosta, Dean of the Graduate School and Ernest M. Spong, Contractor broke the ground at the close of the exercises.

Albert Kennedy, President of the Law Students' Club, and Dean Turner addressed the large gathering at the historic event. K. W. Green, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences delivered the invocation. President M. F. Whittaker presided.

Dean Turner who delivered the principal address pointed out that education is struggling to keep abreast of the swiftly moving currents of these revolutionary times by expansion of educational facilities and making radical changes in methods of education and in content of material used.

ENTITLED TO "BEST"

"Our present generation of young people are entitled to the best training our educational world can offer them and are entitled to it now" asserted Dean Turner. "It is in this spirit that we establish and develop the law school at State College," he stated.

Architectural plans for the building to be erected call for a two story building which shall contain five class rooms, a model court room for the conducting of meet or mock trails, ofices for teachers, a student's lounge and a fifty thousand volume law library with reading room, librarian's office and stack room.

The Law School Faculty for the regular session in 1949-1950 will number eight persons. Present plans call for the building to be ready for occupation by October 1949.

Charleston Officials Act to Freeze JC at College

Rather Than Admit All Students to Municipal School, They Seek to Make It Private One

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Rather than to allow colored as well as white students to attend Charleston College here, one of the oldest municipal colleges in the country, city officials took steps last week through the legislature to cut all the city's ties with the school.

The legislative move to make the tax-supported college independent of the city and county would change its status to that of a private institution, which would then not be bound under Federal law to accord all citizens equal educational opportunities.

Fund Withdrawal Threatened

Several weeks ago, when James W. Hinton, president of the State NAACP Conference advised that colored students would seek admission to the 158-year-old Charleston College, Mayor W. M. Morrison hinted that he'd rather see the college closed than mixed

He declared that he would not hesitate to ask the city council to withhold its annual $50,000 appropriation from the school if colored students were admitted.

Would Sever All Ties

The legislative move of obdurate whites was in the form of a General Assembly resolution that the city and county give to the college full title to its property and free it from city control by permitting it to elect its own trustees.

Formerly three trustees have been named by the city council, with the mayor and police recorder being ex-officio members.

Meanwhile, George D. Grice, president of the college, acknowledged receipt of a letter from the NAACP president requesting admission to the school, next September, of several graduates of Avery, Burke and Immaculate Conception High Schools.

City Gives Up College To Prevent Colored Students From Enrolling

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Officials in this city would rather give no support to its college than to take the risk of having colored students one day enroll at the institution.

In a move to prevent colored students from entering the College of Charleston, the City Council on Tuesday night, Feb. 22, voted to discontinue the City's support of the institution.

The council voted to turn over its interest in the college to the institution's board of trustees in order that the college can be classified as a private institution.

The change had been requested by the trustees after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said it would seek court action to get colored students admitted to the institution.

*Funeral Tomorrow for Dr.Whittaker

Orangeburg,S.C. Miller F. Whittaker,President of S.C. State College, died early Monday Morning.He had been ill since Friday when he was striken with a heart attack.
The deceased was a native of Sumter,S.C.
This was his second heart attack.He first became ill in March 1949, but he returned to work July 1.
Dr.Whittaker was a registered architect in South Carolina,Georgia and North Carolina.A close friend of W.H. Aiken of Atlanta,the deceased president had designed many buildings in Atlanta, among them many of the Aiken subdivisions and a CME Church and parish.
Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the college.Dr. Whittaker is survived by Peter Whittaker a nephew, and Mrs. Cecil Boykins, a niece.
The third president of S.C.State, had served as professor of physics, and chairman of the mechanical arts department.He had been president of the college since 1932.
A graduate of Kansas State College, he was a member of the Masons,American Legion,and the Palmetto Assn.Whittaker is listed in Who's Who in American Education.

Atlanta,Ga.,Daily World
Tues.Nov. 15, 1949

Condemns Students For Taking Jim Crow College Scholarships

By E. M. PARKER

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Local heads of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently condemned the acceptance of scholarships to S. Carolina State A & M college at Orangeburg by a group of high school grads.

According to James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, "It was a clossal blunder on the part of those who entered such an arrangement as they have helped to defeat an all out fight for full and complete integration."

The students, graduates from Burke, Avery and Immaculate Conception high schools, received scholarships of $300 to the state school at Orangeburg, S. C., following a competitive examinations in which they held the highest scores. The City Council offered the examinations because there is no college for Negroes in Charleston.

It was pointed out by Mr. Hinton that the city appropriates about $55,000 a year to the College of Charleston from which Negroes are barred.

He further stated, "These six students have entered into the scheme innocently and unknowingly, yet, they have aided in defeating the purpose of first class citizenship. We cannot but condemn their acceptance of this pittance."

The meeting was attended by several leaders of various organizations and Eugene Montgomery, state NAACP executive secretary was also present.

Band Organized at Stowe College

St. Louis Argus 4-20

One indication that Stowe is becoming a full scale college is the recent organization of a [illegible]. Thirty-five members [illegible] at the first meeting two weeks ago.

The band is under the direction of Mr. Morrison England. The director is a graduate of Southern Illinois University and St. Louis University. At the former institution he was the first colored student to play in the college symphony orchestra. For five years he directed the high school band at Centropolis, Illinois. While in service he played in the 727th Army Air Forces band at Eglin Field, Florida.

Facts About Accrediting Stowe Teachers College

St. Louis Argus 4-20

FACTS ABOUT ACCREDITING.

The acceptance of Stowe Teachers College to full membership in the North Central Association brings to a point of culmination a period of study which started in 1943 with the faculty under the leadership of Dr. Ruth Harris, president of the institution. At that time, she organized the faculty into seven commitees each of which would have the responsibility of taking care of seven important areas which are checked in the accreditation of any institution by the organization. St. Louis Ms.

These committees have been composed of both student and faculty members in some instances. The committee on Philosophy and Purposes and the Committee on Institutional Studies are two such committees, the student members of which are recommended by the classes. The committees set to work in the following areas selected: Philosophy and Purposes of Intstitution, headed by Dr. Frank Bowles; Student Personnel Problems, headed by Dr. Forrester W. Bond; Faculty, headed by Dr. Harry S. Blackiston; Instruction, headed by Dr. Sylvester DuValle; Institutional Facilities, headed by Miss Pelagie Liberty, headed by Miss Horne; and Curriculum, headed by Dr. L. S. Curtis. Dr. H. H. Windom and Miss Clayda Williams have served as co-chairmen in the absence of Dr. Curtis from the city. Each committee was charged with the responsibility of filling in certain schedules and of recommending "next steps" for Stowe. 4-22-49 Fri.

During the years since 1943 the committees have had to meet at least one period of crisis that of World War II. During a period of approximately three years, the North Central Associations had to forego all efforts to approve any institution since all institutions were affected seriously by the war, and accrediation was not advisable. However, since 1946, Stowe Teacher College students, faculty and adminstrator, have been busily engaged in preaccreditation conferences with Dean Donald Mackenzie, of Blackburn college, a special North Central Association consultant to advise the institution.

Early in Febraury 1949, President John R. Emens, president of Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, and Mr. J. R. Sage, Registrar of State College of Ames, Iowa, visited Stowe as official representatives of the North Central Association. They were interested in the entire program of the school and in the areas named above. Conferences were held in the president's office with Earl Taylor, representative of the Student Government Association, some of the teaching appointees of fall, 1948, as well as some of those who have served the institution for a longer period of time. Dr. Emens and Mr. Sage also visited classes and observed students. 4-22-49 Fri.

At the end of a two-day visit, Dr. Emens, chairman of the Committee, submitted a favorable report to Dr. Norman Burns, secretary of the North Central Association, Commision on colleges and universities. The visitors commented favorably upon the alertness of the student body, their pleasing, well-groomed physical appearance, and the general atmosphere, which was one you might expect on any college campus. No small part of the accreditation was due to the fine impression made by the students. In the final report it was stated that student attitude and deportment are reflected in the excellently preserved and beautiful appearance of the building, faculty-student relationships of high order, and a student government plan that works.

The final report pointed out that the highest rating was given to the caliber of faculty meetings and to the organization and functioning of faculty and faculty-student commitees. The second highest rating was given in the field of professional curriculum. Stowe Teachers College teacher training program ranks very high. The school also ranked high in the area concerning the interest which the institution took in the needs of individual students. It was noted that students were known and addressed by names. Due to the thorough understanding of the students, the program has the first requisite for a progressive institution.

At the request of the North Central Association, Dr. Harris appeared before the Board of Reviews, Monday, March 28, 1949, at 2:00 p. m., at the Palmer House, headquarters of the North Central Association. At this time the Board if Reviews was at liberty to interview all college presidents of schools applying for accreditation. Dr. Harris was asked to amplify points about the institution discussed in the examiners' reports.

Later in the week, Wednesday, March 30th, at the opening of the meeting of the commission on Colleges and Universities, Dr. Burns, secretary, read off the names of the schools which had been admitted. The Commission on Colleges and Universities, and then the joint convention of the North Central Association voted unanimously to admit Stowe Teachers College. Out of 30 colleges which had applied this year, only 13, including Stowe, were admitted. It is understood that Stowe is not on probation, that is, there are no reservations attached to its admission. The North Central Association has no policy which would permit such a status. St. Louis Ms.

One feature of this interview was the discussion of a pattern map which furnished the basis for the decision as to whether Stowe Teachers College would be accepted into the Association. The pattern map indicated certain percentage rating on approximately 82 items, by which the institution was judged. 4-22-49

NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION STOWE TEACHERS COLLEGE

The student body of Stowe Teachers College appreciate what has taken place, for it means that the institution has the prestige and standing of all other institutions similarly accredited. Although the period of years may seem long to persons who do not know the facts, it should be noted that other schools have been working at becoming accredit for many years: one, 16 yea It takes a long time because the is so much to do.

The administration, facul and student body of Stowe Teachers College are still striving t make it a better institution. Yet they realize that its accreditation represents a singular accomplishment. The examiners summarized the situation thus: 'As an institution of higher education with this framework, the administration and faculty have defined their goals clearly and are achieving them to a marked degree."

—Mildred Rogers.

N. CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL ADVISED STOWE TO WITHDRAW APPLICATION

St. Louis Argus 4-28

A tense court battle was waged this week in a suit to unshackle a student from the alleged inequalities of the dual school system of St. Louis. A battery of lawyers put witness on the stand to prove that Stowe Teachers college for Negro students is definitely inferior to that of Harris Teachers college for white students. Miss Marjorie Toliver of Carr Square Village, Stowe Sophomore, seeks admission to Harris Teachers college on the grounds that Harris College has superior facilities.

In the mandamus suit against the Board of Education of St. Louis, Superintendent of Instruction Philip J. Hickey and principal of Harris College, lawyers for the plaintiff had called nine witnesses to the stand through Wednesday. The Board's counselors had placed only two witnesses on the stand. The apparent key witnesses presented by Miss Toliver's attorneys were Dr. Ruth Harris, president of Stowe, Dr. Charles H. Naylor Jr., and John J. Kessler, consultants in public relations and chemical engineer.

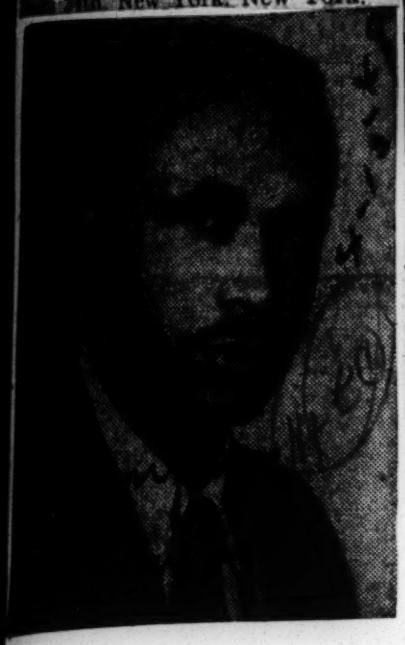
Dr. Harris was called to the stand and three times, while Dr. Naylor occupied the stand two times. Both were questioned intensely classes from 7:45 a.m. to 5:50 p.m. Kessler, who made a survey of the two colleges for the St. Louis Board of Education Committee, testified that Stowe is inferior to Harris in many ways. He stated that an acute shortage of finance which may be symptomatic of general weakness."

Other witnesses included Miss Toliver, who testified that her future in her chosen field of training was being jeopardized by the inferior standing of Stowe college where she is forced to attend school because of her race; Mrs. A. H. Roberts of the Urban League stated that in an interview with Superintendent Hickey in 1948 he admitted that the school was kept from recognition by the N. Central because of faculty and library deficiencies despite the faculty and Harris are generally those at Stowe generally lower. 1-22-49

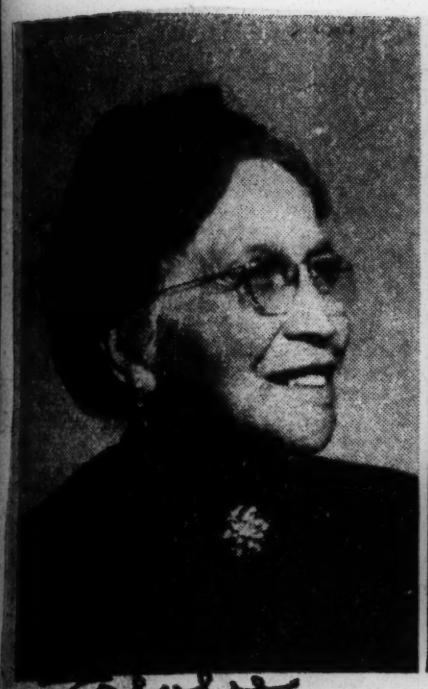
Dean Donald Mackenzie of Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill., and former Technical Assistant to the NCACSS testified that "Generally speaking the faculty ratings at Harris are generally higher and the ratings of Stowe college.

Submitted by the plaintiff's lawyers was a letter to Ohio State to seek his master's degree because of the

TALLADEGA COMPTROLLER — [illegible] A. Owens of Jackson, Miss., [illegible] position as Comptroller of Talladega College. [illegible] is a graduate of Tougaloo College and the School of [illegible] of Columbia University [illegible] major in accounting. He entered Armed Service in 1941 and [illegible] in 1946 as Captain, [illegible] Engineers. Before coming to Talladega, Mr. Owens served as assistant to the Management to the Security Life Insurance Company, Jackson, Mississippi; Bookkeeper, in Charge-Gladstone's, Jersey City New Jersey and Junior Executive at [illegible] 34th New York, New York.

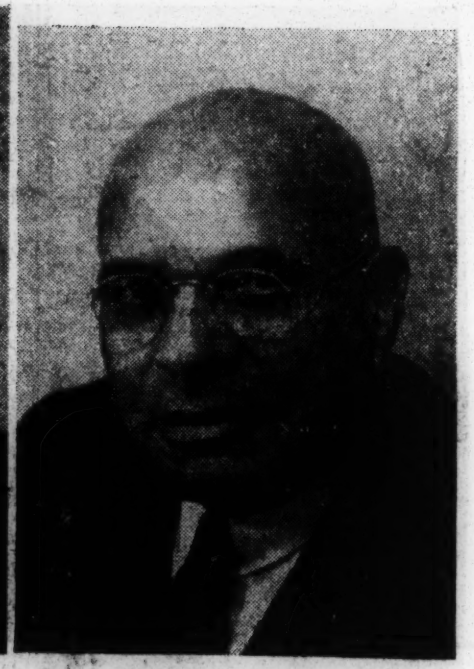


TALLADEGA SPEAKER — Fred L. Brownlee, executive secretary of the American Missionary Association and secretary of the Talladega College Board of Trustees, will be the institution's Founders Day speaker, Sunday, Nov. 6. The college will be 86 years old.



MRS. MARTHA BROWN

MRS. JANE E. ELLIOTT



MR. R. E. CLAY

Mrs. Martha M. Brown, Mrs. Jane E. Elliott and Mr. R. E. Clay, as seen from left to right are the three senior members of the faculty of A. & I. State college for whom buildings are to be named in the stirring celebration to take place on the campus of Tennessee A. & I. State College Wednesday, November 23. Mrs. Brown, librarian, who began her service back in 1912, when the college was established, is the oldest faculty member in point of service at the college. Next is Mrs Jane E. Elliott, who has been at the college almost as long as Mrs. Brown, and enjoys the distinction of being the founder of cafeteria service at Negro collegss. Mr. R. E. Clay, connected with the State Department of Education and also the Sunday school at A. & I. is one of the best known civic and religious leaders in the state. All three of the quoted figures came to A. & I. under the administration of the late President W. J. Hale during whose administration from 1912 to 1943, A. & I. State outdistanced all other colored land grant colleges of the nation in material growth.

5 Buildings at Tenn. State Dedicated by Governor

NASHVILLE— Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee, participated in the dedication and groundbreaking exercises of the $6,000,000 expansion program at Tennessee State A. and I. College, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The occasion will mark the completion of five new buildings, costing $4,000,000 and the start of three more—a physical education building and two dormitory buildings.

Already completed are the new library, the new engineering building, a new heating plant, new agriculture laboratories and a cafeteria building.

According to Dr. W. J. Davis, president, the expansion program is designed to develop Tennessee State College to a point comparable to the University of Tennessee and offset expected legal action to equalize facilities for higher education throughout the State.

The new building program will increase the evaluation of the physical plant from $3,500,000 to a total of $9,500,000.

Geography Society Installed at Tenn.

Lutcher Course
14e(1)
Pittsburgh Pa

NASHVILLE — Tennessee State College became the first Negro institution to have a chapter of Gamma Theta Upsilon, national professional geography fraternity, when the Alpha Beta Chapter was installed on its campus recently.

James K. Anthony, geography instructor, was instrumental in bringing the fraternity to the college. The chapter was installed by Miss Ruth Hoffman of the Peabody College department of geography.

Oct-2-26-49

Charter members of Alpha Beta Chapter are Jimmuir Cotton, Bardstown, Ky., president; Benjamin Saunders, Nashville, vice president; Alfonza B. Butts, Champaign, Ill., secretary; Herman Hyatt, Cleveland, treasurer; Eleze A. Bogan, Morris Chapel; Joseph Allan, Sewanell; William H. Brown, Charles Simmons and Paul Thompson, all of Nashville. Faculty personnel who became charter members are Profs. James K. Anthony, Princess M. Bowen, Merl R. Eppse, F. J. D. McKinney and Marie O. Tyson.

PH D'S MOUNT AT TENNESSEE STATE— Scholarly Ph D's as well as other scholars and authors continue to mount at Tennessee State as the teaching faculty number goes above 200.

In the above picture, President W. S. Davis (a Cornell Ph D himself) discusses the progressive school program with several new Ph D's and scholars.

Reading from left to right are seated: M. I Claiborne scheduled to receive the Ph D. next month from New York University, Head of the Department of Psychology; C. W. Lindsay, Ph. D. Cornell University, Head of the Department of English; R. A Wilsoh, Ph. D. University of Iowa, Professor of History; J B. Lawson Ph. D, University of Michiban, Acting Head of the Department of Physics; W. S. Davis, Ph. D. Cornell University, President; C. F. L. Teague, Executive Aitle, President's Office; W. L Crump, Ph. D. Northwestern University, Director of the Division of Business Administration and Education; and J. H Holland scheduled to receive the Ph. D. next February from the University of Pennsylvania, Head of the Department of Political Science.

Prior to the scene of the above conference, President Davis had introduced this group of persons, as well as those persons below in this article, during the 1949 fall convocation to more than 2,000 students and more than 200 teachers assemblied.

Blasts 'A' Rating For Texas U.

By DEE FREDERICKS

(Defender Southwestern Bureau)

AUSTIN, Texas. — The class A rating granted to Texas State University for Negroes by the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities is a fraud and a fiction; a "phoney" action designed to take the heat off the politicians of the state.

This sensational exposure was made last week by Dr. J. N. R. Score, white, a director of the school, who is also president of Southwestern University at Georgetown.

The disclosure was made by Dr. Score in a letter to the Texas state senate in support of the Negro's state university's request for emergency appropriations of $400,000 to tide the new institution over until its regular appropriations are available in September.

Dr. Score revealed that the association granted the rating to the new school in advance, on the assumption that the state legislature would immediately make available adequate funds to enable the school to set up curriculum and facilities relatively equal to those furnished to white students at Texas State University.

This has not been done, and Negroes, who constitute one-seventh of the state's population, are provided with educational facilities which are substantially lower than those provided for whites in the field of higher education.

The new state university for Negroes was set up to steer off the demand for admission to the state university for whites, following the U .S .Supreme Court order that equal educational opportunities must be offered to citizens of both races.

$400,000 Voted Texas University

AUSTIN, Tex. — Gov. Beauford Jester, Wednesday signed into law an emergency appropriation of $400,000 for Texas State University at Houston. The act, sponsored by Sen. Searcy Bracewell of Houston, will permit the school to set up courses in medicine and pharmacy.

Negro University Created in Texas Not Doing So Well

Officials Appear to be Concerned Over Outcome of Lawsuit in Supreme Court

Houston, Texas—Much uncertainty surrounds Texas State University for Negroes, it is revealed in information gleaned here recently regarding how much progress has been made in getting this noble experiment to working. All that the "university" is to date is a liberal arts college and a small school of journalism. There is an unexpended balance of $175,000 from last year's budget, and the slow motion of the education officials indicates that they are not certain that it is worth while to plunge too deeply into the university project until the very important court case in which the state of Texas is involved has been settled.

The action started in the Federal courts to open up the regular University of Texas to young Herman A. Barnett, colored, is what is giving the state authorities pause, it is believed. Barnett wants to take medicine at the regular state university, and not at the "university for Negroes."

Barnett, it is revealed, has a rating of 94.05 per cent in required courses in all fields of under-graduate chemestry, physics, and mathematics ,also a final average obtained through "weighted" tests of 89.69 and a final graduate record examination on general subject content of 92.5.

Specialists in college examinations have declared that no white student in Texas who seeks admission to the State Medical School has a record as good as Barnett's.

To deny a young man of Barnett's scholarship entrance to the regular medical course offered other Texans, it is realized, will have world-wide repercussions in the present era, when every discriminatory practice of this country is played up by the enemies of American democracy. Texas could end all of the waste of time and effort to confine the best educational opportunities to white students by welcoming Barnett to its best medical school. But up to now the best Texas has offered is a refusal to back the effort to set up a regional school system for colored students of the South, but to offer instead a version of equality in a newly-constructed university for Negroes only. The nuew "university" does have at its head an eminent educator in Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, one-time acting president of Hampton Institute and later U. S. Minister to Liberia. They are in the process of building Dr. Lanier a fine home on the new "university" campus, which incidentally is the old site of Houston College.

The Texas legislature has provided about one million dollars for operating expenses and two million dollars for buildings. But there has been a stopage of the building program, attributed to labor troubles. In the meantime, authorities are not sure that the version of equality they expected to provide in a Negro university will get the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States.

NAACP attorneys, with the backing of other influential people in the country, are appealing to the Supreme Court to declare that it is impossible to make these "separate, but equal" proposals stand the test of equality. Certainly what is now being provided at Texas University for Negroes is not the equal of what is provided at the great University of Texas. The contention is that the new Negro university is not destined ever to be the equal of the University of Texas

It is pointed out that a great injustice is being done colored students who must wait until they build a university for Negroes. The Supreme Court already has ruled that equality in educational opportunities must be provided colored students in every state just as promptly as they can be provided white students.

Dr. W. R. Banks, former president of Prairie View College and Carter Wesley, editor and publisher of weekly newspapers in Houston, Dallas and New Orleans back the separate, but equal idea for higher education, contending that members of their race must "stay within the realm of reality" in their demands.

UNIVERSITY STATUS IN TEXAS CLARIFIED

Official of Negro Institution Calls Attention to Omissions in Report in The Times

Ozie Harold Johnson, Dean of the School of Law of the Texas State University for Negroes, Houston, Tex., in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, has called attention to certain regrettable errors and omissions in a Houston dispatch published in THE TIMES on July 24. The dispatch, written by a staff correspondent, reported progress in the development of that university, but stated that "progress so far has been limited to a liberal arts college and a small school of journalism."

The facts are that in addition to the school of arts and sciences, with both liberal and fine arts divisions (the latter emphasizing music), and the school of journalism, the university includes a law school, a school of technical and vocational education, a graduate school and, for the past year, a school of pharmacy.

The law school, organized under the auspices of the University of Texas School of Law, has been approved by the Board of Law Examiners, Supreme Court of Texas, and is awaiting accreditation by the American Bar Association.

The faculty of the university includes about 125 persons, seventeen of whom are Doctors of Philosophy and four Doctors of Education. Since its establishment the university has awarded degrees to 317 students and 176 more are expected to complete degree requirements this month.

The plant consists of twenty-one buildings located on a fifty-three-acre campus near the fringes of downtown Houston. Ten temporary buildings, together with one permanent building valued at $319,000, were acquired on Sept. 1, 1947, when the State University took over the Houston College for Negroes. The site and eleven buildings were valued at more than $1,000,000.

Seven other temporary buildings were subsequently erected. In addition, three other permanent buildings have been completed, a home-economics department building at a cost of $53,000, the president's residence and the caretaker's residence.

A two-unit permanent building for instruction and administration, expected to cost $1,639,000, is under construction and will be completed next year, giving the university five permanent and seventeen temporary buildings.

The Texas Legislature at its last session authorized the university to issue bonds for erection of dormitories. The Legislature is expected by neutral observers as well as supporters of segregated education to appropriate several million dollars for buildings in January.

The state has provided to date about $1,000,000 for operating expenses and about $2,000,000 for buildings, as reported in the dispatch. In addition, the university has had for operating expenses about $1,000,000 in fees from the Veterans Administration.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1950, the Legislature has appropriated $1,527,000 for operating and other expenses.

CHURCH UNIT BACKS NEGRO

Files High Court Brief in Fight for Admission to Texas U.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America announced here yesterday that it had filed a brief in the United States Supreme Court supporting the petition of Heman Marion Sweatt, a Negro, for a review of the case in which he seeks admission to the University of Texas as a student.

"The right to enjoy and exercise the inalienable rights with which every man is endowed by his Creator is not and cannot be confined to physical existence," the brief said in part. "Man is not merely body. He is also and chiefly mind and spirit. Segregation in the matter of a place to live means the ghetto; segregation in matters of the mind and spirit means second class citizenship."

The brief was filed by Charles H. Tuttle, attorney for the council.

Most Significant

Sweatt Case To High Court

By WILLEM GRAVES Jr.

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Supreme Court last week was asked to decide the basic issues involved in the "separate, but equal" doctrine upon which the South bases its segregation patterns.

Chief NAACP Counsel Thurgood Marshall filed briefs in the Heman Sweatt suit against the University of Texas with the Court last Wednesday and specifically raised the point of the validity of segregation in professional schools.

The court has never before come to grips with this issue. This suit, if heard by the Supreme Court, may be one of the most significant in judicial history and will have far-reaching effect.

If the Court agrees to review this and two other educational suits being brought in this term by the NAACP, the arguments will be made, for the first time before the Supreme Court, on the basic issue of segregation. The other suits involve George McLaurin v. the University of Oklahoma and Ada L. Sipuel v. the University of Oklahoma.

Church Council Asks Court To Let Negro In Texas U.

New York, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is asking the U. S. Supreme Court to review the case of a Negro who seeks admission to the University of Texas, where segregation prevails.

The council announced today that its brief, the first it ever has submitted to the high court, was filed in Washington in the case of Heman Marion Sweatt.

The announcement said the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (Southern) disassociated itself from the council's stand.

The council's brief said "segregation in matters of the mind and spirit means second-class citizenship."

File New Brief In Sweatt Case

WASHINGTON—Heman Sweatt's suit for admission to the law school of the University of Texas was advanced a step this week as attorneys for the NAACP filed a reply brief in the U. S. Supreme Court in answer to a brief filed by the university asking the Court to reject the NAACP petition to review the case.

The NAACP brief, filed on Oct. 4, renews the request for a review of this case which originated more than two years ago when Mr. Sweatt first sought admission to the Texas school. In the meantime, the case has been tried in state courts and is now facing its first Federal test.

Texas' Right to Classify Students on Basis of Race Alone Attacked

Herman Sweatt's Counsel Files Brief With Supreme Court to Reverse Lower Tribunal

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The position of the State of Texas on the question of the admission of Herman M. Sweatt to the University of Texas Law School is attacked in a reply brief filed in the United States Supreme Court last Tuesday.

Under the theory advanced by the State in opposition to a review of the decisions of Texas Courts dismissing Sweatt's petition to compel his admission, Texas can use race alone for classification for governmental purposes and such classifications cannot be challenged.

The State also advanced the theory that racial segregation of one group of law students is not a factor to be considered in deciding whether equal facilities are offered to colored applicants.

Cite Constitution

In their reply brief, counsels for Sweatt maintain that the right to be free from racial discrimination is one of the most important guaranties of personal freedom which the Constitution secures.

That right cannot be protected by the use of a formula which seeks to evade rather than enforce protection, they argue.

Sweatt's lawyers also maintain that the petition for a review of the case and the supporting brief show that decisions of the Supreme Court "all but expressly" overruled the "separate but equal" doctrine of Plessy vs. Ferguson.

Vital to Democracy

"Access to public education is vital to our democratic way of life," the reply brief declares, adding:

"Legal education is training for service in the State. Implicit in the meaning of democracy is that its rights and obligations apply to all citizens without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

Since the Sweatt case has been pending, a colored student, Herman Barnett, 23, of Austin, Texas, has been admitted to the medical branch of the University of Texas at Galveston. He is there on a temporary basis.

35 Applied

Barnett an honor graduate and ex-Air Corps officer, was one of 35 colored students who applied for admission to the University of Texas graduate school, dental school and Galveston medical branch.

As a result of Sweatt's suit to compel his admission to the University of Texas law school, the Texas law school for colored students was set up. It first was located at Austin and then later removed to Houston.

The NAACP is supporting Sweatt in his petition for a review of the decisions of the Texas courts.

High Court Test Of Segregation In Education Set

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Supreme Court yesterday agreed to rule on the right of States to require separate schools for Negroes and whites.

The tribunal also agreed to say whether a State university may demand that a Negro student sit apart from white students.

The case of separate schools grew out of an appeal by a Houston Negro who sought unsuccessfully to be admitted to the University of Texas Law School in Austin.

The Negro, Herman Marion Sweatt, has attacked the validity of the Texas Constitution and of Texas statutes which require segregation of races in public education.

Texas opposed a Supreme Court review of the case. It said the State recently had established a university for Negroes at Houston and planned a $250,000 law school building there.

Texas also told the court Sweatt had testified he would not attend a separate law school for Negroes, no matter how equal it might be with educational facilities provided for white students.

Sweatt's appeal stated that 17 States including Georgia, make separation of the races in schools mandatory by law.

The second segregation case on which the tribunal agreed to hear arguments this term involves the decision by a special three-judge Federal Court in Oklahoma City. That court rejected the plea of G. W. McLavrin, a Negro, that he be allowed to attend classes at the University of Oklahoma on a completely nonsegregated basis.

McLaurin, in his appeal to the Supreme Court, complained the university excluded him from the classroom where white students sit. He said he was required to sit in an anteroom and take part in class work through an open door.

The special court ruled McLaurin received educational opportunities equal with those of the white students. It decided, "It is within the power of the State to recognize racial distinctions between its citizens and to classify them."

In another action, the Supreme Court in effect upheld the $1,120,000 contempt-of-court fines levied on John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers during a 1948 walkout.

The fines were imposed by Judge T. Alan Goldsborough in U. S. District Court here after Lewis ignored a court order to bring the strike to a prompt end. Lewis was fined $20,000 and the union $1,400,000.

In 1946 Goldsborough fined Lewis $10,000 and the union $3,500,000 on similar charges growing out of a coal strike.

Attorneys for Lewis and the union appealed to the Supreme Court to review Goldsborough's ruling and set aside the fines. But the court denied a review by a 5-3 vote, thus letting the ruling stand unchanged and in effect upholding it.

Attorney General Funk Joins Segregation Case

Accepts Texas Officials Bid To Help Fight 'Attack' on Race Laws In School-Entry Suit

By the Associated Press.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 23.—Attorney General A. E. Funk disclosed today he will join attorneys general of other States in a racial-segregation case before the U. S. Supreme Court.

In a letter to Texas Attorney General Price Daniels, Funk authorized that his name and that of Assistant Attorney General M. B. Honfield be attached to an intervening petition.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FUNK

In the case, to be argued before the Supreme Court January 30, H. M. Sweatt, a Negro, demands admission to the University of Texas Law School.

Daniel advised Funk he was asking him and other Southern attorneys general to join in opposing what Daniel described as a "frontal attack" by powerful groups on racial-segregation laws.

Petition Is Explained

The Texan wrote that Sweatt's petition asked the Supreme Court to rule that the U. S. Constitution prohibits separate schools for Negroes, even if facilities are equal. Daniels said the court's decision would apply to high schools and elementary schools in the 17 states which have segregation. Sweatt's petition declared "The Negro school is invariably an inferior school."

Daniel wrote that the case is being prosecuted in Sweatt's behalf by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He added that the association had been joined in the case by "the C.I.O., the American Jewish Congress, the American Veterans Committee, the American Jewish Committee, the National Citizens Council on Civil Rights, and the Committee of Law Teachers Against Segregation."

Negro students were admitted to the University of Kentucky graduate schools this year under a ruling by Federal District Judge H. Church Ford. He ordered them admitted until the State provides graduate schools for them "substantially equal" to those at the university.

Judge Ford, whose ruling followed previous Supreme Court opinions, did not rule on admission of Negroes to undergraduate schools. Kentucky did not appeal.

U.S. Supreme Court to Review Texas' Sweatt, Oklahoma's McLaurin Cases

Former Would Upset 'Separate, Equal' Idea; Latter, Wipe Out State's Segregation Laws

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The United States Supreme Court on Monday agreed to review two cases involving the question of the legality of segregation in education.

One case is that of Heman Marion Sweatt of Houston, Texas, who was refused admission to the University of Texas Law School solely because he is colored.

Sweatt's petition for a writ of mandamus was dismissed by the Travis County (Texas) District Court on June 17, 1947, in a ruling that Sweatt would be afforded equal if not superior opportunities for study of law in a separate school.

Previously the District Court had ruled that the refusal to admit Sweatt to the law school of the University of Texas was a denial of equal protection of the laws and gave the State of Texas six months within which to provide an equivalent course of legal education to him.

When his case came back before the District Court Sweatt's petition was dismissed on the ground that the court's previous order had been complied with, although the State had done nothing more than authorize the establishment of a separate law school for colored students.

This judgment was set aside on appeal, but the District Court held on remand that equal educational opportunities in separate State schools met the constitutional requirements of the equal protection clause of the Furteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

In the other case, G. W. McLaurin, who was admitted to the Graduate School of the University of Oklahoma, but segregated from other members of his class in an alcove, is seeking to compell his admission on the same basis as other students.

He also seeks to have declared unconstitutional Oklahoma Statutes making it a misdemeanor to maintain a school in which both white and colored students are enrolled, to teach at such a school, or for a white person to attend a colored school.

The former Langston University professor also seeks to enjoin enforcement of the order of the Board of Regents of Higher Education in Oklahoma permitting him to enroll at the University of Oklahoma under such rules of segregation as the university president prescribed.

Injunctive Relief Denied

The special three-judge Federal court, which heard his suit to compel his admission to the University of Oklahoma, ruled that the statutes in question were invalid as applied to him, but denied him injunctive relief, merely ordering McLaurin be admitted on a segregated basis.

Attorneys for McLaurin contend that the State of Oklahoma lacks the power to provide graduate education in the University of Oklahoma for white students while excluding McLaurin from the classroom and requiring him to participate in classes through an open doorway, keeping him segregated from other students.

Both the Sweatt and McLaurin cases seek to have the United States Supreme Court to re-examine and overturn its doctrine of more than 50 years' standing of "equal but separate" facilities.

Second Arkansas Medical Student

Daily World Atlanta Ga. 4/7/49

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) — The second Negro was accepted for admission to the University of Arkansas School of Medicine here last week. He is Morris Andrew Jackson, 21-year-old son of a laborer, who was one of 89 state residents selected by the committee on admissions from 205 candidates. He enters the fall freshmans class.

Miss Edith Mae Irby of Hot Springs was the first Negro admitted, entering the school last fall.

14e(1) 1949 University of North Carolina

Delegation Urges Liberalism

Students at U. of N. C. Demand Race Bars End

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

14e(1)

RALEIGH, N. C.—A delegation of students from the University of North Carolina, meeting here last week with the Student Legislative Assembly, advocated a Frank Graham type liberalism that included an all-out civil rights program.

The students' action followed closely on the heels of an exclusive Courier feature last week that administrative indications at the State University appeared bent toward reaction.

IT HAS BEEN rumored throughout the state that the removal of now Senator Graham from presidency of the university was a deliberate effort to eliminate his liberal, social and political philosophy.

Prior to the action here last week in an integrated assembly annually held of white and Negro institutions, indications at the Chapel Hill University pointed to a wave of reaction that extended to the student body itself.

Last week, however, was an eventful one for liberal forces in this State.

Simultaneous with the meeting of the Student Legislative Assembly, in Raleigh, Hans Freistadt, an avowed Communist, in Chapel Hill published the first number of a district communist newspaper.

FREISTADT, A FORMER atomic research graduate assistant in physics at the university, editorially castigated the unversity policy in refusing admission to Negro law students from the state's unaccredited law school in Durham, and asked for tolerance of Communist views.

Freistadt's paper, which was mailed to several hundred party members and others presumably "interested in the movements of the party", is understood to assume the role of counterbalancing the supposedly reactionary policy of the Daily Tar Heel, undergraduate student newspaper.

Editorially, the Daily Tar Heel, whose policy is said to reflect strongly the "lavatory liberalism" of Acting-President W. Carmichael's son Billy, sports editor of the daily, has condemned the attempts of Negroes to enter the university.

14e(1) 1949

University of Texas

Admit Negro To Texas U. Med School

Def. 9-3-49

By DEE FREDERICK

(Defender Southwest Bureau)

AUSTIN — Herman Barnett, 23, native of Lockhart, ex-pilot in the Army Air Corps and honor graduate of Samuel Huston college will make history this month by being the first Negro to enter the University of Texas.

Barnett will enter classes at UT's Medical School in Galveston the middle of September.

An almost amusing "face saving" device requires Barnett, however, to become technically a student of Texas State University for Negroes at Houston, after which he will attend UT's Medical School as a contract student.

The arrangement was revealed in Barnett's letter of acceptance from Dr. T. S. Painter, president of the University of Texas. In part the letter stated: "...this institution (Texas State University for Negroes) has made arrangements with the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston to provide such training under contract .... Accordingly, I am sending your credentials to President R. O'hara Lanier(of TSU) with whom you should get in touch if you wish to begin your training this fall."

The acceptance of a Negro boy by the University of Texas, hit with startling suddenness. Texas's long time stubborn determination to maintain total segregation in education is well known.

The action is surprising because of the relentless fight the state has waged in the famous Sweatt Case, filed by Herman Marion Sweatt of Houston nearly three years ago for entry into UT'S School of Law, which is expected to be heard by the Supteme Court this fall.

Of a piece,also is the creation of Texas State Univ., for Negroes immediately after Sweatt filed his case, an institution built at a cost already running into millions for the obvious and express purpose of thwarting Negro entry to UT.

A possible explanation of Barnett's acceptance is that while Texas is undeniably rich in comparison to most other Southern states, it is no more disposed than any other to pouring money down a rathole--and a rathole, to many, is the shape Texas State Univ., for Negroes, is suspiciously beginning to assume.

Rumblings of discontent are heard throughout the state about the cost of maintaining TSU.

So it is logical to conclude that a major element in the decision to admit Barnett to UT Medical School is the prohibitive cost of doing anything else.

In addition,Barnett's application catapulted Texas head on into the Supreme Court decision in the Sipuel Case of Okla.,handed down last november.The court at that time held,in essence, that not only must a state provide equal education for its Negroes, but that such education must be made available as soon as it wasto any other citizen.

Further,it is generally taken for granted that the skillful timing of Barnett's application bore the handiwork of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It will be recalled that both Donald Jones and Atty.U.S. Tate,NAACP regional officers located in Dallas were much in evidence in Austin last Aug.27, when 41 Negro students,among them Barnett, made mass application for graduate training at the University of Texas.

Chicago,Ill.
Defender
Sat. 9-3-49

May Be Jim Crowed

Univ. of Texas Accepts Negro

Courier

Def. 9-3-49

By J. DON DAVIS

(Courier Staff Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Tex. — Separate schools for Negroes and whites in higher education lost another battle last week when Herman A. Barnett, 23-year-old World War II fighter pilot, was admitted to the "white" University of Texas Medical School at Galveston for the school term beginning Sept. 1. However, Barnett will technically be enrolled at the Texas State University for Negroes here.

He will attend classes at the Galveston School until a medical school has been established at Texas State University. Barnett will matriculate at the former institution under a contract signed between the University of Texas and Texas State to offer training in the graduate fields.

The move was made after the Texas Legislature had miserably failed to support its newly created Texas State University. In a last minute act, the Legislature appropriated only $400,000 to the school. President R. O'Hara Lanier had asked for $10,000,000.

TOO SMALL

Def. 9-3-49

This meagre, allotted sum ended all rumors that the state would set up a Negro medical school this year.

Courier

President T. S. Painter of the University of Texas said Barnett will be transferred to the "Negro" University as soon as medical training is provided there.

University of Texas officials were reticent to discuss whether Barnett will attend non-segregated classes or be compelled to accept a jim crow set-up. It was indicated that the "problem" will be worked out when the youth enrolls.

Barnett, an honor student, is a native of Austin. Dr. C. D. Leake, vice president and dean of the University of Texas Medical School, said Barnett was the only Negro applicant qualified academically to be admitted to the school at this time.

The local branch of the NAACP was an active participant in the fight to aid Barnett like it was in the pending Sweatt case, also brought by the NAACP, which is due to be heard before the United State Supreme Court this fall. The latter case is testing Texas' segregation laws in education.

W. Va. Wesleyan To Admit Negroes

Huntington, W. Va., March 4 (AP). In a precedent-setting move, the West Virginia Wesleyan College board of trustees voted last night to admit Negroes as regular candidates for degrees.

Previously Negroes had been enrolled at the Methodist School in Buckhannon only for special and extension courses.

Wesleyan will be the second institution of higher learning in the State at which a Negro may take the full curricula. The other is West Virginia State College, an all-Negro school at Institute.

A spokesman for the church said the Wesleyan board voted to liberalize its admission regulations in line with a policy established recently in other so-called border States.

The board at its midwinter meeting here also ratified a $500,000 capital funds drive for the college and heard reports on Wesleyan's new $480,000 budget and projected $850,000 buiding pro-

West Virginia School Opens Doors to Negroes

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Breaking a [illegible] tradition, West Virginia Wesleyan College's board of trustees voted last Friday to admit Negroes as regular candidates for

Foreign Study Team on Trip

The seven persons comprising the Virginia Union University Foreign Study Team spent three days in this city and then left by plane from Bradley Field, Windsorlocks, Conn., on July 8 on a trip which takes them to Africa, Asia and Europe. They are to return Sept. 15.

Prof. Clemon King is advisor to the group which includes Thomas Tucker, Albert Worrell, James Teele, L. J. Krebs, Emma Woodson and Joy Barnes, all students of the university in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Kate J. Hicks, 482 Convent Ave., was official hostess to the Foreign Study Team. Her program for the team included a visit to UN and Our World. Through Dr

Mention Luther Foster Jr. Among Father's Successors

ETTRICK, Va. -(ANP)- Among those who are being widely discussed as possible successors to the late Dr. Luther H. Foster Sr., president until his death three weeks ago of Virginia State college, is his son Luther Jr. Others whose names have come to the front are Robert P. Daniel, now president of Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. and William Whitehead, director of a state institution at Newport News.

Dean James Hugo Johnston, also a son of a former president of the institution is serving as its active head. Were it not for his health which is not robust Dean Johnston would be regarded as one of the logical successors.

Luther H. Foster Jr., is a graduate in business administration of the University of Chicago from which institution he holds a master's degree and enrolls next month for work toward his doctorate in the same field. Foster is now business manager of Tuskegee Institute. It is probable that some time may elapse before the state board which makes the selection decides upon a successor.

New President of Va. State College

THE selection by the Virginia State Board of Education, of Dr. ROBERT P. DANIEL, president of Shaw University, as the new president of Virginia State College, brings to this highly important post a native Virginian who by virtue of both training and experience, as well as close sentimental and family ties, is admirably suited to the responsibility.

Dr. DANIEL, who will assume his new duties on February 1, enjoys the very unique distinction of returning as president of the college on whose campus he was born 47 years ago. He is the son of the late CHARLES J. DANIEL who served with distinction as secretary of the college for 28 years, and in whose memory one of the institution's buildings is named.

A member of one of the highest trained families in America, of whom five brothers and sisters hold the Ph.D. degree, the new president-elect at once commends himself as a most appropriate choice for the Virginia State College post.

DR. DANIEL brings to the presidency of Virginia State College 25 years of successful experience in teaching and educational administration. For twelve years he served on the faculty of Virginia Union University as professor of education and chairman of the division of education, psychology, and philosophy.

It was while acting as director of extension at Virginia Union that he supervised the establishment of the Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union University. The institution has since become an important educational adjunct of Virginia State College, and DR. DANIEL'S familiarity with its history will undoubtedly stand him in good stead in his new position of responsibility.

During his educational service in the Old Dominion, the new Virginia State Colleges, president-elect enjoyed the distinction of serving as head of the Virginia State Teachers Association for two years, and as educational research secretary eight years. In addition, he served a tenure as visiting professor of education in the graduate division of Hampton Institute.

As president of Shaw University for the past thirteen years, DR. DANIEL has established a record of outstanding progress. His administration has been marked by the most extensive physical plant improvement in the history of the institution, a comprehensive curriculum reorganization, a progressive program of personnel administration, and the raising of the university's standing to receive the "A" rating by the Southern Association.

DR. DANIEL'S position of unquestioned leadership in educational, religious and civic affairs is attested to by the many positions of trust he has held in organizations dedicated to these interests. He has served as president of the Association of Northern Baptist Educational Institutions, president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, secretary of the United Negro College Fund, member of the administrative committee of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, president of the North Carolina College Conference, member of the Committee on Interracial Activities of the National Council Boy Scouts of America, and of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

In addition, for distinguished service in the field of education, DR. DANIEL has been the recipient of an award by the National Urban League, and also the Silver Beaver Award of the Boy Scouts of America, the highest honor that international-ly-known organization can bestow.

On the academic level, he received the bachelor of arts degree from Virginia Union University and the master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees, from Columbia University. He is the recipient of the honorary degree of doctor of laws from both Virginia Union University and Morris Brown College, of Atlanta, Georgia, and has travelled extensively in both America and Europe.

These are the purely professional attributes which make DR. DANIEL such a happy choice for the Virginia State College presidency. But far above and beyond these academic qualifications he will also bring to the post an engaging personality reflecting interest in the welfare of his fellow man, unusual organizational ability, plus the happy faculty of being able to understand and get along with people on any level.

For all of these, and for many other reasons, the selection of DR. DANIEL as successor to the late DR. LUTHER H. FOSTER, we believe will meet with the unqualified approval not only of the student body, staff and alumni of Virginia State College, but with Virginians at large, and all others who are seriously interested in the educational welfare of the nation as a whole.

Dr. Daniel New Va. State Head

RALEIGH, N. C. — The election of Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, to succeed the late Doctor L. H. Foster as president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, was announced Saturday by the Virginia State Board of Education.

In accepting this position, Dr. Daniel has the unique distinction of returning as president of the college on whose campus he was born in 1902. He is a son of the late Chas. J. Daniel, who was for 28 years the secretary of the school, a position which he held with such distinction that after his death, the gymnasium was named in his honor.

He is a member of one of the highest trained families in America, of whom five brothers and sisters hold the Ph. D. degree and the sixth a master's degree.

Dr. Daniel brings to the position twenty-five years of successful experience in teaching and educational administration. For twelve years he was on the faculty of Virginia Union University where he rose to the rank of professor of Education and chairman of the Division of Education, Psychology, and Philosophy. Serving also as Director of Extension, he supervised the establishment of the Norfolk Division of Virginia Union University which a few years ago became the Norfolk branch of Virginia State College.

He was visiting professor of Education in the graduate division of Hampton Institute two summers. During his service in Virginia, Dr. Daniel was Educational Research Secretary for eight years, and President for two years, of the Virginia State Teachers Association.

He has been president of Shaw University for the past 13 years where he established a record of outstanding progress.

President Daniel received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Virginia Union University, the Master of Arts degree and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Virginia Union University, Richmond, and also by Morris Brown College, Atlanta.

Professional articles written by him have appeared in College and University Business, Journal of Educational Psychology, Journal of Negro Education, Journal of Educational Sociology, Virginia Teachers Bulletin, and North Carolina Teachers Record.

He holds membership in numerous educational and fraternal organizations. As lecturer, clergyman, and educator, he is constantly in demand, delivering numerous addresses to Negro and white audiences. He has traveled extensively in both America and Europe.

Dr. Daniel's wife is the former Blanche Taylor of Richmond. She holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from Virginia Union University and the Master of Arts degree in Psychology and Education from Teachers College, Columbia University, and in Religious Education from the Union Theological Seminary of New York.

DR. ROBERT P. DANIEL

Dr. Daniel New President of Virginia State College

PETERSBURG, Va.—The election of Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University, in Raleigh, N.C., for 13 years, to succeed the late Dr. L. H. Foster as president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, was announced last week by the Virginia State Board of Education.

In accepting the position, Dr. Daniel has the unique distinction of returning as president of the college on whose campus he was born in 1902.

Father Was Secretary

He is a son of the late Charles J. Daniel, who was for 28 years secretary of the school, a position which he held with such distinction that after his death, the gymnasium was named in his honor.

Dr. Daniel is a member of one of the highest trained families in America, of which five brothers and sisters hold the Ph.D degree, and the sixth a master's degree.

Career in Virginia Cited

He has 25 years of successful experience in teaching and educational administration.

He was an instructor for 12 years at Virginia Union University, where he rose to the rank of professor of education and chairman of the Division of Education, Psychology, and Philosophy

Serving also as Director of Extension, he supervised the establishment of the Norfolk Division of Virginia Union University, which a few years ago became the Norfolk branch of Virginia State College.

Headed Va. Teachers

Dr. Daniel was visiting professor of education in the graduate division of Hampton Institute two summers.

During his service in Virginia he was educational research secretary for eight years, and president for two years of the Virginia State Teachers Association.

Achievements at Shaw

Dr. Daniel established a record of outstanding progress at Shaw University where his administrative achievements included:

The most extensive physical plant improvement program in the school's history, a comprehensive curriculum reorganization, a progressive program of personnel administration, and raising of the institution's standing to receive the "A" rating by the Southern Association.

Field of Leadership

His leadership in education, religion, and civic affairs is attested by the many positions which he has held with distinction. Among there are:

President of the Association of Northern Baptist Educational Institution; president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; secretary of the United Negro College Fund, Inc.;

Member, administrative committee, General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina; president, North Carolina College Conference; member of the Committee on Interracial Activities of the National Council of Boy Scouts, and of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

Dr. Daniel has been with a certificate for distinguished service in education awarded by the National Urban League, and with the Silver Beaver Award of the Boy Scouts.

Academic Training

He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Virginia Union University, and the Master of Arts, and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Columbia University.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Virginia Union University, and by Morris Brown College, Atlanta.

Professional articles written by him have appeared in College and University Business, Journal of Education Psychology, Journal of Negro Education, Journal of Educational Sociology, Virginia Teachers Bulletin, and North Carolina Teachers Record.

Lectures, Travels Far

The noted educator holds membership in numerous educational and fraternal organizations.

As lecturer, clergyman, and educator, he is constantly in de mand to address colored and white audiences, and has traveled extensively in both America and Europe.

Dr. Daniel's wife is the former Miss Blanche Taylor of Richmond, Va. She holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from Virginia University and the Master of Arts degree in phychology and education from Teachers College, Columbia University, and in religion from Union Theological Seminary of New York.

Celebration Marks 67th Anniversary

Alumni Speaker Tells Of Growth Of Institution; Tobias Cites Race Progress

PETERSBURG, Va.—Dr. Channing H. Tobias, prominent lecturer and director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, told the founder's day audience at Virginia State College that the race was making tremendous gains in its up-hill fight to break down the walls of prejudice and discrimination.

"We are doing so in politics, in education, in religion and in sports. The day is coming," he stated, "when true democracy will be practiced in every corner of America."

Calvin A. Davenport, a native of Gloucester, Va., and student speaker, urged the audience not to shirk from the responsibilities of the challenging world. "College students should seek a functional education in order that they may be prepared to meet the problems of this world," he stated.

ALUMNI REPRESENTED

Walton P. Jefferson, a native of Cape Charles, Va., and a graduate of the class of 1910, represented the alumni. He gave a very interesting account of Virginia State College as it was in 1910 and as it is today.

He cited the growth of the college from a student body of a little more than 200 students to a total enrollment of over 2,000. He told the students that they should seek a vocation and then secure guidance in performing the job well.

Music for the occasion was supplied by the A Capella Choir, J. Harold Montague, head of the department of music, director. Miss Iris Winfield, of Richmond, was the soloist in the folk song "Yonder, Yonder," arranged by Gaines.

STUDENT USHERS

The ushers were the ranking students of the class of 1949. They were Andrew Allen, Evelyn Clark, Christine Dillard, Everett Duke, Mary Allen Foster, Evelyn Hall, John Hunt, Alvin Jones, Margaret Newsome, Julia Powell, Mary Sue Ruffin, Frank Staggers, Ambel Wilkins and Bernice Wolfrey.

Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, made remarks and introductions. The invocation was offered by the Rev. Samuel L. Gandy, minister of the college chapel.

The program was given in commemoration of the 67th anniversary of the institution. Immediately following the exercises, a reception honoring the visitors was held in Jones Hall.

Brown Named To Virginia State Education Body

RICHMOND — Marshall C. Brown of this city, familiarly known as "Dady" Brown to thousands of Virginia State College athletic fans, has been appointed to the Virginia State Department of Education as an assistant supervisor in health, physical education, safety and recreation.

Mr. Brown, who began his duties on Sept. 1, will spend three days of each w eek working with the State Department of Education, and three days at Virginia State College as a health consultant.

His duties at the college will consist of relating experiences in his field work to students studying in the fields of health, recreation and physical education.

Actually, for his field work, he will be on call all over the state, but will specialize in the southeastern part, concentrating his work in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton, Richmond, Danville, Roanoke, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Blackstone, Petersburg, and Suffolk.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER

A member of the class of 1940 at VSC, he received his master's degree in health education from Columbia University, and has taught health and physical education at Armstrong High School in Richmond for the past eight years.

In the course of his athletic career at Virginia State, he played half-back on the football team and guard on the basketball team, and has experience on three championship football teams and one championship basketball team to his credit.

The son of Mrs. Louise W. Brown, of Richmond, he is married and has two children, Clara Louise, six, and Marshall, Jr., nine months. Mr. and Mrs. Brown reside at 1244 Overbrook road in Richmond.

His social and community activities include membership in Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, affiliation with the board of officials of the CIAA and duties as coach of the Richmond Rams pro football team.

Dr. Daniel New Head Of Va. State

pecial to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Dr. Robert P. Daniel, native Virginian and president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C. for the past thirteen years, is the new president of Virginia State College at Petersburg.

Dr. Daniel, who was selected by the State Board of Education at its meeting here Thurs. Dec. 15, has accepted the post and will assume his new duties on February 1, according to Dowell J. Howard, secretary of the board.

Blake T. Newton, chairman of the State Board of Education, presided at the meeting. Ex-Senator Leonard A. Muse served as chairman of the committee on the selection of a Virginia State president.

Dr. Daniel will succeed Dr. Luther H. Foster who died suddenly last July as the result of a heart attack.

The new Virginia State College president, who is 47 years old, was born on the Virginia State College campus where his late father, Charles J. Daniel, served as secretary for 28 years. The gymnasium at the college is named in his honor.

Dr. Daniel has had 25 years of experience in the teaching and educational administration field. He served on the faculty of Virginia Union University here for twelve years variously as professor of education, and chairman of the division of education, psychlogy and philosophy.

Dr. Daniel has served as president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., for the past 13 and a half years. But while active in Virginia educational circles he served as educational research secretary for eight years, and as president for two years, of the Virginia State Teachers Association.

HEADED COLLEGE CONFERENCE

He has also served as president of the Association of Northern Baptist Educational Institutions, president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, and the North Carolina College Conference, and as secretary of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. Dr. Daniel is also a member of the committee on interracial activities of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America.

The new Virginia State College head received his bachelor of arts degree from Virginia Union University, and the master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on him by both Virginia Union University and Morehouse Brown College, of Atlanta.

MEMBER OF N. C. INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

The Virginia State College president-elect has also held membership on the administrative committee of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, and the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

He has also been the recipient of a certificate for distinguished service in education awarded by the National Urban League, and also the Silver Beaver Award of the Boy Scouts of America. Professional articles written by him have appeared in the following publications: College and University Business, Journal of Educational Psychology, Journal of Negro Education, Virginia Teachers Bulletin and the North Carolina Teachers Record.

Dr. Daniel holds membership in numerous educational and fraternal organizations. As lecturer, clergyman and educator, he is constantly in demand, delivering numerous addresses to Negro and white audiences. He has traveled extensively in both America and Europe.

Dr. Daniel's wife is the former Miss Blanche Taylor of Richmond. She holds the bachelor of science degree from Virginia Union University, and the master of arts degree in psychology and education from Teachers College Columbia University, and in religious education from the Union Theological Seminary, of New York.

Dr. Daniel As Head Of Virginia State

From Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

WHEN DR. Luther H. Foster died last July the State Board of Education faced a difficult task in choosing his successor to head Virginia's only state-supported Negro college. Dr. Foster had not only been notably successful as an administrator, but had found time to lend his aid to the upbuilding of higher education for the Negro throughout the South. The State Board of Education has selected Dr. Robert P. Daniel, for the past 13 years president of Shaw University at Raleigh, as the new head of Virginia State College at Petersburg.

Dr. Daniel seems a happy choice for the presidential succession at a Negro college which traces its history back to Readjuster days in Virginia and has become one of the solid landmarks of Negro education in the South. He is in the middle years (at 47), and his well-rounded experience in teaching and college administration was based on a sound academic foundation. Because he planned to enter the ministry, he went to Virginia Union University.

He was ordained as a Baptist minister. When he decided upon the ministry of education, he went on to Teachers' College, Columbia University, where he took his master's and doctor's degrees.

The new president of Virginia State College comes back to Virginia to head the college on whose campus he was born. His father, Charles J. Daniel served as secretary of the college for 28 years and there is a Daniel Gymnasium named in his honor. He returns to a college which is primarily designed for the training of teachers, at a time when the horizons of Negro education are widening in Virginia.

Whatever may be the future of the southern regional plan for the professional education of southern Negroes, Virginia State College will have a place of increasing importance in the scheme of education in this state. Virginia is moving — and must continue to move under the directives of the courts—toward a program of equalization of educational opportunity between white and Negro school children.

If the facilities for Negro education are to be separate and equal, the State will need an increasing number of graduates from Virginia State College to man the expanding educational system.

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Virginia Theological Seminary

Va. Seminary Given $300,000

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Gifts totaling $300,000 from two educational foundations to the Virginia Theological Seminary were announced here Sunday by Dean A. C. Zabriskie.

The dean disclosed that Paul Mellon is largely responsible for a $150,000 grant from the Old Dominion Foundation; and that Mrs. Alisa M. Bruce was instrumental in securing a matching allotment from the Avalon Foundation.

The money, it was announced, is to be used to build a new central dining hall and kitchen, one of a group of five buildings to meet the seminary's shortage of facilities to train clergymen for the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Mellon wrote concerning the donations that the trustees of the two foundations "hope that the conributions will redound to the benefit not only to the religious life of Virginia but of the nation at large."

Since the war, it was reported, the seminary has been swamped by applications for enrollments by so many persons that it has had to refuse more than half of them because of the shortage of facilities.

Though the group which will be coming to the school this fall will be twice the size of any preceding class, it will comprise only 40 per cent of the nearly 200 applicants, it was pointed out.

14a(1) 1949

Virginia Union University

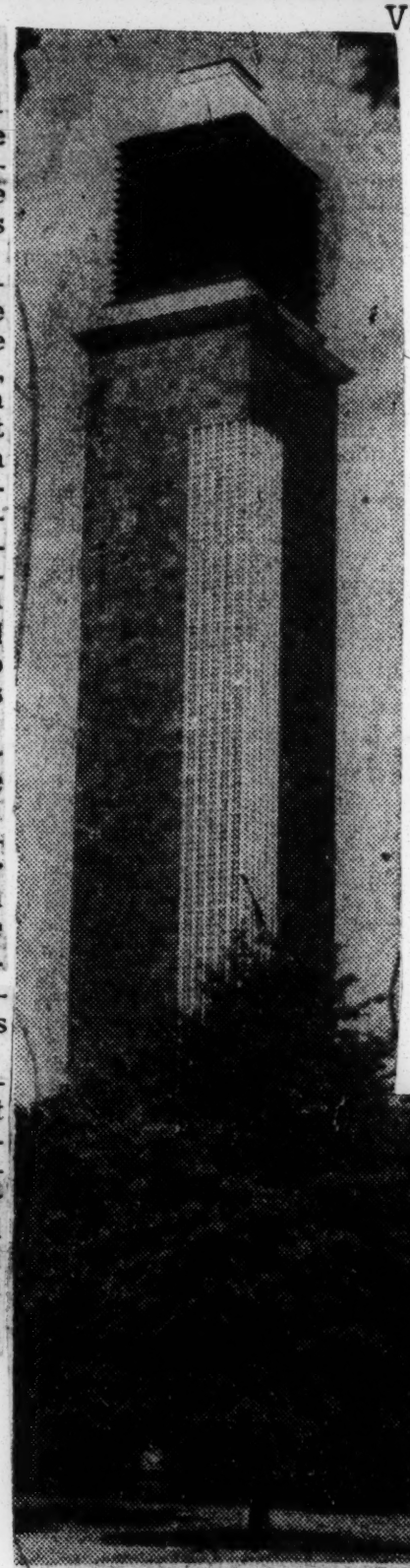
Virginia Union's 50 Years

OBSERVANCE on February 11 [illegible] anniversary of the [illegible]ment of Virginia Union Uni[illegible] was of much more importance [illegible]as indicated by the modest press [illegible] of the occasion.

[illegible]e private colleges and theo[illegible], especially in the [illegible], Virginia Union ranks with the [illegible]. In the ministry, law, medicine, [illegible]ching and in business, Virginia [illegible]ion graduates are among the most [illegible]pected and successful leaders. Men [illegible] women who receive their under[illegible]duate work in the college of Vir[illegible]ia Union bear the mark of scholar[illegible]. Many of the most successful ed[illegible]ors and church leaders in the coun[illegible]y are graduates of this distinguished [illegible]llege. That is due in a large part to [illegible]e fact that the college has always [illegible]ood for thoroughness.

In his Founder's Day address, Presi[illegible]nt BENJAMIN E. MAYS, of Morehouse [illegible]llege, stated that private colleges [illegible]st more than ever place their *em*[illegible]*s* upon the development of better [illegible] leadership. The breadth [illegible]g received at a private college [illegible] traditional religious background, [illegible]ich has been preserved and im[illegible]oved is certainly important in today's [illegible]orld, and the world of tomorrow.

President JOHN M. ELLISON, of Vir[illegible]ia Union, who succeeded President [illegible] J. CLARK upon his retirement seve[illegible] years ago, is meeting with encour[illegible]ng success. He belongs to the new [illegible]hool of younger, able, scholarly and [illegible]ogressive college administrators, and [illegible] is affording successful leadership to [illegible]e forces that are maintaining and fur[illegible]er developing Virginia Union.



The Vann Memorial Tower at Virginia Union University

... formal dedication held last week

Dedicate Robert Vann Memorial Tower

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON
Courier Woman's Editor

RICHMOND, Va.—The blue of the Virginia skies had never been softer, nor warmer, nor more beautiful than on Tuesday morning, June 7, when another milestone in the life story of Robert L. Vann was unfolded.

We say "life" story, because to those of us who knew him, he is not dead. He continues to live and breathe in every page of The Courier . . . in every nook and every corner of the vast Courier empire . . . in every foot of the publishing plant that was his own creation.

The occasion of this latest monument to a man of wisdom, constructiveness and determination, was the formal dedication of the magnificent tower of the Belgium Building which dominates the campus of Virginia Union University.

Mrs. Robert L. Vann, widow of the eminent statesman who received part of his college training at Union, took a most important part in the dedication . . . giving of her knowledge of Mr. Vann's early scholastic career in tender wifely fashion, prefacing her speech by saying that "if I minimize his faults and exaggerate his virtues, remember, it is because he was my husband."

The small, beautiful room, paneled in oak, which is the base of the tower and which now houses the model of the S. S. Vann, (the Liberty Ship which sank during the war while on active duty) and which eventually will house Mr. Vann's personal mementoes, was the scene of the dedication. Mrs. Vann stood before the bronze plaque of her late husband and took her part in the services amid a hush that was filled with awe and sentimental memories among the hundred or more listeners.

The dedication was arranged in solemn and dignified manner, which included a short program conducted by the Rev. E Theodore Jones, Dean of the Chapel; Presiden John Malcus Ellison and the Rev. Joseph Tyler Hill. Miss Esther Moore of The Pittsburgh Courier home office sang one of Mr. Vann's favorite songs, "The Dreamer."

The dedication of the massive tower followed other dedications to outstanding alumni, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Sr. of New York's famous Abyssinian Baptist Church, and to former Union president, Dr. William John Clark.

The Rev. Mr. Powell and Mrs. Powell were there to see and hear the beautiful statement read by Mrs. Kate J. Hicks of New York, and to hear the soloist, Mrs. Myrtle G. Phillips, also of New York, sing one of the Rev. Mr. Powell's favorite hymns, "Bless This House O Lord, We Pray."

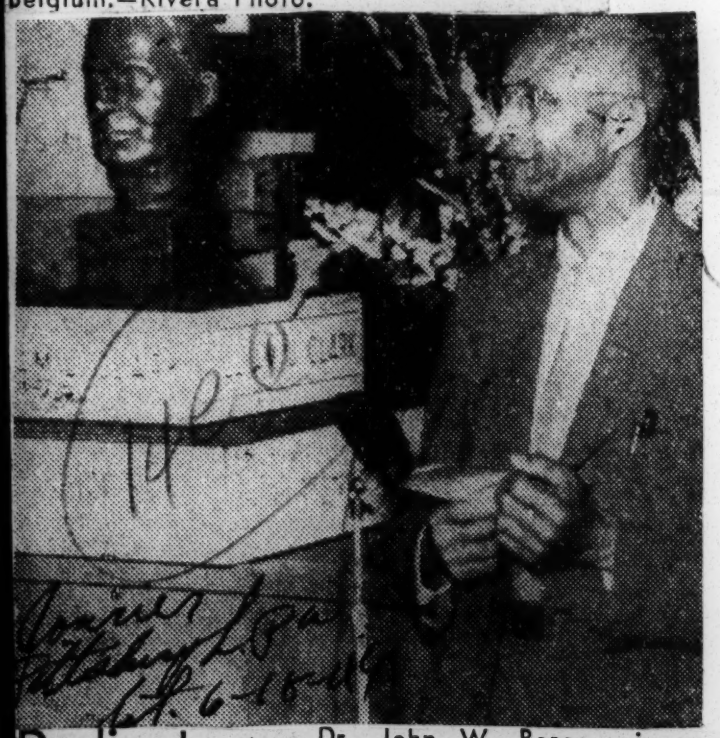
Dr. Hill conducted this service in impressive manner, which dedicated the Powell Prayer Room, at the entrance of the Belgium Building, to a faithful alumnus, class of 1892. A check for more than $600 was given by the Powell associates that day.

The handsome library in the building which once graced the World's Fair of New York was dedicated to William John Clark by Dr. Jan-Albert Goris of the Belgian Government Information center, and by Dr. John W. Barco, vice president emeritus of Union.

Dr. Clark, his wife and daughter were there to receive the honor, which came as a testimonial rather than a memorial.

The Belgian Building houses, besides the library, an auditorium where commencement exercises were held following the dedication; a science room and a gym. Tall windows more than two stories in height brighten the blue and gold and pale green walls of the library. A feeling of spaciousness, of freedom, is the dominent note throughout the building.

The Vann Plaque—Hung on the wall of the Vann Memorial Room, directly beneath the Vann Memorial Tower at Virginia Union University, the Vann Plaque is being shown Dr. Jan-Albert Goris of the Belgian Government Information Center, by Mrs. Robert L. Vann, widow of the man for whom the tower is named. Looking on are Rene Hislaire, correspondent of the Belgian newspapers; Mrs. Josee Schelken and Armand Vermaslen, all of Belgium.—Rivera Photo.



Dedicatory—Dr. John W. Barco, vice president-emeritus of Virginia Union University, gives the dedicatory statement during exercises last week when the William John Clark Library was named for the past president of the university.—Rivera Photo

34 Years at W. Va.

Dr. John W. Davis, who this month rounds out 34 years as president of West Virginia State College, the longest term of any of our State college presidents.

HOWARD LONG HEADS ERFORCE ED. DEPT.

Under the direction of Dr. Howard H. Long, Dean of Administration, and in cooperation with Dr. Otis D. Froe, Dean of Students, Dr. Jean Hamilton Walls, College Counselor, and Dr. Clara A. Henderson, Professor of Education, the Bureau of Educational Research and Service is reorganization.

This step has been undertaken as a result of termination, by resignation, of the services of Dr. Reid E. Nelson, who has conducted this work for the past two years. The Bureau will become a center for the tests and measurements of students and will have expert direction under these persons of professional rank.

Dr. Long, while serving as Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the District of Columbia, has conducted more tests and experimentations in the intelligence of Negro youth than any other scholar in the United States. His training at Harvard University and this experience in the Washington School System gives him an exceptional background to approach this work.

Dean Froe, who will assist in this work, has received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in December, 1948, from the University of Chicago, and has conducted major studies in the area of student personnel.

Dr. Clara Henderson, who received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Ohio State University, and who was employed as an assistant has been interested in children of exceptional intelligence and has conducted educational studies dealing with the measurement of intelligence.

Dr. Jean Walls, who received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Pittsburg, and who has also served as Professor of Mathematics, has the background for the statistical measurement of this aspect of educational work and will also serve as interpreter of these results in connection with the counselling of students.

President Charles H. Wesley observed that the cooperation of these persons with others in this field will bring to bear upon this situation a more efficient and concentrated endeavor than has hitherto been the practice in the operation of the program. He concluded "this is an opportunity to undertake now a more significant advance in this area and that, with the opening of the school year 1949-50, the plan for the new development and intensive use of test results will be placed in operation."

Wilberforce Students in Broadcast

Niilo Kaponen, Finland, and Herbert English, Pittsburgh, two students enrolled at the State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, participated in a broadcast on world affairs over a Columbia broadcasting hook-up in Dayton, Ohio, recently.

Wilberforce University

ALBERT Barnett

White Press Comments On Wilberforce Controversy

THE white press is taking official notice of the lamentable education controversy at Wilberforce University that has resulted in establishment of two separate schools, with separate entities and philosophies—all revolving around the age-old disagreement between church and state.

Ohio's Number One newspaper, the CINCINNATI ENQUIRER, in an editorial titled "Wilberforce on the Rack", comments on the situation that has attracted national attention, and states, in part:

"Wilberforce University, at Xenia, incorporated in 1863, was the world's first institution of higher learning established especially to serve Negro youth. A creation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, it came into being just as the race was emerging from slavery in the United States. Its task was that of an educational trail blazer. And, as was to be expected, its difficulties were many.

"The record of recent years, however, has been one of relentless state (and occasionally political) encroachment at Wilberforce. And the results have not been altogether good. In fact, this old and valuable institution has been torn apart physically.

"Under the original act creating the combined normal and industrial department the department was administered by a board of six trustees, three named by the governor and three by the trustees of Wilberforce University.

"Then the law was amended to provide for a nine-member board of trustees, five appointed by the governor and four by the university. Next the ratio was stepped up to six to three and finally eight to one. In other words, the parent university was deprived of virtually all control of one of its most important departments.

"Some governors did not resist the temptation to use trusteeships at Wilberforce as political pay-offs to members of the race who had very little or no qualification for overseeing a university.

"Friction between the two boards was followed by a drawing apart of the state part of the university, which began issuing degrees independently as 'The College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce'.

"Mainly as a result of the schism, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools withdrew accreditation from both the university and college. The state college now is making another effort at accreditation, with a more representative board of trustees.

"The illustrious career of Wilbeforce University certainly should entitle it to some protection from political tampering. Sen. William Boyd of Cleveland has introduced a bill in the general assembly to go back to the original plan of joint control with that in view.

"Opponents say it constitutes a dangerous precedent; if so, it is a precedent set back in 1887, and it worked very well for many years. The situation is complicated, to be sure, by the fact that the state now owns most of the physical plant at Wilberforce.

"That is important, but it also is important that Wilberforce be re-established as an outstanding instrument of service to the race. The men involved in this argument are mostly very high-type educators. A way to end the discord would be welcomed by all Ohio.—The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ohio High Court Rebuffs Wilberforce University

Won't Consider School's Appeal to Reverse Ruling That State College Owns O'Neill Hall

WILBERFORCE, O.—The Ohio Supreme Court refused to consider the appeal of Wilberforce University, the AME Church school, from Greene County Court decisions and the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals by denying the ouster suit petition in the O'Neill Hall case.

The Supreme Court sustained the decision of the Court of Appeals and of Judge Frank L. Johnson in the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County regarding O'Neill Hall, the building from which Wilberforce University sought to oust the State, which was constructed entirely by State funds in 1892.

Judge Johnson had ruled in an early decision that the State could claim the building by "adverse possession."

The Court of Appeals, through Judges William C. Wiseman of Dayton, O., Roscoe G. Hornbeck of London and Fred G. Miller of Columbus, concurred in approving the decision of the lower court.

Church's Claim "Not Proved"

The Appellate Court said "the two institutions have always been and are now separate entities, the Wilberforce University being supported, controlled and managed by the AME Church and the College of Education by the State of Ohio."

Judge Johnson, who had overruled a motion for a new trial, and whose opinion the Appeals Court had upheld, described the split of church and State into two schools as "petty politics" and said attorneys for the AME Church had failed to prove claims in the eviction suit.

The judge held it was "perfectly evident that the State built O'Neill, had maintained it and always had claimed it."

The Supreme Court decision terminates a series of five suits in courts of law instituted by the AME Church to prohibit by law the operation of the State College at Wilberforce, Ohio.

Force State Back on Accredit List

Negro American
North Central Unit
Asked for 3 Revisions

WILBERFORCE — Cheers and shouts of joy went up from every section of the campus last week, when Dr. Charles H. Wesley wired that the college had been accredited by the North Central Association.

Students who two years before had cast their lot with the State College were proud that their decision had been the right decision. Faculty members were as hilarious as students. The accreditation of the State College climaxed a two-year effort.

3 Basic Revisions

The college lost the accreditation in 1947, when Wilberforce University was dropped from the accredited list. In 1947, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools advised three basic revisions in the administrative structure of the State College. These called for:

Reconstruction of the State College Board of Trustees with representation among the citienry of Ohio election of a President with a clear status as chief executive officer, and election of a business manager and fiscal officer to replace the Superintendent, as was true of other first-rank colleges.

School To Honor Bunche, Robinson, Ellington

Xenia, O., June 7 (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Jackie Robinson and Duke Ellington will be honored by Wilberforce university at its commencement Thursday. Dr. Bunche is United Nations mediator for Palestine. Robinson is a Brooklyn Dodgers' baseball star, and Ellington is an orchestra leader. Wilberforce is a Negro school.

Wilberforce State Plans Conference

Journal & Guide

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Wilberforce State College sponsors its second annual conference on light building construction on the college campus July 22 and 23. The theme of this year's conference is "Co-operation Is Essential to Success And Growth." The conference is sponsored by the State College division of industries.

The two-day meeting will open Friday with registration beginning at 2 p. m. The principal speakers at the Friday opening session will be Boyd W. Overton, executive secretary of the Ninth Street YMCA, Cincinnati, Ohio, and DeHart Hubbard, minority relations advisor, Regional Office Federal Housing Administration, Cleveland, Ohio.

Saturday's program beginning at 9 a. m. will be broken down into sectional conferences dealing with: 1. General building and carpentry, 2. Electrical construction, 3. Plumbing and sanitation, 4. Concrete construction.

Dr. A. M. Chavis, director in industries, Wilberforce State College, is acting as general chairman.

Mortgage Against Wilberforce U.

XENIA, O. — A mortgage dated June 27, 1949, and signed by Bishop Alexander J. Allen, and George H Valentine, as representatives of the Trustees in the amount of $30,000 is reportedly the subject of much concern by the friends of the Ohio school today.

Bishop Allen presides over the 3rd AME district and is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University. G. H. Valentine is secretary of the Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University and Business Manager of the University.

The Citizens National Bank of Xenia, O., is the holder of the mortgage and it will be recalled that a similar mortgage was made against University property approximately one year ago. The mortgage includes all property owned by the University trustees in the township of Xenia, Greene County, covered by Survey Number 929, and "Excepting an easement heretofore conveyed to the C. N. & I. Department, an excepting O'Neal Hall, owned by the State of Ohio." (The present College of Education and Industrial Arts),

Much of the controversy at Wilberforce between Wilberforce University and the State of Ohio has revolved around the ownership of O'Neal Hall.

State College Gets $100,000

Ohio Trustees Okey Science Equipment

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The College trustees in their semi-annual session last week approved $100,000 for laboratory, research and scientific equipment to be installed in the new Benjamin Banneker science building completed recently.

It will be ready for use when the equipment is installed. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, said the purchase of equipment will complete the immediate expenditures for development of the science department.

The president, in his report to the trustees, sighted admission of the State College into membership of the Association of Negro Colleges, and gave reports on management of the dormitories, dining rooms, grill and other college activities.

New Stadium

On the recommendation of Dr. Wesley, the new State College athletic director, Prof. Frank C. Beane, attorney, chairman; Dr. B. F. Cann; Frank E. Hunter; Clifford A. Page, secretary; Dr. Jane E. Hughes, attorney; Wilbur A. Mack M. Green, relative to the naming of the new athletic field, Pherson Stadium, in honor of an alumnus.

Trustees present were Ray E Starks and Dr. J. Welby Broadus.

Fifty 'Moms' Visit 'Force Mother's Day

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-28-49

AT WILBERFORCE STATE—Louise Brisco Trigg, medical social worker at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, is shown with Charles H. Wesley, president of State, after Mrs. Trigg delivered the main speech at the special Mother's Day Convocation at Wilberforce State.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Mother's Day was a happy day for fifty mothers of Wilberforce State College students who visited State College campus.

The Mother's Day visitation program is an annual affair sponsored by the "Big Brothers" and "Big Chums," which was instituted by Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, assistant dean of students.

Mothers came from eleven cities in Ohio and the following States Kentucky, New Jersey, Illinois, West Virginia, Connecticut, New York, Indiana and Washington, D. C.

A feature of the Mother's Day program was a special Mother's Day Service sponsored by the "Big Brothers" and "Big Chums" in cooperation with the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Mrs. Louise Brisco Trigg of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was one of the principal speakers. Mrs. Triggs is a medical social worker for the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of Tuskegee and assists with the care and treatment of polio patients at the Polio Foundation there.

James H. Rolland, prominent attorney of Beckley, W. Va. and a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, was the other speaker.

Wiley, Sam Huston Colleges to Merge

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AUSTIN, Tex. — Contemplating the merger of Samuel Huston and Wiley Colleges in a new expanded plant in this city, Mayor Taylor Glass, University of Texas President; T. S. Painter, local bankers' editors, school officials and prominent Negro leaders have been in conference for several days with Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, which supports the institutions.

Dr. Davage told the group that a merger of the two schools would be better [illegible] ance. Reports had been that the merged institutions would be located in Dallas. The group pledged their efforts to have the school located here and formulated plans for the acquisition of necessary lands in this area. A site of not less than twenty-five acres to accomodate an expected enrollment of 750 students is being considered.

Xavier U. Choir Back After Tour

The Xavier university concert choir has returned to New Orleans after an 11-state concert tour which took the group to many cities and colleges in the East. The choir gave 14 concerts and made three radio appearances during the three-week tour.

Highlights of the tour included a reception by the acting mayor and officials of New York city, broadcasts for Radio Diffusion Francaise and a visit as special guests to a United Negro College Fund symposium at which Gen. George C. Marshall was a speaker.

The choir also gave performances in Town Hall in Philadelphia, Siena college in Albany, N. Y., the grand ballroom of the McAlpine hotel in New York, Immaculata college in Scranton, Pa., the Knute Rockne memorial hall in Allentown, Pa., and Shaw university in Raleigh, N. C.

14e(2) 1949

Behind The Headlines

Is The Regional Schools Idea, Like Some Well-Known Diseases, Highly Contagious?

14e(2)

By ALBERT L. HINTON

Mark Antony said it: *"Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears . . ."*

WITH due apologies to Julius Caesar's eulogist and his creator, the late lamented William Shakespeare, these remarks are addressed to all and sundry who have been laboring under the delusion that the highly controversial issue of regional schools and one-room schools with outdoor toilet facilities, etc., are phenomena peculiar to, and confined strictly to the southern portion of these United States.

MR. HINTON

Well, in the manner of the inimitable Porgy in the operetta of the same name, "it ain't necessarily so." Let's examine the record. And if it is examined very closely it reveals that such conditions as mentioned above actually exist in, of all places, the state of Massachusetts itself, the very cradle of American liberty!

Vacationing in New England two weeks ago, I was able to get a fairly accurate picture of the situation as it pertains to the Bay State particularly. Like the governing bodies of most states, the Massachusetts legislature can boast of a few sincere, honest-to-goodness law-makers who really have the best interests of their constituents at heart.

A case in point is one Senator Ralph Mahar, to whom I am indebted for some highly authoritative information concerning the plight of Massachusetts schools. Senator Mahar is currently working on a proposal designed to speed school construction in the state with emphasis upon furnishing state aid to communities most desperately in need of it.

* * * *

JUST WHAT IS THE SCHOOL picture in Massachusetts?

Surveying the problem from the vantage point of being chairman of the legislative committee on education, the Senator believes the Bay State needs a minimum of $60,000,000 worth of new school houses. And why?

"A lot of people," says the Senator, "don't realize we have scattered all over western Massachusetts one-room school houses with outdoor toilets. In some instances there are no electric lights, and a floor stove is the only means of heat. Some towns have three or four of these in different sections.

"This is really a shame when you stop and realize Massachusetts has been foremost and prided itself as such in the development of the free public school."

But what about the regional school plan in Massachusetts? Two years ago the state, in order to get school construction underway, agreed to share part of the cost of seriously-needed new construction. But a time limit was set upon the agreement and it is due to expire in 1951.

Recently, through the efforts of Senator Mahar and his commission, a plan for establishing regional school districts has become law and emphasis has thus been placed upon the idea of building regional schools largely as an effective means of implementing a law which, for all practical purposes, has remained ineffective on the statute books for about a century.

* * * *

ALL OF WHICH BRINGS US down to the matter of motives where regional education schemes are concerned. In the South the whole idea behind the nefarious regional education plan is to implement and perpetuate the concept of racial segregation.

In Massachusetts, according to Senator Mahar, "the thought behind this is to EQUALIZE educational opportunities for EVERY Bay State boy and girl." And the Senator obviously thought it wholly unnecessary to add that time-worn phrase: "without regard to race, color, or creed."

Nevertheless, like tuberculosis, polio, smallpox, and whooping cough, or the thousand and one other ills the flesh of mankind is heir to, the regional education idea may be highly contagious. It could be. Who can tell?

Our Opinions

That Regional School Plan

A GREAT many folks are writing about that regional educational plan which is getting under way this year in Dixie. Benjamin Fine of the New York Times threw bouquets at the plan last week.

Most of the writers are "beginning to see" the bright side of the plan which relieves the Southern states of providing within their own state boundaries higher educational facilities for all their citizens. The plan provides for a pooling arrangement, whereby several states get together to build or support one impressive medical or law school instead of several.

We have no quarrel with the financial arrangements of the school plan which the educators are now favoring in the cotton country. We recognize that there are limits to the state treasuries in the South as well as in the North.

Nevertheless, we insist that any school plan which is built on racial segregation cannot possibly be worth a dime. An educated racist or an educated white-supremacist is even more dangerous than an ignorant one.

What good is education that serves primarily to crystallize hatreds which separate the citizens of our country into warring camps? If racial segregation is not scrapped in the educational system of our country, we will never develop citizens who are truly educated. We will merely have a lot of mob-minded jackasses who wear fraternity pins.

Straightening our race relations in this country is more important to us than training physicians or anybody else. Race hate is killing more Americans than were killed in World War II.

Racism is forcing millions of Negroes to live in slums and congested ghettoes where tuberculosis and other diseases cannot be controlled.

The life span of Negroes is ten years shorter than that of white Americans, simply because racial prejudice prevents us from living out our full years. Ten years of each of our lives is sacrificed on the altar of prejudice.

Any educational plan that does not directly work to kill the white-supremacy philosophy that robs each Negro child of ten years of life, that fosters violent hatred, that undermines the most fundamental principle of our democratic system—any such plan is not worth two hoots in hell.

WHERE "REGIONALISM" HELPS

Frequently the words "sectional" and "regional" are used in a derogatory sense. Unconsciously we think of them as indicating a withdrawal from a larger unit or as perpetuating barriers to wider understanding. It is a pleasure, therefore, to observe a case in which a "regional" concept represents an expansion of horizons and a breaking of barriers. That case, in the current news, is the plan of our eleven westernmost states to pool some of their efforts and facilities in education and public welfare. They have adopted in principle the plan of interstate collaboration in higher education that is already being put into operation in thirteen states of the South. In addition they are exploring a program for interstate cooperation in the care of certain types of disabled or otherwise needful persons.

The concept of our "sovereign states" is essentially political. It played an important part in the creation of the structure that made this federal republic possible. But because it is a great "united" republic it is important that even those state distinctions have their cohesive as well as their divisive aspect. Manifestly human needs and human problems have no regard for state boundaries.

In meeting those needs and solving those problems there are fields in which the states, either by regions or in the federal whole, can act more advantageously in concert than they could individually. The pooling of resources for higher education is an obvious illustration of such a possibility. Not only can duplication be avoided, but, much more important, greatly enlarged opportunities can be offered. There is no doubt that the eleven states acting jointly can do a better job than any one could, individually, or that all could if each acted separately.

It is pleasant to think, also, that some of the motive for such a joint effort goes beyond the questions of efficiency and economy and is a recognition of our common humanity and our common citizenship. It is a realization that it is better helpfully to walk together than pridefully to stand alone.

The Cost Of Segregation

(From The Dadeville Record)

A special committee appointed by Gov. Folsom has recommended building a separate university and law school for Negroes, at state expense, as a substitute for the suggested regional university to fill the needs of all the Southeastern states.

Supreme Court decisions in the last two years leave no doubt of the necessity of this move. Constitutional requirements are that educational opportunities be equal in every respect for both Negroes and whites. Decisions have clearly shown that this requirement of equality of opportunity will not be satisfied by a token establishment for Negroes; it must be a first-class institution, if we consider our institutions for whites first-class. It must have good buildings, well-equipped and it must have a staff of competent teachers.

Decisions of the Supreme Court have also indicated that the regional university will not be considered as filling the requirements of constitutional interpretation. Helping Negro students to attend out-of-state institutions has been disapproved as not complying with the law, since equal opportunity within the state is demanded.

Building up of facilities equal to those offered in both the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, as well as the liberal arts colleges in Birmingham and the teachers' colleges throughout the state, will be a staggering task for a state government already spending a rather large comparative percentage of its income for educational purposes. Under a strict interpretation we must have facilities for agricultural and engineering training equal to those provided at Auburn; a school of pharmacy equal to that at Howard College, rated as one of the best in the South; a school of commerce and business administration equal to that of the university, which rates well all over the country.

Altogether, the task is a huge one, and the cost will be great. But that is the price we must pay, in order to continue segregating races in our schools.

Regional Education Plan Approved; House Backs State Office Building, Stiff Penalty For Drunken Driving

The Swift Bridge Bill calling for construction of some 140 bridges at an estimated cost of $20,000,000 was passed by the Senate, 22 to 4 yesterday after having had the upper chamber stalled in a filibuster for four legislative days.

Getting off that controversial measure, the Senate unexpectedly passed without debate, 25 to 0, the Owens Bill to require all state, county and city employes and public school teachers to take an anti-communist oath.

The Senate put Alabama in the ranks of Southern states committed to the Regional Education program of giving college educations to both whites and Negroes by passing a compact previously adopted by the House.

Office Building

In the meantime the House approved a proposal to establish a public corporation for the construction of a new $950,000 state office building. It would be paid for with rentals from federal agencies using office space.

The Senate unexpectedly approved the anti-communist oath for school teachers and all other public employes.

The measure, sponsored by Senator C. J. Owens of Marshall County, specifically mentions school employes and elective officials, including the governor. It would make them take an oath that they are not members of the Communist party and "have no sympathy for the doctrines of communism."

Teeth Provided

Those who refused to sign the pledge would be suspended from the payroll and anyone who swore to a false oath would be guilty of a felony, punishable by a prison sentence of more than a year.

The Owens bill was far down on the Senate calendar and would not have come up in regular order for several days. But the North Alabama legislators, disregarding previous failures, asked for unanimous consent to consider it and succeeded.

It wasn't even necessary for the author to argue for the measure. He merely told his colleagues "You all know what the bill is," and it was passed without discussion.

Things didn't go so smoothly, however, when the Senate got to a final vote on the $20,000,000 bridge bill that tied the chamber up in a four-day filibuster before an agreement was reached two days ago.

Opponents of the bridge-building venture volunteered to limit their final debate yesterday to 30 minutes, then used the time to needle the Senate "economy bloc" for supporting the multi-million dollar bill.

Solid Support

The measure had the solid backing of the majority group which is sponsoring a long list of other bills to curb state spending.

Hammering away on that, Senator Guy Hardwick of Houston County warned the "economy bloc" its vote on the bridge proposal would destroy public confidence in their other purse-tightening efforts.

"You are about to kill in the minds of the citizens any thought that there is any economy in your minds," Hardwick pleaded. "I said before this is pork barrel legislation and I say it again."

The 140 or so bridges to be built with the $20,000,000 are named in the bill and no other spans could be built. Hardwick charged that the senators who supported the measure would get the most bridges.

Forsees Criticism

Senators Rankin Fite of Marion and C. B. Harvey of Blount waved critical newspaper editorials at the bridge sponsors and predicted passage of the bill would invite even harsher criticism.

That prompted others to observe it was strange to see administration leaders rely on the press for support in view of Gov. James E. Folsom's persistent criticism of the newspapers.

The governor had his say in the Senate, too, but didn't get very far. He vetoed an act creating a "little Taft-Hartley law" in rural Wilcox County and it promptly went to the rules committee where it stayed for the rest of the day.

Folsom denounced the measure as "the worst type of class legislation" which would "arbitrarily discriminate against one group of citizens. . . ."

The governor questioned its constitutionality and said further there was no need for it. Wilcox County, located about 60 miles southwest of Montgomery, has virtually no industry and no organized labor.

Senator Bruce Henderson, its sponsor, said the bill was passed in hope of attracting industry. Henderson, incidentally, is one of Folsom's most violent critics and a leader in the "economy bloc."

Education Program

Putting Alabama in the ranks of Southern states committed to regional education was a resolution that cleared the Senate after an amendment aimed at Gov. Folsom was beaten. The resolution previously had been approved by the House. Only Folsom's signature is needed to complete Alabama's participation in the regional compact. That is a mere formality because he helped to establish the program.

Before adopting the resolution the Senate sharply rejected Russell County Senator A. L. Patterson's amendment which would make the legislature instead of the governor name Alabama's members of the board to supervise the compact.

Patterson's plan was to have the legislature nominate three members and Folsom to commission them. It lost by a 21-5 vote.

The resolution approved, Senate members turned quickly to an enabling act and passed it without a dissenting vote. It gives the State Education Department authority to contract with other institutions for regional training.

Although the regional scholarship plan makes no distinction as to race, it was designed in part to provide out-of-state training for Negroes who cannot get it within their own state borders.

The program grew out of the U. S. Supreme Court's decree that the states must provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites.

Across the corridor, the House overwhelmingly passed a bill to put stiffer penalties on drunk driving.

It also authorizes chemical tests for alcoholic content of the driver's blood as evidence in such cases.

"We've got laws against killing squirrels out of season," said the sponsor, Pike County's Ira Thompson. "Why can't we get something on the statute books to protect human beings on the highways."

Heavy Toll Cited

Thompson said persons who drive while under the influence of alcohol cause a "high and bloody" death toll every year.

His measure, which would be effective Jan. 1, next year, makes it prima facie evidence of intoxication when a person's blood is found to have .15 per cent alcohol or more.

The Pike representative said the bill also would serve to keep police officers from practicing "curbstone medicine" by saying whether a person is intoxicated. He pointed out that there are some 68 types of illness which have symptoms similar to drunkenness.

Jail Terms

Under Thompson's bill a first offender could be punished by 10 to 60 days in jail and $100 to $500 fine. For second or subsequent convictions within two years the maximum fine is raised to $1,000.

The state public safety director would have authority to revoke driver's licenses of anyone convicted under the proposed law.

Legislation to establish a public corporation with authority to issue bonds and build a new $950,000 state office building was approved in both houses.

Approval also was given by the House to a bill which would create a State Department of Insurance composed of three bureaus now operating under the Commerce Department.

The department director would draw a salary of $5,700 a year.

He would supervise the offices of state fire marshal and Bureau of rates as well as the present insurance division of the Commerce Department.

A bill aimed at stopping child marriages was passed unanimously by the lower chamber. Introduced by Representative Larry Dumas, of Jefferson, it provides both parties to a marriage appear in the probate judge's office to take out a license.

List of Bridges

Following is a list of the bridges in the bill passed by the Senate:

Cahaba River at Centreville; Conecuh River at River Falls; Pine Barren Creek between Selma and Camden; Coosa River bridge at Gadsden; Chickasawbogue Creek north of Linden; Cedar Creek Bridge near Mount Vernon on Alabama highway No. 5, Alabama River bridge at Montgomery on Highway 31 or 45; Chattahoochee River at Phenix City (provided payment is shared equally, by the state of Georgia after federal aid is deducted); Fish River between Magnolia Springs and Point Clear; Conecuh River 3 miles south of Union Springs; Line Creek between Union Springs and Montgomery County line; Black Warrior River between Holly Pond and Alabama highway 38.

Chickasanoxi Creek between Abanda and Mill town; Crooked Creek between Linneville, and Ashland; Buzzard's Roost Creek east of Margarum, Sepulga River between River Falls and Evergreen; Sepulga River between Brooklyn and Andalusia; Coosa River between Rockford and Verbena; Pigeon Creek between Evergreen and River Falls; Conecuh River between Brewton and Dixonville; Pea River between Samson and Florida line; Little Prairie Creek between Prairieville and Greensboro; Five Mile Creek between Wedgeworth and Hayneville; Blue Water Creek between Florence and Lexington; West Fork Anderson Creek near Magnolia; Butahatchee River between Pearce's Mill and Ala. highway 112; Catacaucarnoochee Creek between Boyd and Creek between Decatur and Arab; Flint River between Hartselle and Danville; Six Mile Creek between Decatur and Arab. Waters Creek, Dry Creek and Wells Creek between Louisville and Banks; Dry Creek east of Vineland on Alabama highway 10; Persimmon Creek between Cleveland and Talladega; Eagle Creek between Sutties and Sprotts; Tom-bigbee River west of Pickensville; Coal Fire Creek between Bioctou and Piper; Tallapoosa River between Hendricks and Sumter; Terrapin Creek between Centre and Gadsden; Chattooga River between Locust Fork and Rocky Creek; Persimmon Creek between Calera and Birmingham; Locust Fork; Rocky Creek, Patsaliga Creek between Castleberry and Repton; Conecuh River between Rose Hill and Dozier; Little Sandy and Brantley; Chattahoochee River between LaFayette and Dudleyville; Patsaliga Creek between Honoraville and Luverne; Pea River between Hosque Creek between Georgiana and Chattooga Creek between Fuller Cross Road; Sweetwater Creek between Clayton and Smut Eye; Cahaba River between Bluff and Round Mountain. Little Bluff Road between Fuller Cross Road and Gadsden; Chattooga River between Cedar Bluff and Fuller Cross Road; Little River between Choctawhatchee River between Midland

City and Echo; Boquechitto Creek between Orrville and Crumptonia; Dengis Creek between Sylvania and Fort Payne; Overpass A.G.S. R.R at Collinsville on Leesburg highway (provided federal aid is available); Little Bear Creek between Bellgree and Hodges; Big Bear Creek between Bellgreen and Hodges; Choctawhatchee River between Echo and Newville.

Choctawhatchee River between Abbeville and Bertha; Cedar Creek between Columbia and Gordon; Onussee Creek between Webb and Kinsey; Tennessee River between Flat Rock and Stevenson; Paint Rock River between Swaim and Scottsboro; Lotus Fork Black Warrior between Warrior and Trafford; Valley Creek between Hopkins and Mud Creek (near Oak Grove); Cahaba River between the pumping station and Lake Purdy dam; Luxapallila River at Kennedy; Cypress Creek west of Florence on Tannel-Walford Road.

Anderson Creek on Snake Road near Limestone County line; Bluewater Creek between Killen and Lexington; Cypress Creek on Old Jackson Road, four miles northwest of Florence; Town Creek between Russellville and Town Creek; Halawak Mill Creek between Yarboro and Powledge; Elk River between Athens and Alabama 64; Elk River at or near Elk River Mill; Easter Ferry Road north of Athens; Dry Cedar Creek between Braggs and Fostoria; Dry Cedar Creek between Fostoria and Minter; Flint River north of Chase at Clutchers Fork; Horse Creek between Nanafalia and Putnam.

Bushy Creek at Peterman on road between Peterman and Burnt Corn; Escambia River between Frisco City and Coleman's School; Shomo Creek between Eliske and Little River; Flint River between Whitesburg and New Hope; Bull Mountain Creek between Vina and Hamilton; Double Bridge over Scar-Ham Creek and Whippoorwill Creek between Hustleville and Marling at Red Mill; Fowl River between Mobile and Cedar Point; West Fork between Decatur and Danville; Conecuh River at Glenwood; Tallapoosa River between Dora and Cordova; Bates Creek, one mile south of Sims Chapel.

Alabama River between Camden and Pine Hill; Duncan Bridge over Sipsey River south of Arley on Jasper-Decatur Road; Clear Creek between Double Springs and Lynn; Perdido Bay to connect coastal highway (provided, one-half of the state's cost is provided for by the State of Florida); Little Cahaba River between Boothton and Six Mile; Yellow Creek between Sandrock and Leesburg; Tombigbee River at Coffeeville; Tallapoosa River between Fruithurst and Hopewell; Pea River between Opp and Enterprise; Mulberry Creek Bridge between Freemont and Burnsville.

Chilatchee Creek near Crumptonia; Town Creek at Old Elroad Mill site in DeKalb; Johnnie Creek between Sandrock and Fort Payne; Sipsey River at Hubbardville; Bear Creek between Dothan and Wicksburg; Shades Creek, extension Green Springs Road; Lotus Fork Black Warrior between Cane Creek and Sayre; Pintella Creek between Burkville and Montgomery; Big Swamp Creek between Whitehall and Benton; Bruce's Creek (Old Town Creek)) near Chesson; Line Creek between Chesson and Montgomery; Limestone Creek between Toney and Elkwood; Powell Creek Bridge between Highway 43 north of Linden and Dayton; Little New River between Brilliant and Rock City; Little New River between Glen-Allen and Rock City; Escatawpa River on Lotts Road; Escatawpa River between Georgetown and Mississippi line.

Murder Creek on "Old Stage" Road between Pine Orchard and Skinnerton on Conecuh County line; Escambia Creek between Coleman School House and Goodway; Sipsey River between Greene and Pickens at location of Cotton's Bridge; Conecuh River between Saco and Sandfield; Coosa River between Ragland and Lincoln; Black Warrior River near Riverview; Warrior River near Gorgas and Flat Creek; Big Nance Creek on Courtland to Red Bank Road; Abbey Creek between Abbeville and Brown's Crossroads; Abbey Creek between Haleburg and Shorterville.

Onussee Creek near Gransberry's Store on Headland-Columbia Highway; Railroad Overpass on Dothan-Cottonwood Road near Dothan city limits (provided full federal aid is available); Railroad Overpass on U. S. 241 at Bypass in Alexander City (provided full federal aid is available).

Alabama Adopts Education Plan

(The Associated Press)

Montgomery, Ala., July 8—Alabama joined the rest of the South Friday in a regional education compact to provide college training for Negroes.

A House-approved resolution to authorize the state to take part in the program was adopted unanimously by the Senate and sent to the governor.

His signature is a matter of formality because he has endorsed the compact and helped draw it up.

Before approving the resolution, the Senate slapped down, 21 to 5, an amendment which would have taken away from Gov. James E. Folsom the power to name Alabama's three members of the board of control which will administer the regional compact.

The regional compact is an agreement by which the Southern states jointly will provide higher education for students who cannot get it within thier own state borders. Although it can apply equally to all races, it was designed primarily as a means of giving college training to Negroes.

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BOARD OF CONTROL for the SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
Mr. Hugh W. Cardon, Birmingham, Ala. - 4 Year Term.
Dr. John T. Caldwell, Pres. Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala. 3 Year Term
Dr. F. D. Patterson, Pres. Tuskegee Institute. 2 Year Term

Three First-Rate Men

HIS EXCELLENCY Slappity-Hap lacks the consistency to maintain his low level of mediocrity and inferiority in appointments. He can't even be a consistent failure, and what we have reference to is the appointment of three first-rate men to represent Alabama in the Southern Regional Education Program.

To the Board of Control of this compact the fellow has appointed Dr. John T. Caldwell, president of Alabama College, a young, aggressive and enlightened educator from whom much more likely will be heard; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, a man of weight and substance; Hugh W. Cardon, deputy collector of Internal Revenue for Alabama.

These men are to be pioneers in a great undertaking which may shorten the steps of the South in meeting its destiny. Essentially, the Regional Education is a compact between 11 Southern states to pool graduate schools. No one state has sufficient facilities for its citizen-students.

It is a pooling of resources in the image of the Federal Reserve System for banks.

Although the South's relative poverty makes such a combine indispensable, it is regarded with high favor in other regions and likely it will be imitated even in rich sections.

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IN THE beginning the program, for which Alabama has appropriated $75,000, will provide only for the professions of dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine.

What the system's creators find difficult to get over to the public is that it is not a device to evade the segregation rulings of the court. This is plain from the fact that this year there will be 233 white students and 231 Negro students. One suspects that the majority of two white students is a subtle but keen means of expressing the idea.

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IT WORKS like this. The State of Maryland, say, has two veterinary students. The white one is farmed out to Auburn's veterinary school; the colored one, to Tuskegee. Maryland pays the cost.

Four colleges will provide veterinary training—Auburn, Tuskegee, University of Georgia, Oklahoma A. & M. They will take 119 students at $1,000.

Seven—Duke, Emory, Louisiana State, Meharry Medical College, Tennessee, Tulane and Vanderbilt—will take 187 medical students at $1,500.

Six will provide dental training — Emory, Loyola, Maryland, Medical College of Virginia, Meharry and Tennessee —210 at $1,500.

The aim of the program is an increase in quality and quantity of advanced training at the lowest cost.

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GREAT expectations are in order, for as Dr. Benjamin Fine, an authority writing in the N. Y. Times, has said:

"It is clear that the project is exceedingly significant. It can help the South build and develop a sound system of graduate education that will be the equal of any in the country. The implications not only for the South but for the rest of the country are far-reaching. A new pattern has appeared in higher education that will have a profound influence on colleges and universities everywhere."

Folsom Names State Members Of Regional Education Board

Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday appointed Alabama's three members to the Board of Control for the Southern Regional Education Program sponsored by the Southern Governors' Conference.

Named by the governor were Hugh W. Cardon of the U. S. Internal Revenue office in Birmingham for a four-year term; Dr. John T. Caldwell, president of Alabama College at Montevallo for a three-year term, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, for a two-year term.

The three board members were appointed under the provisions of a joint resolution adopted by the 1949 legislature making Alabama a member of the compact for regional education.

Later the legislature appropriated $75,000 annually for two years to the Board of Education for the state to participate in the program.

At its meeting here last week the Board of Education allocated $7,000 of that appropriatiton to the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education.

The remainder went to Meharry Medical College for the training of doctors and dentists and to out-of-state aid to Negro students who wish to take courses taught white students in Alabama but not available to them.

The program sponsored by the Southern Governors' Conference is available to both white and Negro students.

Two other appointments announced by Folsom yesterday were:

The reappointment of John H. Merrell, of Alexander City, to the State Board of Optometry for a five-year term.

The reappointment of Mrs. J U. Reaves, of Mobile, to the executive board of the Public Library Service Division, Department of Archives and History, for a five-year term.

COURT CASE TESTS NEGRO SCHOOL PACT

Regional Accords to Prevent Their Attendance at State Universities at Issue

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26 (AP) — The first court test was begun here today on the "regional compact" arrangement to keep Negroes out of state universities in the South.

Attorney General Hall Hammond of Maryland asked the Baltimore City Court to dismiss suits by which six Negroes seek to enroll at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Hammond argued that the regional compact arrangement gives them a chance to go to equal schools at public expense in other states. This plea has never before been tried in court.

A doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court is the crux of the issue. The Supreme Court ruled a state must admit Negroes to its public schools or provide separate ones just as good.

There are few state institutions for Negroes that can match the professional schools at state universities—law, engineering and medicine for example. Few of the Negro schools can offer graduate studies for masters and doctors degrees in the fields they do cover—education, home economics and agriculture for example.

Governors of Southern states set out two years ago to develop their regional compact idea. Legislatures of fourteen states have ratified it. Here is an example of how the regional compact works:

Tennessee's Meharry Medical College at Nashville, a Negro institution, has a fine dental school. It is to be developed as a Negro dental school for the whole South. Other states would send all their Negro dental school applicants to Meharry, paying their transportation and extra costs.

The long-range plan is for regional schools in all the other professions built around present Negro institutions. The states would work together and jointly provide the money for expanding the shools or providing new ones.

The regional compact provides a similar plan for white students.

Donald W. Stewart and Richard Williams applied for admission to Maryland's dental school. Esther MacCready wants to enter the nursing school. Mr. Hammond argued that MeHarry is as good a school as Maryland. He cited Xavier University's School of Pharmacy at New Orleans in answering Richard Tyson, who applied for that branch at Maryland The other two suits involve engineering and home economics.

Group Earns Credits On Higher Work

Many More Colored Graduate Students Expected Next Summer

OKLAHOMA, CITY, Okla. — (NNPA) — About 75 colored graduate students earned from four to 12 hours each in graduate credits this Summer at the University of Oklahoma's eight-week Summer session and the four-week inter-session which ended Aug. 27.

This fact was made known by Malcom S. Whitby, former reporter on the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, who attended both Summer terms and completed twelve semester hours in school administration and audio-visual education toward his master-of-education degree.

The near 75 students enrolled in early June after the state legislature passed a segregated education bill allowing enrollment of colored students in courses at former lily-white state institutions, if the courses were not offered at Langston, the state's all-Negro school.

BILL PASSED

Passage of the bill in late May marked another forward step in the NAACP's three and a half years' fight to break racial barriers in state institutions.

The first Negro enrollment attempt at the University of Oklahoma, 20 miles south of this city, was on Jan. 14, 1946, when Mrs. Ada L. Lois Fisher made application in the law school.

Mrs. Fisher's enrollment effort attracted the boldest daily paper headlines since the fall of Germany and subsequent court tilts attracted international comment.

A year later the case reached the United State Supreme Court, and following arguments by the NAACP chief counsel, Thurgood Marshall, Mrs. Fisher was ordered admitted "forthwith" to the Univeristy of Oklahoma law classes in a momentous decision by the highest tribunal.

MAKESHIFT SCHOOL

The State of Oklahoma circumvented the high court mandate by establishing a makeshift law school almost overnight in the state capitol library and directed Mrs. Fisher to report there for classes.

Mrs. Fisher refused the arrangement and the case entered the district court of Cleveland county to contest the so-called separate-equal status of the newly created law school branch of Langston University.

The presiding judge of the Cleveland county court upheld the state attorney general's "separate-equal" contention, although the NAACP provided a virtual parade of expert witnesses from leading law schools who scoffed at such argument. Appeal from this decision was made immediately.

MONEY NOT AVAILABLE

The 1949 legislature failed to appropriate additional money to operate the makeshift school and Mrs. Fisher again made effort to enroll in the Norman institution in early June of this year.

The University of Oklahoma again refused to admit Mrs. Fisher, but with the legislature failing to make appropriaton for the capittol law school, the University of Oklahoma authorities retracted and directed Mrs. Fisher to return and enroll in the June, 1949, Summer session of twelve weeks.

It was then that the Oklahoma NAACP resident attorney, Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, withdrew the appeal before the Supreme Court.

While the Fisher case was stalled in court, the NAACP sponsored enrollment attempts by seven prospective graduate students, all desiring work in different fields.

ONE RULED ELIGIBLE

The applications were routed to the state attorney general, Mac. Q. Williamson, who ruled that the lone student seeking a doctorate degree should be admitted.

This student, was G. W. McLaurin, who holds a master's degree from the University of Kansas. Mr. McLaurin enrolled in October, 1948, and continued through the eight week Summer session.

The state has indicated its intention to end tuition-aid payments for out of state study and coupled with the successful enrollment of 1949 Summer school students, this is expected to attract several hundred Negro students to the Norman campus next Summer.

Regional School

The Supreme Court has made it abundantly clear that a State which provides a tax-supported professional school for white students must either admit qualified Negro applicants to that school or else furnish them "within its border facilities . . . substantially equal." In a transparent attempt to escape these unequivocally stipulated alternatives, 15 Southern States entered into a regional compact two years ago by which they would pool their resources in order to establish for Negroes on a regional basis professional education equivalent to what they provided for whites on an individual State basis. The validity of this expedient, or subterfuge, is now due to be tested in the courts.

The test has been brought by a Negro girl, Esther McCready, who was denied admission to the Maryland University School of Nursing admittedly because of her race. The State of Maryland has offered to send her instead to the School of Nursing of Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., at no greater expense to herself than she would undergo at the local nursing school. We think it altogether plain that this cannot be said to constitute equality of treatment. An almost precise parallel was passed on by the Supreme Court in 1938 in a case which arose when the State of Missouri refused to admit a Negro, Lloyd Gaines, to its State University Law School but offered to pay his tuition at the law schools of adjacent States. Chief Justice Hughes said for the court:

> By the operation of the laws of Missouri a privilege has been created for white law students which is denied to Negroes by reason of their race. The white resident is afforded legal education within the State; the Negro resident having the same qualifications is refused it there and must go outside the State to obtain it. That is a denial of the equality of legal right to the enjoyment of the privilege which the State has set up, and the provision for the payment of tuition fees in another State does not remove the discrimination.

Maryland contributes nothing to its prestige as "the Free State" by its pretense supported by the Chief Judge of the Baltimore Superior Court that sending a colored girl to a regional school outside its borders meets the mandate of the Gaines decision. Its prestige would be much more enhanced by a bold acceptance of that mandate and by an assertion of leadership among Southern States in establishment of genuine equality of educational opportunity. That can be done, of course, only by ceasing to make color a qualification for attending its university. The university and the State will grow in stature as a result.

Patterson Named To Regional Board

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was one of Alabama's three members appointed to the board of control for the Southern Regional Education Program by Gov. James E. Folsom last week. Dr. Patterson was named for a two-year term.

The other two members named by Governor Folsom are: Hugh W. Cardon of the U. S. Internal Revenue office in Birmingham, four years, and Dr. John T. Caldwell, president of Alabama College at Montevallo, three years. Both Cardon and Dr. Caldwell are white.

Our Opinions

That Regional School Plan

A GREAT many folks are writing about that regional educational plan which is getting under way this year in Dixie. Benjamin Fine of the New York Times threw bouquets at the plan last week.

Most of the writers are "beginning to see" the bright side of the plan which relieves the Southern states of providing within their own state boundaries higher educational facilities for all their citizens. The plan provides for a pooling arrangement, whereby several states get together to build or support one impressive medical or law school instead of several.

We have no quarrel with the financial arrangements of the school plan which the educators are now favoring in the cotton country. We recognize that there are limits to the state treasuries in the South as well as in the North.

Nevertheless, we insist that any school plan which is built on racial segregation cannot possibly be worth a dime. An educated racist or an educated white-supremacist is even more dangerous than an ignorant one.

What good is education that serves primarily to crystallize hatreds which separate the citizens of our country into warring camps? If racial segregation is not scrapped in the educational system of our country, we will never develop citizens who are truly educated. We will merely have a lot of mob-minded jackasses who wear fraternity pins.

Straightening our race relations in this country is more important to us than training physicians or anybody else. Race hate is killing more Americans than were killed in World War II.

Racism is forcing millions of Negroes to live in slums and congested ghettoes where tuberculosis and other diseases cannot be controlled.

The life span of Negroes is ten years shorter than that of white Americans, simply because racial prejudice prevents us from living out our full years. Ten years of each of our lives is sacrificed on the altar of prejudice.

Any educational plan that does not directly work to kill the white-supremacy philosophy that robs each Negro child of ten years of life, that fosters violent hatred, that undermines the most fundamental principle of our democratic system—any such plan is not worth two hoots in hell.

EQUAL EDUCATION

Seven out of 10 college teachers in the South favor immediate admission of Negro students on a non-segregated basis to graduate and professional schools, according to a survey conducted by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. The Conference, headed by Aubrey Williams, polled 3,375 administrative officials and faculty members of 181 accredited colleges and universities in Southern and border states.

The ballot gave voters four choices: schools without segregation; schools with segregation; new graduate schools for Negroes; regional graduate schools with segregation. In only two states was the vote less than 50 percent for the immediate end of segregation—Mississippi, 39 percent; Alabama, 49 percent.

Recent months have produced some encouraging advances in the elimination of discrimination in education in the South. The *Southern Patriot*, the Educational Fund's monthly news letter, reports that this year, for the first time, Negroes attended summer sessions of the University of Oklahoma, the University of Kentucky, and Oklahoma A&M. A second Negro has been admitted by the University of Arkansas medical school. The University of Texas medical school enrolled its first Negro student this fall.

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NEW LAW SCHOOL—One of the first pictures of the nearly completed law school building at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, S. C., shown here. The building, estimated to cost over $250,000, will be ready for classroom use by fall. Federal Judge J. Waites Waring instructed the state three years ago to either close the law school operated for whites or provide one substantially equal for Negroes. South Carolina will be the second state to provide an accredited law school for Negroes, Lincoln University (Mo.) being the first. The only other accredited Negro law school is at Howard University in the District of Columbia.—Rivera Photo.

Okla. U. Takes 2nd Student

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NORMAN, Okla.—Tim Roberts, the only student to enroll in the now defunct Langston Law school at the state capitol, has been admitted as a law student at Oklahoma university.

The first undergraduate student admitted was Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, who initiated the attack against educational inequalities in Oklahoma.

Dr. George L. Cross, university president, announced that Roberts was admitted to the second six-weeks term of the summer session.

The state established a separate law school for Negroes at the state captol in January, 1948, in an effort to meet U.S. Supreme Court rulings. Roberts enrolled, but was the only Negro to seek enrollment. The Langston Law school was abolished at the close of the current fiscal year.

In addition to G. W. McLaurin, the first Negro to be admitted to Oklahoma university, 30 students are now enrolled.

SEPARATION UNFAIR, ILLEGAL':

44 Teachers Intervene in Law School Case

By CARL MURPHY

WASHINGTON

Forty-four professors in law schools from 25 of the leading universities have sent a petition to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The professors call themselves the Committee of Law Teachers Against Segregation in Legal Education.

The 44 learned men ask permission to intervene in the Sweatt case filed by the NAACP's Thurgood Marshall in the high court.

They take the position that any form of segregation or racial separation violates the 14th Amendment.

Emerson of Yale

Signing the petition for the 44 professors is the following committee:

Thomas I. Emerson of Yale; John P. Frank, Indiana; Alexander H. Frey, University of Pennsylvania; Robert L. Hale, Columbia; Harold C. Havighurst, Northwestern, and Edward H. Levi of Chicago.

This is the strongest document to reach the U.S. Supreme Court since the U.S. Solicitor General Philip Perlman appeared before that body last year to argue against restrictive covenants.

Then, the Government took the position that colored people should be permitted peaceably to live in any property they were able to buy.

Equally Important

The scope of this case is equally significant. The 44 law school professors take the position that all segregation is unconstitutional and that the separate and equal theory is not sound in law.

The law school professors point out that the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments were passed by Congress with a special intent of giving the colored people all the rights and privileges now possessed by whites.

At the time, the question of "separate but equal" schools was discussed in the U.S. Senate and the majority of that body, in number, by their vote declared that separate but equal schools, if established, would violate the 14th Amendment.

It is the duty of the Supreme Court, say the law professors, to enforce the 14th Amendment as its makers intended and not to give it any other interpretation.

Celebrated Brown Case.

They point out that in 1873 the case of Railroad Company vs. Brown came before the U.S. Supreme Court.

In that case the railroad ran two identical cars on the same train, one for colored passengers and one for white, and excluded Brown from the car for whites.

The high court held that "no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color" and Brown won substantial damages for his exclusion.

In short, the professors said the U.S. Supreme Court of that day held that separate but equal accommodations were no different in legal effect from total exclusion of colored people from transportation.

It wasn't until 1896 that the U.S. Supreme Court reversed itself on the Brown case and held in the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson that accommodations for the races could be separate but equal without violating the 14th Amendment.

Treachery to Ideals

The law school professors point out that "in the whole sorry history of man's treachery to his own ideals there is no blacker episode than the frittering away of freedmen's rights after the Civil War."

They quoted Charles Sumner, who scorned the argument of equality through separation.

Sumner said: "Separate hotels, separate institutions of learning and science, separate churches and cemeteries—these are the artificial substitutes for equality.

"This is the contrivance by which a transcendent right, involving a transcendent duty, is evaded.

"Assuming that a substitute can be an equivalent, it is so in form only and not in reality.

"Every such attempt is an indignity to the colored race, instinct with the spirit of slavery. "It is slavery in its last appearance."

Law School Can't Be Equal

Even if the court clings to the absurd theory of separate and equal, the law school professors say that the University of Texas Law School provided for Herman Sweatt is not equal the law schools provided for white students in Texas.

They gave these reasons:

1. Obviously no separate law school could be established overnight capable of giving Sweatt a legal education equal to that of the law school already established for many years.

2. One of the essential ingredients in the rating of a law school is the size of its library. Texas Law School (white) has 65,000 volumes. Texas Law School (colored) has no books but says it is obtaining 10,000 books.

3. Faculty size is important. Texas (white) law school has 26 faculty members. Texas (colored) has four which means that the four teachers in the Texas Law School (colored) must be jacks-of-all-trades instead of specializing in their field.

Faculty Quality

4. Faculty quality cannot be equal. Small schools lack the same opportunities as larger ones to obtain professors of distinction.

5. The small Texas (colored) Law School will be limited by the size of its faculty, so that it can only get 16 courses with its 4 professors. Texas (white) offers 66 courses.

Numbers Important

6. Texas (white) will have enough law school students to give full discussions in classes to divergent points of view. Texas (colored) will not have enough colored students to make a sample large enough.

7. Legal education benefits by discussions outside the class room. When Texas consigns Sweatt to a law school in which he has virtually no one else to talk to, it deprives him of one of the most stimulating parts of modern legal education.

The Law Review

8. Texas (white) Law School has an excellent Law Review on which its best students may aspire to serve. Texas (colored) cannot possibly have a similar publication for lack of a sufficient number of topnotch students to man it.

9. Modern law schools have moot court porgrams in which students are trained in the actual practice of law. That would be impossible in Texas (colored) Law School with its few students.

10. By sending Sweatt to a raw new law school without alumni or prestige, Texas deprives him of economic opportunity which its white students have. Reputation of an institution in which a man is trained is important in getting him cases.

11. Another economic disadvantage of consigning Sweatt to a Texas (colored) Law School is the lack of opportunity to become acquainted with a number of lawyers with whom he must inevitably one day practice.

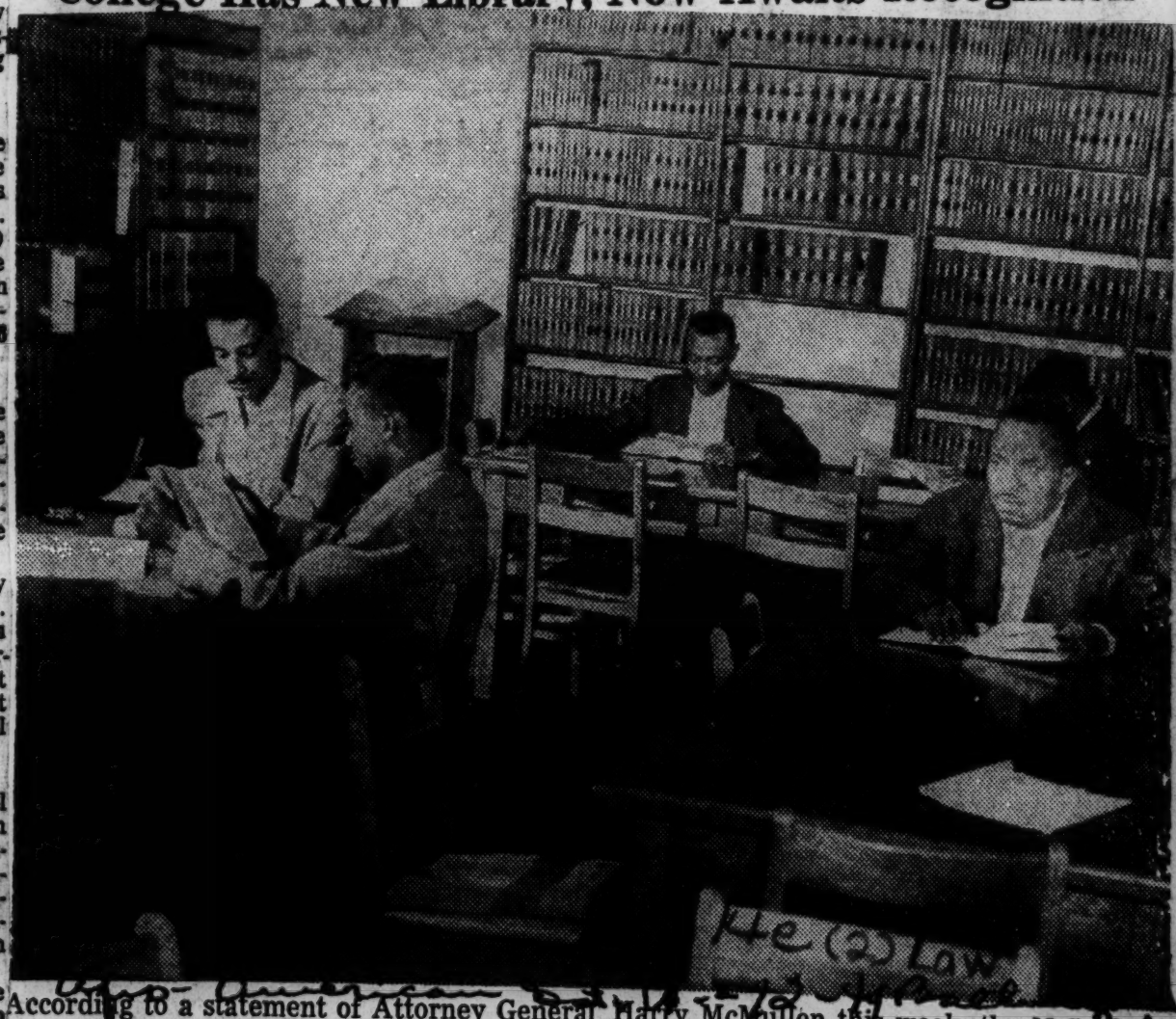
20 Legal Sheets

This brief takes up 20 legal-size sheets of paper. It reads like a novel. It undoubtedly will be studied by students in high schools and colleges through the land.

It gives all the arguments why segregation cannot long stand up in our courts.

The moral arguments against segregation have long been unanswerable. In this brief the 44 law school professors give legal arguments which are equally unanswerable.

College Has New Library, Now Awaits Recognition



According to a statement of Attorney General Harry McMullen this week, the N.C. College Law School has missed recognition in the past by the National Bar Association only because lack of adequate housing for its law library. Law students (left to right) William O. Warner, Floyd B. McKissick, DeWitt Anthony and Peter H. Bell are studying in the present library made possible through an emergency appropriation of $20,000 for a temporary school, "that will make accrediation possible by the early part of next year," the Attorney General assured.

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Law

First Negro Enters Oklahoma School

Separate Law Branch Was Set Up Year Ago

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 31 (AP). A thirty-four-year-old Oklahoma City waiter, T. M. Roberts, today became the first student at Langston University Law School for Negroes in the State capital.

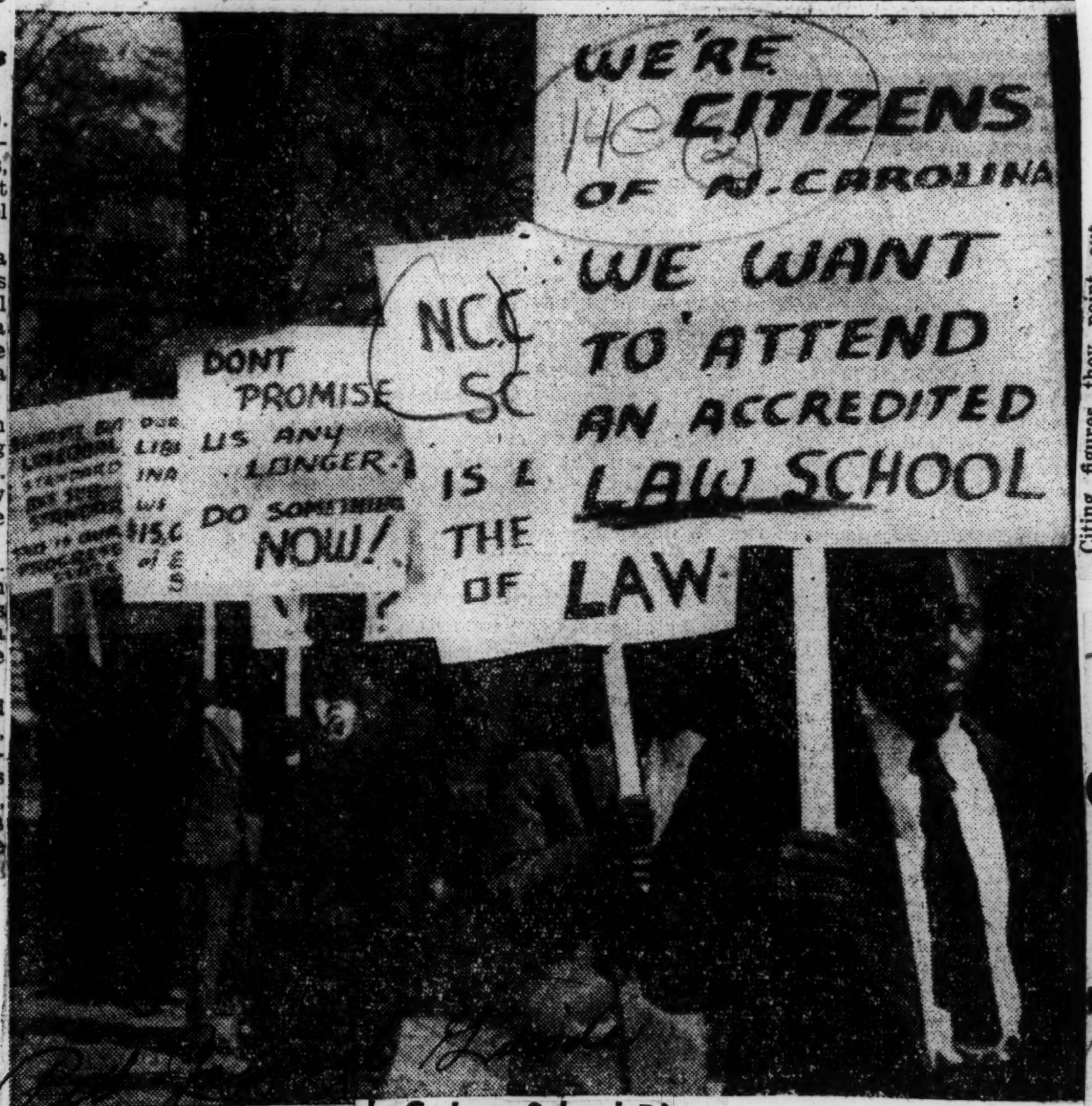
The school was established a year ago to meet a United States Supreme Court order that equal facilities be provided for Mrs. Ada Fisher or she be admitted to the all-white University of Oklahoma Law School at Norman.

Mrs. Fisher refused to enroll in the Langston School, contending it did not offer equal facilities. She reopened her case, which now is on appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Dean Jerome E. Hemry said Mr. Roberts was graduated from Langston University (Oklahoma's Negro college) in 1938 and is a former graduate student of the University of Minnesota.

Complete segregation has ended at the University of Oklahoma, where a graduate education student has been attending classes since October. But that student, G. W. McLaurin, has appealed his semi-segregated status to the Supreme Court.

First Ever To Picket North Carolina State Capitol



According to Secretary of State Thad Eure, these 16 North Carolina College at Durham law students, last Wednesday were the first in history to picket the State Capitol in Raleigh. Before the General Assembly adjourned, they were protesting the inadequate facilities of the school preventing accreditation by the National Bar Association. According to student Harold Epps, who has applied to the University of North Carolina, "time is of the essence" since the law school was established in 1939, and the present appropriation of $920,000 for a general library which hasn't been started yet, means that the law school facilities won't be adequate until the present library is vacated.

J. C. Law School Dies A Natural Death

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA (NNPA)--Langston University law school at the capitol was about ready to close last Wednesday after nearly a year and one-half of operation and one student in attendance.

The legislature made no appropriation for it, and governor Roy Turner said it would be discontinued.

It was opened in January, 1948, after the Supreme Court decision in the Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher case, Governor Turner Provided $36,000 from the contingency fund for its operation.

52 Law Teachers Enter Sweatt Case, Fight Segregation in Legal Education

Brief Filed With Supreme Court Says Other Rulings Inequalities Call for Action

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, — (NNPA) — A committee of 52 law teachers last Monday told the United States Supreme Court that segregation in legal education is unconstitutional.

Their contention was made in a breif filed by them as a freind of the court in the case of Herman M. Sweatt against the University of Texas Law School.

The Committee of Law Teachers Against Segregation in Lagal Education said they asked permission to express their views to the court because they are vitally interested in the question of segregation in legal education.

Sweatt has asked the Supreme Court to review the judgement of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals which upheld a District Court judgement dismissing his petition for a wirt of mandamus to compel his admission to the Universtiy of Texas Law School.

The committee's brief contends that the case of Plessy v. Ferguson, decided by the Supreme Court in 1896, and on which the Texas courts relied in dismissing the validity of the Plessy case, should be overruled. In the Plessy case, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a State enforcing racial segregation.

Recent Action Beneficial

Counsel for the committee point out that the Plessy case ruling held that it was "impossible" to prevent segregation if the dominant group in a community desired it, and that the Constitution must bow to the inevitable. "Time has proved that judgement unsound," they maintain.

The brief cites Supreme Court decision in the Virginia bus case, decided in 1946, and the restrictive covenant cases, decided last year, to substantiate the contention that where the Supreme Court has acted against segregation, usually its action has had some beneficial effect.

Lawyers for the committee also argue that the validity of segregation in education has never been squarely considered by the high tribunal and that the constitutionality of "State legal education necessarily violates the Fourteenth Amendment. Citing figures they point out that the libary of the white Texas Law School is infinitely superior to that of the colored, that both the faculty and courses at the colored school are necessarily limited.

Lacks Economic Advantages

"By sending Sweatt to a raw, new law school without alumni or prestige, and denying him that opportunity to become acquainted with a number of lawyers with whom he must inevitably one day practice," Texas is depriving Sweatt of economic opportunities white students have, the brief argues.

Summing up, the brief says "in countless ways separate legal education cannot be equal legal education."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations last Friday also filed a brief as a friend of the court in the Sweatt case. Counsel for the CIO says its brief was filed because the Sweatt case involves the constitutionality of "State compelled segregation in education — a practice which has crystallized thinking in the narrow mold of racial prejudice."

In youth we feel richer for every new illusion; in maturer years, for every one we lose.

—Mme. Swetchine.

Albert L. Turner (wearing glasses), dean of North Carolina Law School, answers reporters' questions.—Rivera Photo.

N. C. Law Students March on Capitol

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

RALEIGH, N. C.—The myth of liberalism, linked so long with the name of North Carolina, was shattered into true perspective here last week when fifteen placard-bearing students of North Carolina College Law School at Durham picketed the General Assembly, protesting conditions at the Jim-crow law school.

The poignant dramatization of their dissatisfaction with the inadequate facilities began when the delegation entered the Capitol grounds and began to circle the building.

Harold Epps, Asheville, N. C. spokesman for the pickets, explained to the barrage of questions fired by a battery of newsmen that the demonstration was planned to focus attention on the condition and needs of the yet unaccredited North Carolina College Law School.

Epps pointed out that before the American Bar Association will consider an application for accreditation certain physical requirements must be complied with, most outstanding of which, according to the student spokesman, is a separate building or floor.

Atty. Robert Gantt, North Carolina College trustee board member and a member of the State Legislature, appealed to the marchers to quit the Capitol grounds and protested in vain that such a demonstration would do irreparable harm to the school administration. One legislator listening to the conversation from his balcony perch remarked, "If that's the way they feel about it, we ought to close the place up."

Gantt told the House members that the college administration was humiliated and mortified by the students' conduct.

"I think it is reprehensible that the students of a school to which the General Assembly has been so generous should picket the capitol," Senator Lee Weathers of Cleveland County said.

A budget bureau spokesman reported that $550,000 was appropriated for the law school by the General Assembly in 1947 with the understanding that the money would not be spent until construction costs were lower. The same source said that an additional $370,000 had been earmarked for the same purpose in permanent improvements allocations favorably reported by the Joint Appropriations Committee this week.

Epps, student spokesman, in an interview, told this reporter that construction costs were no concern of theirs and that buildings have been under construction at the State College (white) and the University of North Carolina (white) since even before the close of the war.

Refuting the claims made by the budget bureau spokesman, Epps pointed out that the 1947 Session Laws of North Carolina earmarked $550,000 for a "library general and law school" and set aside $15,000 for the renovation of the present library for an administration building. Only recently, probably just before Dr. J. E. Shepard's death, were the original plans changed, he said.

"We have been told that the present plan is to build a new library and renovate the present one for the Law School and that money has been appropriated for construction but that several buildings have priority over the Law School," Epps said.

"We want it understood that this demonstration is not a strike but a demonstration to accelerate the building program so that our school will be accredited before we finish our work."

Though President Alfonso Elder, not yet inaugurated, inherited this unsavory dish, the students expressed a belief that he is not doing what he can to move the Law School up on the list of construction scheduled to begin as soon as routine matters are cleared.

Dr. Albert L. Turner, able dean of the Law School, told reporters in Raleigh that he had been telling the students for some time that plans were being made which would adjust the situation and that he felt that the demonstration was an indication that they had lost faith in such promises. The dean did not hesitate to explain to reporters that he was in Raleigh at the expressed request of Dr. Elder.

At the end of the week, Dr. Elder is understood to have conferred with law students to "work out plans for provisional accreditation."

Picketing Students Tell Assembly Reasons For The Demonstrations

Staff Correspondent

RALEIGH, N. C.—Shortly before they staged their picketing of the N. C. General Assembly on Wednesday March 30, students of the law school at N. C. College dispatched to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate identical letters which outlined their reasons for staging the picket. The letter was dated March 30, 1949.

The letter told the presiding officers of the two legislative branches that the law school had existed since its organization in 1939 without the accreditation of the American Bar Association. They pointed out that several attempts have been made to negotiate with state officials to get the school accredited but these attempts had met no success.

THE REASONS

The reasons for the demonstration were given as follows:

1. There is a legal and moral obligation on the part of the state of North Carolina to provide equal educational opportunities for all citizens of the state regardless of race creed or color.

beign deprived of equal education as provided for under the laws of this state.

4. There is a rapidly growing trend in this country for the full integration of races and especially in the field of education. We believe that North Carolina with its long and admirable record of fairness, equality and justice should join the other states such as Maryland, Arkansas and Oklahoma in opening the doors to state supported institutions of higher education to all cititzens regardless of race creed or color.

5. We know that our possibilites for success in the field of law and out potential area of endeavor are greatly limited by attending an unaccredited school.

6. We believe that the maintenance of separate educational institutions in this country is doomed to quick death and that the continuation of the same by the states of the South is an open refutation of democracy.

7. We believe that the citizens of this state should know that their money is being spent in large quantities every year for the maintenance of an unrecognized, unapproved and unaccredited school.

2. Ten years ago North Carolina led the southern states in establishing a law school for its colored citizens. After ten year's existence the school has not been accredited by the American Bar Association and at present there is no visible sign that it will be in the near future.

Since the establishment of the law school at North Carolina College at Durham several southern states have established law schools for their colored citizens and some of them have been accredited, or indications are that they will be in the near future.

3. North Carolina supports and has suported for more than 100 years an accredited law school for its white citizens and by not supporting one for Negroes we are

She Set Educational Precedent

Miss Edith Mae Irby of Hot Springs, Ark., set an educational precedent in 1948 when she was admitted to the medical school at the University of Arkansas, previously restricted to white students only.

St. Louis U. Admits Negro To Medical Study

ST. LOUIS — The St. Louis University school of Medicine announced Monday it will accept its first Negro student next fall.

Rev. Edward F. Foote, S. J., Regent, said Joseph C. Gathe of Houston, Tex., will be accepted for enrollment.

Gathe, 19, was graduated this month from Xavier University in New Orleans where he maintained a 90-average throughout the four years of study.

Capital Spotlight

Howard Surgeon On Army Teaching Team

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carley Drew, head of surgery at Freedmen's Hospital and in the Howard University Medical School, is a member of a teaching team of faculty member for colleges of medicine which is touring the European theaters visiting United States Army hospitals in an effort to bring up to date the teachniques of Army physicians who are on duty over there and have not had an opportunity to attend clinics and seminars. He will be gone about 90 days Frank Jones, a specialist is urology, will accompany the next team in the fall.

Emory Smith, a lawyer and a democratic campaign worker, is being mentioned for one of three new judgeships which are being created for the District of Columbia. At present, there is only one colored person on the bench in the District of Columbia. He is Judge Armond W. Scott of the Municipal Court.

In his latest proclamation, J. Finley Wilson, Elks' grand exalted ruler, has announced that he has transferred title in the Monterey Building, at 114th street and Morningside and Monuments avenues, across from Columbia University, in New York City, from himself to the Elks' grand lodge for $135,000 instead of $150,000 which was the agreed transfer price.

FINLEY also mentions in his proclamation "Brother Ezzard Charles" of Alpha Lodge No. 1, Cincinnati, who succeeded "Brother Joe Louis" as the heavyweight champion; "Brother Jackie Robinson," and "Brother Ralph Bunche," whom he calls "the king of diplomats." He also mentioned Roy Campanella, Larry Doby, and Satchell Paige but does not call them "brothers," nor does he call Alice Coachman "sister."

Incidentally, the roundtrip coach fare from New York to San Francisco for the Elks' grand lodge will be $135. Tourist Pullman accommodations may be secured from Chicago to San Francisco and return for one and one-half the standard Pullman fare.

Dr. Horace G. Dwiggins, a member of the staff of the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee (Alabama) has been notified that he has passed the second part of his specialty examination and he is now the tenth colored physician to become a diplomat of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

Break Comes In Texas U. Segregation

DALLAS, August 30—A new victory in the battle against Jim Crow in higher education was claimed this week by the Southwest Regional office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as Herman Barnett was accepted at the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston to become the first Negro student of the 75-year-old university.

Donald Jones, NAACP southwest regional secretary, leader of the forty-one seniors from Texas Negro colleges who applied in person last April 27 for admission to University of Texas graduate schools, hailed Barnett's admission as a "Major step in the fight of Negro students for the equal educational opportunities which are their Constitutional right."

The 21-year-old Barnett, who hails from Lockhart, Texas, was graduated last June with a B.S. degree from Samuel Huston College in Austin. He had a B-plus transcript and had already been accepted for this term by Meharry and the University of Chicago medical schools. A veteran of World War II, Barnett served as a pilot in the air corps with the rank of flight officer.

A committee of eight students, led by Mr. Jones and J. H. Morton, a professor at Samuel Huston College, represented the graduate school applicants in an interview on April 27 with the late Governor Beauford Jester, after the University's registrar refused to receive the applicants of the group.

A lawsuit filed by the NAACP against the University on behalf of Heman Marion Sweatt of Houston, who seeks admission to the University's law school, is now pending before the United States Supreme Court and will probably be heard this fall.

Texas Medical School Accepts Negro Student

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOUSTON, Aug. 24—The University of Texas Medical School at Galveston will have its first Negro student in September although he will technically be enrolled at the Texas State University for Negroes here.

The student is Herman A. Barnett, 23 years old, World War II fighter pilot. He will attend classes at the Galveston school until a medical school has been established at the Texas State University here. The State Legislature has appropriated $350,000 for the school.

Mr. Barnett will attend classes under a contract signed between the University of Texas and the Negro university to offer training in the graduate fields.

NEGRO TO ENROLL IN TEXAS MEDICAL SCHOOL AT GALVESTON

Texas clasped hands with Arkansas in a program of liberalism Tuesday when Herman Barnett, brilliant 21-year-old premedical student was admitted for enrollment in the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston.

Barnett, a graduate of Samuel Huston college, Austin, has a transcript full of "A" credits, and previous to his meeting the requirements at the Galveston school has been accepted for enrollment at Meharry and at the University of Chicago Medical school. He is said to be unusually gifted as a student.

The new enrolee is a former member of the air corps and served over seas in the late war.

Donald Jones, regional director of the Southwestern region, Dallas, who Tuesday telephoned the Black Dispatch about the vanishing Jim Crow bars in the Lone Star state said "We are overjoyed at this thumping victory for educational equality in Texas."

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Negroes Seek State Medical School Entry

Richmond, Va., March 24 (AP).—The commission studying medical education in Virginia today heard a suggestion that medical and dental education be provided for qualified Negroes at institutions in the State offering such training to white students.

The recommendation was presented the commission at a public hearing by representatives of four Negro organizations: the Virginia Teachers Association, Old Dominion Dental Association, Old Dominion Medical Association and the Virginia Civil Rights Organization.

J. Rupert Picott of Richmond, executive sercetary of the teachers association, spoke for the four groups. He said he thought such a recommendation could be worked out satisfactorily at the University of Virginia and the Medical College of Virginia.

"We do not advocate setting up separate schools because we think they are contrary to the thinking of many whites as well as Negroes," he told the commission.

At the Medical College of Virginia, he said, there are Negro patients as well as nurses. A problem of dormitories would not be involved, he added, in training Negro medical and dental students since they would not necessarily have to live at the school.

At present, Negro students from Virginia go to Meharry Medical College at Nashville and Howard University at Washington.

"We believe that Virginia is a liberal State," Picott declared, and expressed belief that such a suggestion could be worked out.

Dr. W. C. Caudill, State Senator from Pearisburg, is chairman of the commission named to study costs and needs of medical education and its relationship to the services it renders and the needs of the people, particularly in rural areas.

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) Four forthright suggestions were presented to the commission studying medical education in this state last week for improvement of the deplorable existing conditions.

The recommendations were made at a public hearing held in the Capitol by J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association. He spoke in behalf of the Old Dominion Medical Association, Old Dominion Dental Association and the Virginia Civil Rights organization.

The suggestions are: (1) That medical and dental education be provided for qualified Negroes at existing Virginia institutions offering such training to white students.

(2) That where none exists, adequate health departments should be established or if at present available, these should be enlarged to include trained and competent Negro personnel with the idea of better serving all the people in a community.

(3) That medical, dental and health education services now offered in some school systems be increased so that services now available to some children will be available to all, regardless of race.

(4) That the commission urge a health program for Virginia which will offer to all persons, regardless of race, services on an adequate and equal basis.

Said Picott: "We no longer can tolerate in our society a system of medical care under which Negro physicians and Negro patients are discriminated against."

Separate School Issue

The speaker clarified the issue on separate schools. He stated that "we think they are contrary to the thinking of many whites as well as Negroes."

He pointed out that at the Medical College of Virginia there are Negro patients as well as nurses. A problem of dormitories for students would not necessarily be involved since the students would not have to live at the school.

Negro students, at present, attend Meharry Medical College and Howard University.

The commission considered also the problem of obtaining more doctors, nurses and dentists.

4 Proposals Presented To Commission

Chicago Defender

Medical

Can The U. of L. Admit Negroes To Med School?

Courier-Journal, Louis. 9-22-49

By Don Freeman

Courier-Journal Staff Writer

SINCE the U. S. courts have ruled that Negroes are entitled to equal educational opportunities, how can Kentucky Negroes be denied the right to study at Kentucky's only School of Medicine?

That's one of the most pointed questions being asked by the Louisville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as it prepares its fight to open the University of Louisville graduate schools to Negroes.

And that, university authorities admit, is a hard question to answer.

The exclusion of Negroes from the U. of L. school of medicine will be the most likely point of attack in the N.A.A.C.P. battle, attorney James A. Crumlin, the chapter's immediate past president, said this week.

A Louisville Negro, he revealed, "is contemplating filing an application this month for admission to the Medical School, provided the N.A.A.C.P. can back him up financially."

Finances are necessary because "a suit would be filed instantly in federal court" should the application be rejected.

If the chapter decides that it lacks enough funds to press a suit, action will be postponed only until there are enough. Perhaps the organization's national office will contribute, as it did when Lyman T. Johnson, current chapter president, sued for admission to the University of Kentucky graduate schools, Crumlin said.

"I think," said Crumlin, "that lack of medical education for Negroes in this state has very definitely been a setback to Negro health.

"KENTUCKY," he explained, "certainly needs more Negro doctors, but Negroes who study medicine outside the state have a tendency to let down their buckets where they are"—to stay where they study.

Dr. John W. Taylor, U. of L. president, acknowledged that the School of Medicine is the "most vulnerable" target for any fight to open the grad schools to Negroes.

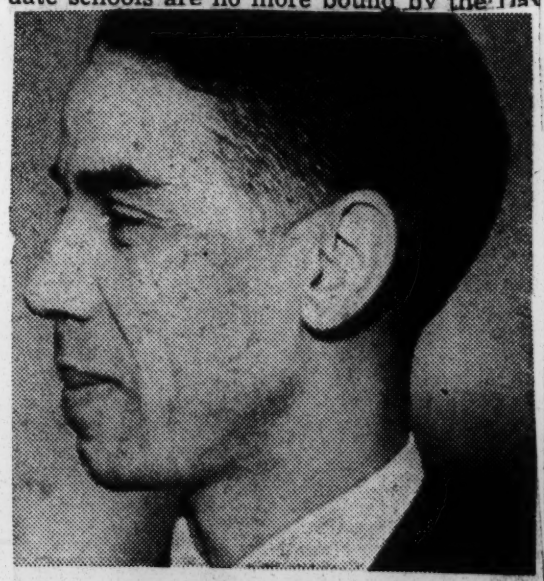
He emphasized this when he advised the university's Board of Trustees to reconsider a previous decision to bar Negroes, he said.

That decision was made May 18, shortly after the U. of K. opened four of its graduate schools to Negroes as a result of Johnson's successful suit. The trustees stated that as long as the Day Law prohibiting whites and Negroes from attending school together is in force, they "have no alternative but to comply with the law and refuse admission to Negroes."

Last July Eli H. Brown, III, president of the board, appointed a committee to restudy the question. The committee filed its report with the trustees last week, but its findings will not be publicized until the board has passed on them.

Crumlin argues that the "U. of L. graduate schools are no more bound by the Day Law than are the U. of K. graduate schools." before we got around to that issue."

U.L.'s Brown, Taylor
. . . D-Day for Day Law?



Lyman Johnson
. . . expediency opens doors

ADDRESSING THE N. A. A. C. P. chapter last Sunday, President Johnson said "it between ... is much more expedient that the U. of L. ... be opened to Negroes than the U. of K." For Louisville Negroes with limited means, the U. of K. is too far away, he explained. Of the 30 Negroes who went there this summer, only two were Louisvillians while 25 were from the Lexington area. His audience cheered as he promised a battle to open the U. of L. grad schools. If the doors are opened, local educators say, the U. of L. will be the only non-State college in the South admitting both Negroes and whites. Except, that is, for such Negro colleges as Meharry, in Nashville.

Moreover, he believes the penalties prescribed under the Day Law are so severe that "it has no effect—where the punishment has been considered unreasonable, laws have been held unconstitutional and void."

The law prescribes $1,000 fines for the operator and each faculty member of a school held in violation. For a student who attends a school that is not for his race, the fine is $50 for each day of violation.

The only "technical difference" ... ar as Negro ... went on, ... is "semi- ... s receiving ... ide behind ... t receives." ... cent of its ... e's sole as- ... two years ... aid to the ... that makes ... Taylor ac-

"But inasmuch as the U. of L. is rece ... sue." ... e" ... ar as ... a ... is ... ide ... t ... cent ... e's ... two ... aid ... that ... Taylor ac-

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"But inasmuch as the U. of L. is receiving public assistance, it cannot hide behind private assistance it receives." 25 were from the Lexington area. His audience cheered as he promised a battle to open the U. of L. grad schools. If the doors are opened, local educators say, the U. of L. will be the only non-State college in the South admitting both Negroes and whites. Except, that is, for such Negro colleges as Meharry, in Nashville.

CRUMLIN SAID that if a suit is filed medical school is another factor that m against the U. of L., "we will seek to have the school "most vulnerable," Taylo the Day Law found void." In the U. of K. knowledges. suit, "there was a decision in our favor

Meharry Named By Governors In Regional Plan

School Officials Say Governors' Plan Only Salvation

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Repercussions from the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Miss Ada Lois Sipuel echoed throughout the meeting of a committee of five Governors who met here Sunday to lay the spadework for a vast program of regional education which would comply with the mandate of the Supreme Court regarding equal educational opportunities for all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed.

Although, the Governors Committee fully endorsed regional schools for Negroes, the move has been vigorously opposed by spokesmen for the race, who view such an action as a subterfuge to circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The high court while ruling that Negroes should have equal education has never ruled on the segregation issue in Southern schools and the test on this issue comes in the Marion Sweatt Case, to be argued by Thurgood Marshall before the court next month. Preference for the scholarship idea has been expressed.

The foundation of the program of regional education as recommended by the committee would begin with $8,000,000 Meharry Medical College, the first unit of operation, in a program to provide improved educational facilities for all citizens regardless of race or economic status.

PAINFUL ECONOMIC CONDITION

The doleful and painful economic picture of Meharry Medical College was emphasized by the Committee—Thompson of Georgia, McCord of Tennessee, Lane of Maryland, Tuck of Virginia and Caldwell of Florida—who after an inspection tour of the school—agreed that "it is an incident in the over-all picture that the trustees of Meharry College have regretfully reached the conclusion that unless the South can take over operation, it will be forced to close its doors."

Meharry, with a modern plant and a student body of 489, presently trains over half the Negro doctors in the nation. Some 24 members of that institution are from Georgia.

GEORGIA PAYS STUDENTS

Negro students attending out-of-state institutions as well as 107 graduate students at Atlanta University, are studying with financial aid help by he State of Georgia.

Most of the graduate work done at Atlanta is in the field of education. During the summer semester, when teachers work on their masters' degree, more than 400 are enrolled.

"The amount of scholarship aid is the net differential between the expenses of attending the institution at which the applicant wishes to study and the expense at the unit of the university system, at which the same work is offered," Thompson explained. "The Board of Regents has allocated $35,000 for out-of-state scholarship aid to Negro citizens of Georgia for the school year 1947-48. From July 1, 1947, to Jan. 15, 1948, $24,575.39 has been spent."

There is every likelihood that, even if the operation could be continued on the current basis, the money needed for Negro graduate training would be doubled or trebled in the years immediately ahead, Thompson added; pointing to the hundreds currently receiving college educations under the GI Bill of Rights.

TO ACCEPT APPLICATION

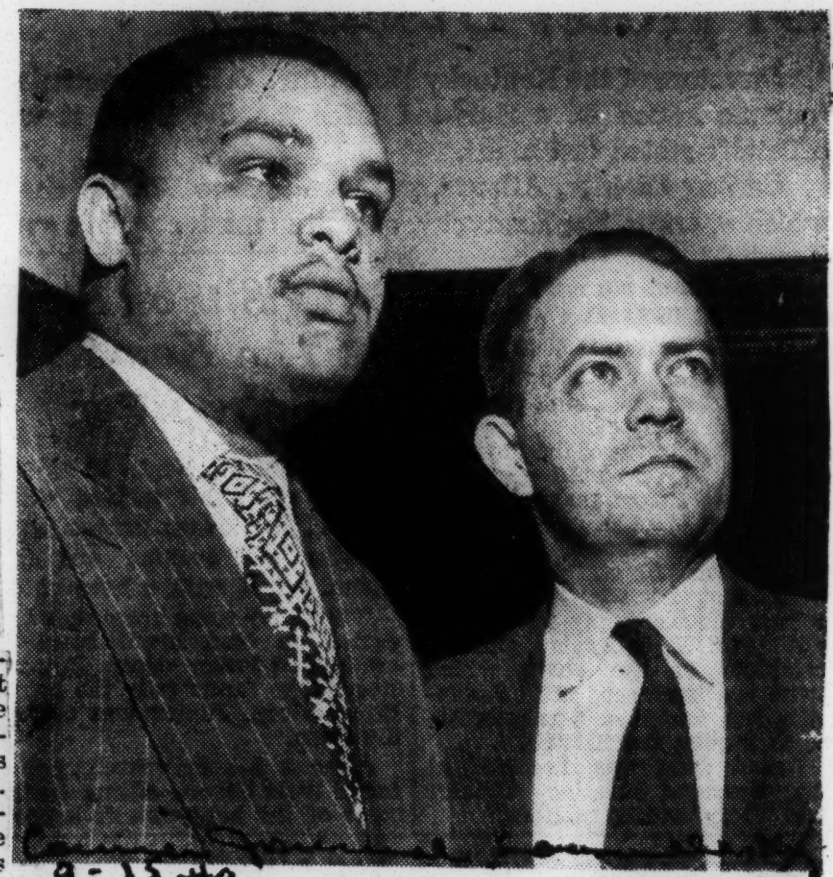
Announcement was made Monday by the University of Oklahoma that Miss Ada Lois Sipuel's enrollment application would be accepted but added that "action in accordance with a special directive which is expected to be rleased by the state regents would be taken.

17 Georgians Now On Regional Plan

ATLANTA—Seventeen Negro students are sharing in the regional school setup under Georgia's participation.

Twelve will be enrolled in medicine at Meharry's School of Medicine, while five have been enrolled in dentistry at the Nashville school.

Some $64,500 has been set aside for scholarships through the Board of Regents, according to Chancellor Harmon Caldwell.



Courier-Journal Photo.

ONE of first two Negroes to ge ta loan under Rural Kentucky Medical Scholarship Fund, William Weathers, Frankfort, looks at map of the Bluegrass, where he'd like to practice. Looking with him is Dr. Bruce Underwood, State health commissioner.

old E. Shufflebarger, McDowell, Ky., senior at U. of L. School of Medicine, first loan of $500.

With these 11 loans, the fund now has made 60 to 37 students, a total of $40,000. They are made on condition that the recipient agree to practice for a while in rural Kentucky.

The board, which is headed by Dr. C. C. Howard, Glasgow, met at the Pendennis Club.

J-C Nurse Training

Knoxville Bows To Regional Plan

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—No longer will Negro nurses be trained at the city's school at General Hospital, for this city has bowed to Dixie's regional training plan, under which racial segregation can be officially maintained in education. Now Negro nurse trainees will be sent 300 miles away to the Meharry College [illegible] nursing school, where the city will pay for twenty trainees. Negro leaders and local whites made the decision.

17 Georgians To Share In State's Regional Setup

The State of Georgia will send 17 Negro students to the newly-formed Regional schools and appropriate enough money to send about 800 non-State institutions for higher education during the 1949-50 term, Chancellor Harmon Caldwell had revealed yesterday.

According to the chancellor, 12 Georgia students will be enrolled in medicine at Meharry, Nashville, Tennessee, and five will be enrolled in Meharry's school of dentistry. Chancellor Caldwell pointed out that the State still has an opening for three veterinary students at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He said no applications for the veterinary school has been received.

Meanwhile, he disclosed that the Board of Regents has set aside $64,500 for Negro scholarships this year. Last year the Regents spent $47,473 to educate 713 Negroes, the chancellor said.

Approximately 2,676 Negroes have been helped to secure higher education by the State of Georgia since the plan was put in operation in 1944, Chancellor Caldwell continued. The total cost to help educate these students was $134, 208, he added.

Meharry's First Woman Trustee Gives Commencement Speech to 87 Graduates

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — With Rep. Frances P. Bolton (Rep., Ohio), making the commencement address, 87 candidates for graduation were awarded their diplomas at Meharry Medical College here last Monday.

Representative Bolton, elected last week as the first woman trustee since the school was founded in 1876, told the graduates: "What you make of your lives not only in your profession, but as citizens of this our country, is of far-reaching importance."

Graduation Week Highlights

Other highlights of the graduation week were:

The elevation of Dr. William H. Allen, assistant dean, to the post of dean of the School of Dentistry, to replace Dr. C. O. Dummett, who is taking a post as chief of dental surgery at the VA hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., and

The announcement by the Alumni Association that it has raised $200,000 toward the construction of a new $500,000 dormitory.

Class officers of the School of Medicine who were awarded diplomas were:

Edward S. Cooper, Columbia, S.C., president; Edward E. Hart, Toledo, Ohio, vice-president; Cow M. Bush, Cincinnati, secretary; Albert E. Perry Jr., Monroe, N.C., treasurer; Marshall P. Nichols Jr., Biloxi, Miss., business manager; Carl E. Drake Sr., New Jersey, sergeant-at-arms; and James P. Dixon, Mobile, Ala., parliamentarian.

Other Graduates Named

The list of others upon whom the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred follows:

Samuel P. Adams, Chicago; Browning E. Allen Jr., Los Angeles; Clarence S. Avery, New Orleans; Gloria N. Blanton, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Zelda G. Bowie, Yellow Pine, Texas; Thomas L. Brayboy, Philadelphia; Edna E. Brooks, St. Louis, Mo.; Jerry H. Coleman Jr., Chicago; Junius E. Cromartis Jr., Mount Olive, N.C.; Dodson M. Curry, Birmingham, Ala.;

Josephine English, Englewood, N.J.; Jack C. Gardner, Indianapolis; L. A. Graves, Philadelphia; William R. Greenfield Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Roscoe C. Henderson, Logan, West Virginia; Fred R. Jackson, Mobile, Ala.; Roosevelt P. Jackson, South Bend, Ind.; Earle Sylvester Janison, Birmingham; Viola M. Johnson, New Iberia, La.; Ercell C. Kendrick, Magnolia, Ark.; Ernest E. Lamb, Ocala, Fla.; Benjamin F. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio; Theresa G. Matthew, Buffalo, N.Y.; Thomas W. Matthew, New York; William McTear, Orangeburg, S.C.; Alma E. Miller, Memphis, Tenn.; Earl A. Morgan, Madison, N.J.;

William M. Moses, Columbus, Ga.; Louis R. Robey, Houston, Texas; Judkin M. Robinson, Mobile, Ala.; Gertrude L. Rucker, Omaha, Nebr.; Earl B. Smith, St. Louis Mo.; Daniel J. Thomas 3rd, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarice P. Turner, Wilmington, Del.; Vastyne T. Whaley, Spartanburg, S.C.; and Norman F. Wilson, Charleston S.C.

Certificates Awarded Technicians

Certificates in anesthesia were awarded on March 26 to Willa L. Hubert, Camden, Texas; and Arcelia Williams, New York.

The School of Clinical Laboratory Technology class officers were John R. Crear Jr., Prairie View, Texas, president; Barbara J. David, Memphis, Tenn., vice president; Sadora A.Sconiers, Jersey City, N.J., secretary; and William C. Bowie Jr., Washington, treasurer.

Recipients of the degree of master of science in biochemistry included Marie Y. Beverly, Port Arthur, Tex., and Hessie L. Jones, Fairfield, Ala.

Dentistry School Graduates

School of Dentistry graduates were:

Class officers—Joshua W. Williams, Florence Villa, Fla., president; Emery J. Covington, Houston, Texas, vice-president; Evangeline Upshur, Exmore, Va., secretary; Levi A. Henry, Tyler, Texas, treasurer; Louis B. Foulks, Lewisburg, Ky., business manager; King H. Nunn 3rd, Lilbourn, Mo., sergeant-at-arms; King D. Johnson, Waco, Texas, chaplain; and

Aguinaldo O'H. Barnes, Gadsden, Ala.; Lee L. Bellfield, Port Lavaca, Texas; Clyde R. Broadus, New York; William H. Coleman, New York; Otis L. Collier, Beaumont, Texas; George W. Duncan, Norfolk, Va.; Hugh H. Ford, Houston, Texas; Garman P. Freeman, Brinkley, Ark.; Leon Gant, Albion, Mich.; Clarence J. Neal Jr., Washington; Francis J. Weekes, New York; and Thomas D. Wright, Roanoke, Va.

Division of dental hygiene graduates include class officers—Bella B. Cleman, Detroit, president; Albreta M. Lebar, Detroit, vice-president; Anita E. Davis, Little Rock, Ark; and Ruth B. Walls, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Nursing School Graduates

School of Nursing graduates were:

Class officers—Berdine B. Cash, St. Louis, Mo., president; Ferdie L. Miller, Fort Worth, Texas, secretary; and Mildred J. Lee, Petersburg, Va., treasurer.

Others getting the disploma in nursing were: Hyacinth M. Amritt, Highgate, Jamaica, BWI; Ethel W. Bradley, Andalusia, Ala.; Yvonne L. Caple, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Eva L. Hampton, Youngstown, Ohio; Gloria S. Hayden, Thomasville, Ga.; Lucille Howard, Youngstown, Ohio; Tommie L. James, Chicago; G. Dorothea May, Chicago; Mary E. Parker, Bowling Green, Ky.; and Betty L. Powell, New Orleans.

Shocking Views On Colored Students Of Medicine Stated

Nashville Globe
Nashville Tennessee
In-1-7-49

Meharry President Says Very Few Negro Applicants For Medicine Could "Make The Grade" If Processed Along With Jews of Eastern Seaboard Who Seek Training At Local School

Negro applicants for a medical education, regardless of the colleges which give them their pre-medical education, would very generally fail to "make the grade" if they were thrown into competition with white students, according to President M. Don Clawson of Meharry Medical College. This is not a newly-expounded theory of Dr. Clawson, who although he is the president of a "medical college," is himself a noted dentist.

The latest statement in which Dr. Clawson seems to advance the theory that Negroes, as a rule, do not have the standard mental capacity to grasp training in medicine came in' letter to the Nashville GLOBE this week. It was a letter intended to refute statements in a GLOBE editorial of December 10. Said editorial's caption was "Excuse Howard, Please." The editorial denied that Howard University is a "segregated Negro school" and cited an item, in the Negro History of which the eminent Dr. Carter Woodson is author.

President Clawson, like a colored member of the Meharry faculty, appears not willing to concede that Howard University IS NOT a segregated Negro college and tries to put it in the same category with Meharry Medical College. Under the law establishing Howard University, it was open to all races. The acknowledged fact that the university is "the capstone of Negro education" does not change the law. The student body at Howard is overwhelmingly colored. But there are some white students in the medical classes. If there were BUT ONE white student in the university and the law permitted him to be there, that fact would render null and void any statement by President Clawson or anybody else that Howard is a segregated Negro university.

But President Clawson has told his story and will stick to it.

The statement by President Clawson which provides food for thought is with reference to the capacity of Negro students to take on a medical education. Among other things he says the following:

In-1-7-49

"In reference to your editorial in the December 10 issue of the Nashville GLOBE, will you kindly extend your Howard research to the point of informing us as to what method is used in selecting white students at Howard? (Ed. Note: He already knows. Just a little sarcasm.)

"If the selection is based on competition, then the quality of white applicants at Howard is at great variance with the quality of white applicants at Meharry. While we have not officially processed white applicants at Meharry, I have each year conducted a personal poll of those applying. By the standards shown in the poll, we would never (during the period it has covered) have been able to admit more than a dozen Negro applicants in a class of 65. Most of our white applicants are highly qualified Jewish boys from the Eastern seaboard and most of our 800 Negro applicants would have been eliminated in competing with the credentials that these Jewish boys are able to present. I feel certain that Howard, being nearer the large metropolitan centers along the Eastern seaboard, would have many more white applicants than Meharry. The great pressure from well-qualified pre-medical students who are citizens of New York has caused Gov. Dewey to urge the establishment there of two new state-supported medical schools. I spent some time discussing these new schools with New York authorities last week and some rather interesting facts came to light. Out of 1,151 students enrolled in New York State Medical Schools, only 17 are Negro students. These are all selected on the competitive basis required by the Councils on Medical and Dental Education." (Ed. Note: Dr. Clawson does not say whether or not the "quota system" of selecting students prevails in New York. In fact he does not say whether or not the necessary money to make it certain a student can remain in college after he enters is one of the "credentials" a student must have. Apparently, to us a mere layman, he insinuates that the colored boys who come and ask to take medicine are very generally too dumb to be accepted, and that disqualifies them.)

"At Meharry, where matriculation is based on the same competitive basis among Negro applicants only, we have 28 citizens of New York State enrolled—9 of them in medicine alone. I feel certain that Howard has many times more Negro citizens of New York enrolled in Medicine than we have at Meharry. (Ed. Note: Well, Howard, besides having a noted medical course also has a pretty good football team and some powerfully pretty girls.)

"Unless Howard has set up a quota, which is contrary to the rules of the Councils of Medical and Dental Education, I cannot understand why so few white students have been admitted. (Ed. Note: And President Mordecai Johnson doubtless wonders why he is able to point with pride to the fact that whereas he does have some white students Meharry doesn't have a single one. Also, could it be possible that some of the white boys of the Eastern seaboard who try to get into Howard don't have what it takes, same as colored boys, who fail to get into New York medical schools?)

"The Howard Medical faculty is almost completely segregated. I can recall only one or two non-Negro faculty members. At Meharry we have over twenty members of the Vannderbilt faculty who give teaching time free and I know of no city in the country that has as much fine cooperation between Negro and white medical educators as Nashville (Ed. Note. Well, maybe Howard gets enough money to have a paid faculty, while Meharry does not. Meharry will not be able to depend upon Vanderbilt for so much charity if, and when Meharry accumulates enough money and so equalizes its distribution, as to get and keep a well-paid and satisfied faculty.)

Dr. Clawson reviews the well known facts about Meharry's financial plight and the lack of support the school has received from the South and from Negroes of the country. He says that the $200,000 Meharry Alumni has raised as matching funds for an Alumni Hall "is still held by the Alumni Association in a local bank."

Dr. Clawson says the existence of either Meharry or Howard is only justified by the constitutions of the Southern bloc of States. He seems to feel that Southern States could do something to liberalize Howard despite the fact Howard has never been a segregated school.

Dr. Clawson, determined apparently never to see the difference between the status of Meharry and Howard, makes the following amazing statement:

"I believe that if I were a taxpayer in the 32 Northern States where discrimination in education does not exist, I would resent supporting Howard and non-segregated State Schools at the same time. And I believe that if I were a Northern taxpayer I would demand that not a cent of my tax money be used for support of a segregated school in a State insisting on segregation."

The one complete and irrefutable answer to what President Clawson says in this last blast at Howard University is that the Washington Institution was chartered by the United States Government and has a charter that permits it to accept students without regard to race or color. No fair-minded taxpayer in the Northern States can have one reason to object to a part of his tax dollar being used to support Howard University in its ACTUAL status All could object, of course, if Howard had the status Dr. Clawson persists in saying and believing it has.

In-1-7-49

Southern States OK Meharry Plan

Pittsburgh Courier

ATLANTA—(ANP)—Contract forms, under which Southern States will contribute to the education of Negro and white medical and dental students, were drawn up and approved by representatives of ten Southern colleges meeting here.

The contract forms provide that Meharry Medical College, Nashville, will take 200 Negro medical and dental students from Georgia, Florida, Louisana, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia.

Presiding at the meeting attended by educators from Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond.

States was Dr. Meharry's grads and declares that even a better job could be done

GA CONTRIBUTES $24,000

Georgia has voted $24,000 a year for two years to Meharry to train 16 Negro students. Southern states have agreed to subsidize Meharry $1.500 for each student accepted under this plan.

Birmingham Ala

Contract forms have been approved by the states and the college. States participating in the program are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Student Funds Ready

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Nashville, agreed last week to accept 200 medical and dental students from 13 Southern states in the first step toward Southern regional education.

Birmingham News

Sept 24-49

GRADS HAVE FINE RECORDS

"That our job at the professional level is being well done and that our students largely succeed in overcoming the handicaps of their pre-medical training is attested to by their accomplishments. Records show that Meharry graduates are leaders in their professions and by educators in their communities."

President Clawson is proud of ident of the Virginia, at R

"I would not be associated with Meharry if I did not have convincing evidence that my efforts as an educator would not be limited by any intrinsic lack of ability in our students. Indeed it is because I believe that the greatest results can be obtained, that I have made such strenuous efforts to provide opportunity.

tify because of my extensive travels and my contacts with people of every race and nationality on the face of the globe.

"If the caliber of collegiate training is improved."

Meharry's Policy Upheld by Clawson

Pittsburgh Courier

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—President M. Don Clawson, president of Meharry Medical College is firmly defending Meharry's policies and its status, in the spirited verbal feud which started over an editorial in a Nashville newspaper.

The article, which appeared in The Nashville Globe, pointed out that Meharry had accepted only Negro students, while Howard's Medical School was a non-segregated school.

Writes President Clawson:

"I want to say for the record that there has never been in my mind any doubt about the complete educability of any ethnic or national division of the human race. To this fact I can personally tes-

ginia, receiving in turn $1,500 for each student acepted.

Georgia has stipulated that it will contribute $24,000 a year for the next two school years to Meharry, which will take sixteen medical and dental students from the State. The Legislature has already set aside the $48,000 for this purpose.

For whites, the State will contribute $15.000 to schools accepting ten dental students from the State this fall. Emory University will take twenty medical and seventy dental students.

Aid to Leukemia Victims

Meharry-Developed Blood Cancer Check Relieves Sufferers

(Special to The Courier)

NASHVILLE—A Nashville biochemist, employing radioactive gold as a medium, has developed a treatment at least temporarily effective against the deadly ravages of leukemia, deadly cancer of the blood.

He is Dr. Paul F. Hahn, director of the cancer research laboratory operating at Meharry Medical College under a grant from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Hahn

Hahn emphasized, however, he has discovered no cure for leukemia, but expressed the belief that "radiation in any form is not likely ever to be the complete answer to leukemia." Medical authorities generally agree the disease is incurable.

Dr. Hahn's experiments with the gold isotopes, obtained from the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago, have resulted only in remissions, or temporary improvements, on the part of leukemia victims.

He said several other remedies, including X-rays, cause remission in the disease. However, the advantages of gold is the ease of treatment. In colloid form—suspended in liquid, and having much the appearance of grape juice—it is injected directly into the blood stream at a cost between $2.50 and $6.50 a shot.

The particles of gold in the colloid are a millionth of an inch in diameter, Dr. Hahn said. They are also being used in cancer treatment research at Meharry, which is the only Tennessee school currently experimenting with atomic energy to effect cancer cures.

CENTER U. S. FINANCED

To trace the progress of the radioactive gold through the blood stream, Dr. Hahn in cooperation with Dr. C. W. Sheppard, now of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, conceived and perfected a directional Geiger counter, an accurate audio-visual detector of radiation.

The $22,000 experimentation center was built under a grant from the U. S. Public Health Service and the laboratory received a $50,000 operational grant from the the Atomic Energy Commission in 1948.

A $60,000 grant has been made for 1949, and an additional $25,000 teaching grant came from the public health service.

"OUT-PATIENTS" TREATED

While research and treatment were carried on in temporary quarters, construction began last April on the permanent building which was completed in June. A number of patients are treated as out-patients.

The physicist, who has a Ph.D. degree, but not a medical degree, works in conjunction with staff doctors at Hubbard Hospital. When he first began his experiments, he prepared the gold colloid used in treatment but later this phase of the work was taken over by the Abbott Laboratories in Waukeegan, Ill., near the Argonne pile.

Dr. Gilbert Johnson, radiologist, is head of the Meharry tumor clinic, and Dr. G. W. Hilliard is coordinator of cancer teaching. Mrs. Ella Lea Carothers serves as radioactivity associate, and there are an electronics engineer and a hemotologist. The laboratory includes an electronics shop for repair of equipment.

Howard, Meharry Get Psychiatry Funds

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Howard University Medical School and Meharry Medical College are among 49 medical schools which are to receive Federal funds totalling $1,498,333 for developing or expanding training in psychiatry for undergraduate medical students, Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, announced last Friday.

The applications of the schools were approved by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, upon recommendation of the National Advisory Mental Health Council which met here recently.

The size of each grant was determined by pro-rating the requirements of the school against the funds appropriated for the purpose under the National Mental Health Act Howard will receive $37,500 for three years, and Meharry, $37,463 for a similar period.

Howard, Meharry Get Dental Study Grants

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University Dental College and Meharry Medical College will share in grants of $160,708 made by the National Institute of Dental Research to provide continued support for dental research projects at non-Federal institutions, Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, announced Monday.

Plan For Regional Negro Schools May Face Test In Court

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26—(AP)—The 14-state agreement setting up regional schools for Negroes in the South apparently is headed for its first court test here.

Six Baltimore Negroes have filed petitions seeking to force the professional schools of the University of Maryland to act on their applications for admission.

In asking the Baltimore City Court to dismiss the suits, Atty. Gen. Hall Hammond of Maryland Friday argued that the "regional compact" arrangement gives three of them the right to attend schools of equal standards in other states at no additional expense.

HAMMOND SAID the needs of two other petitioners can be met at Maryland State College, the university's branch for Negroes at Princess Anne, Md. The sixth Negro, he declared, is eligible for a state-paid scholarship to Xavier University's School of Pharmacy at New Orleans.

The plea involving the regional compact has never before been used in court.

The issue involves a doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States. That body has ruled that a state must admit Negroes to its public schools or provide separate one as good.

* * *

THE REGIONAL COMPACT idea was suggested as a plan whereby the Southern states could pool their cash support to set up regional professional schools which would match standards of the state universities. The Negroes, thereby, could be kept out of the state universities.

As an example, Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., is to be developd as a Negro dential School for the whole South. Other Southern states would send all their Negro dental school applicants to Meharry, paying their transportation and the extra costs involved in attending a distant school.

The plan already has been ratified by the Legislatures of Maryland, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee.

White And Negro Citizens Unite To Retain Meharry

Plan To Raise $225,000 For Hubbard Hospital

BY JOHN R. HENRY

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Voluntary joint effort of white and Negro citizens provides medical education for Negroes today at Nashville.

Together they overcome a financial crisis which threatened historic Meharry Medical College. Meharry, however, will open this month for its 73rd session.

Some 500 Negroes, described by Meharry President M. Dorr Clawson as "purposeful, unspoiled students," will continue to learn medicine, Dentistry, Nursing and sub-ject

This would have been impossible exist any supply of patients for had Nashville permitted closure of teaching purposes to Meharry stu-Hubbard Hospital for Negroes. Hub-dents. It only would be a matter

Helm of a medical school, pointed out:

"Meharry rejects from three to four hundred white applicants a year, and I tell them that this institution is reserved for Negroes. Actually, it represents segregation of opportunity."

There is only one other Negro Medical school in the United States. Howard University at Washington, unlike Meharry, is supported by the Federal Government's Federal Security Administration, according to Clawson.

Recognized by the American Medical Association as a first-rate school Meharry is supported through private endowment and by the newly formed southern regional education plan. Southern states together pay $1.500 for each of 137 students.

Dr. Clawson said the ratio of students today is about 60 from the south to 40 from other parts of the nation.

bard, operating in conjunction with Meharry, provides necessary clinical training.

When city hospital officials indicated last summer they could not offset a $150,000 deficit at Hubbard, Nashville people got busy. A delegation of Negro leaders urged Mayor Thomas L. Cummings to widen the scope of Hubbard's charity services. Nashville leaders developed a plan to bring $225,000 to Hubbard.

Cecil Sims, a public-spirited attorney, worked out details with city officials, physicians and Vanderbilt University.

The Nashville Tennessean warned that closure of the Negro hospital would mean loss of the Meharry school to the south. The Tennessean explained:

"If Hubbard should be forced to close, for financial or any other reasons, there no longer would be any supply of patients for the training purposes to Meharry students."

It agreed to open a 32-bed ward for Negro indigents. This meant a financial sacrifice.

All other Negro charity patients will be treated at Hubbard. Nashville General Hospital closed its wing for Negroes except for private patients.

President Clawson, probably Dentist now at the

BIG NEGRO SCHOOL TO BE DEDICATED

Times-Picayune

Yazoo City Rites Today at $180,000 Unit

Sun. II. 20-49

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Yazoo City, Miss., Nov. 19—Superintendent Fred W. Young has announced that the new Negro school, known as the Yazoo City Training school, will be dedicated at 2:30 p. m. Sunday.

Open house will be held between 1 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. for white people who wish to inspect the new building.

New Orleans, La.

The new school building contains 24 classrooms, an auditorium, a principal's office, two clinics and ample storage rooms. It was planned to take care of an enrollment of 1500 students.

The building and equipment cost approximately $180,000. Quarters for vocational education and the school cafeteria will continue to be housed in the old building.

14d(2)

N. D. Taylor, principal of the Yazoo City Training school, will preside over the dedicatory services Sunday afternoon.

14e(2) 1949 Out-of State Scholarship

Negro-Schooling Aid Outside State Ruled Out

14e(2)

Courier-Journal

Frankfort, Ky., May 17 (AP) — Belief was expressed today that admission of Negroes to Kentucky's graduate courses bars future State aid to Negroes taking such courses outside the state. Louisville, Ky.

Assistant Attorney General M. B. Holifield gave the opinion to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Boswell B. Hodgkin.

Holifield recited the recent Federal District Court order for Lyman T. Johnson, Louisville Negro school teacher, which allows him to study for the degree of doctor of phlosophy at the University of Kentucky.

Top Aid is $500. Mail 5-18-49

The order, which State officials decided not to appeal, directed that Neroes be admitted to graduate course at State-supported institutions on the same basis as whites until the state provides a graduate school for Negroes "substantially equal" to that at the university. 5-18-49

Kentucky has been granting financial aid up to a maximum of $500 per individual to Nergoes taking graduate and professional courses in other states which heretofore were unavailable to them in Kentucky. 14e(2)

Holifield said that under Judge H. Church Ford's ruling, based on the United States Supreme Court decision in the Missouri case, that hereafter Negroes desiring to take graduate courses, not provided at Kentucky State College for Negroes must take them at the University of Kentucky.

He added, however, that Negroes who already have earned scholastic credits in institutions outside the state should continue to receive State aid. He said that if such aid were dropped they would lose the educational advantages the Legislature "clearly granted them." State Education Department records show 114 Negroes are receiving financial aid for out-of-state study.

Holifield also said that the federal court ruling means that Negroes in the future must pay the same tuition and other fees as the State collects from white students. 5-18-49

Neither Hodgkin nor R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College for Negroes, was in Frankfort today for comment on the opinion.

14e(2) 1949

FACING FORTY-NINE

Negroes Must Combat Segregation Without, Within Own Confines

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

WE FACE the year of 1949. We must face it squarely and intelligently. The new year can be made a historic milestone, while on the other hand, it can be a period of drab disappointment and disillusion. It can be a tragic repetition of many other years, where we have defeated our own purposes by making cowardly compromises and appeasements, or where we have been too timid and backward to fight for our rights. Colored Americans face 1949 with segregation staring them squarely in their faces.

Mr. Bibb

Contrary to promises made in the high places, segregation in the United States Army was not abolished last year. The President of our Republic can blast it in Forty-nine. No Congressional action is needed. Mr. Truman declared that he would strike it out and we fervently trust that he will. In the meantime, every colored person should firmly resolve to work and fight to make this democratic principle a living, breathing reality. Forty-nine will favor fighters—not appeasers, compromisers, nor opportunists. We face Forty-nine with a jim-crow army.

• • •

POLL TAX AND lynching are companions of the new year. Yet these evils and iniquities have been vigorously assailed and lambasted by those who have been elevated to power and responsibility. These wicked issues are high up on the agenda of the new year. Action by the Eighty-first Congress will be required to banish them. The filibuster already is ejecting its venomous fangs. Action, determination and agonizing toil will be required to beat down these tenets of imperialism. Poll tax and lynching stare at us as the new year dawns.

Unfair employment practices are prevalent and mounting as industry lags with the coming of 1949. Already brazen evidences of raising the color bar in employment are before us. Advertisements for "Gentiles Only" appear more frequnetly in the daily papers. Likewise "White Only" is printed in the want ads. The need for a Federal Fair Employment Practice Law is most evident. This will be the task of Congress. Such legislation has been solemnly pledged. To secure the enactment of such a law will necessitate the employment of all of our force, power and influence—the same force and power that were conspicuous and evident during the recent election. **We face the travesty and injustice of unfair employment practices in Forty-nine.**

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COLORED AMERICA FACES Forty-nine as a second-class segment of this Union. The much-vaunted issue of "Civil Rights" is a burning theme that looms up before us as we ring in the new year. Those who fight and pray for these guarantees will be rewarded. Maybe, not all of our hopes will be realized, but those who manfully contend for justice and righteousness in Forty-nine will be rewarded.

With apologies and regret, we must announce that the colored American faces Forty-nine with the burden of challenging many of his own kith and kin because they have sought to barter away their birthright. Nothing blisters and burns more than the knowledge that there are men of color who are advocating "regional colleges" in the South. Led and impelled by the "Tuskegee influence" and many Southern educators, some colored people are advocating and supporting this sinister jim-crow scheme.

• • •

THURGOOD MARSHALL AND the NAACP have not only condemned this spineless compromise, but they have also also branded it as being unconstitutional and a fragrant denial of "Civil Rights." So does Dr. Arthur Davis, eminent scholar and columnist.

Notwithstanding the legal progress made to secure the entrance of colored citizens into the State-operated universities of the South, there are colored folk who are engaged, right now, in the sordid task of securing segregated "regional colleges." This situation must be faced and faced squarely and courageously in 1949.

The new year will be fraught with crushing problems. Battles must be fought within and without the confines of our race. If we have any resolutions to make, then let us "highly resolve" to fight in '49 for the rights of men.

MAYS

Regional School Plan Wrong, Shows Helplessness of Negroes

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

THERE isn't much more I can say on the proposed plan of regional education. But since I last wrote on it we have moved much closer to it. Governors and educators from fourteen States adopted a program of regional education in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13. Plans were drawn to finance Meharry and the Veterinary School at Tuskegee. On the whole, white leaders in the South seem to feel that it is a step forward. Some Negro leaders are so quoted. Personally, I do not believe it is a step forward. One of the finest statements on the Meharry situation comes from Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University. I take the liberty here to quote the statement which Dr. Johnson gave to the Associated Press.

Dr. Mays

Speaking specifically of Meharry he says: "In a sense this merely perpetuates the disagreeable and dangerous inequalities of the dual system in the region. Each State expects to absolve itself from any further responsibility for sharing or providing equal opportunity for professional training by contributing to a pool what is only a fraction of the cost and adds nothing to the sum total of education for the region. It might be hailed as a budgetary economy and a political victory, but this should not be confused with the issue of improving educational facilities either for the whites or Negroes in the region."

President Johnson says further: "The action limits rather than expands educational opportunities in the South. The $300,000 biennial budget jointly proposed by fourteen Southern States for a Negro regional medical college would scarcely cover the annual deficit of the existing (Meharry) and could not possibly expand or improve its facilities." It does nothing that I can see for education.

• • •

AS I HAVE repeatedly said in the press and publicly, regional education for Negroes not only perpetuates and extends segregation but it perpetuates inequality. I hope I am wrong but I do not believe that all the Southern States combined are going to put as much into Meharry annually as the State of North Carolina is going to spend annually for the education of the white boys of that State. Equality of medical education for Negroes and whites is not in their thinking. The main object is to keep Negroes out of the medical schools now designated and operating for whites. Although it might be cheaper to do regionalism than for each State to provide a new medical school for Negroes, but if it is economy they want, they should follow the State of Arkansas and admit Negroes to the existing institutions in their respective States. If they did that they could honestly say that they are economizing. At this point Negroes should not be fooled.

As far as I can understand, the Southern States plan no expansion of the plant at Meharry. Negroes will have no additional medical facilities. The Southern States will simply carry on the way Meharry has been existing over the decades. If the Atlanta Constitution is correct the State legislatures biennially would provide $600,000 for Negro medical and dental schools. If they had in their plan to double the facilities at Meharry, bring the present plant up to date, and in addition provide an adequate annual budget, I would not be so inclined to question their motives.

It would possibly cost ten or fifteen million dollars to do what I am suggesting here over and above the annual output. If they did this I could believe they were trying to provide equality of medical education for Negroes. When the South spends as much per capita for each Negro child as it spends for each white child, when it goes back and equalizes facilities, and when it pays Negroes as much as it pays whites of equal competence, then and not until then will I believe that the South means what it says when it argues, "separate but equal."

I DO NOT agree with those who say regionalism is a good thing. If on a non-segregated basis it would be progress and a step toward democracy. I do not agree with those who say it is an improvement; nor with those who say it provides educational facilities not now available. Both Meharry and the Veterinary School at Tuskegee are available. I certainly do not agree with those who say we have to make progress slowly. I positively refuse to believe that if it's evil, we can do it quickly, but if it's good, we must do it slowly; that if it's nazism, we can do it in a generation, but if it's democracy, it will take centuries; that if it's communism, it can be done in one generation, but if it's Christianity, it will take thousands of years. Let us remember that segregation was instituted quickly. It can be abolished that way when democratic and Christian people make up their minds.

The regional plan shows how helpless Negroes are. It isn't their plan. Negroes don't want it. But the "powers that be" say Negroes must have it. We are checkers on a board. Up to now Negroes are only consultants and the consultants were chosen by whites. If we could get rid of our fears we would stand together and be reckoned with more than we are now.

Regional Plan Ratified For Higher Education

The Maryland Legislature today ratified the South's regional plan for higher education of whites and Negroes.

Governor Lane was certain to sign the pact tying the Free State into a Dixie compact. He was chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference when the plan took shape.

When confirmed by legislatures of six of the 14 conference States, a "board of control for Southern regional education" will be created as the administrative body.

The regional idea was proposed first to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes. Since then it has developed into a program for educational contracts among the States and among existing institutions of higher learning to serve both whites and Negroes.

Each member State will contribute money to pay for professional education of young people in selected colleges or universities. Lane set aside $35,500 in his budget as Maryland's share for the next year.

Announced By Tuck

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Feb. 14—(AP)—Chairmen and members of four committees of the Southern Governors' Conference were announced today by Gov. Tuck, conference chairman.

W. Preston Lane, Jr., of Maryland, was named chairman of the committee on regional education. Members are Earle C. Clements, Kentucky; Gordon Browning, Tennessee; W. Kerr Scott, North Carolina, and Okey L. Patterson, West Virginia.

Heading the freight rates committee is D. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, and committee members are James E. Folsom, Alabama; Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia; Sidney S. McMath, Arkansas, and Fuller Warren, Florida.

Beauford H. Jester, of Texas, is chairman of the tidelands committee, and members are Talmadge, Folsom, Roy J. Turner, of Oklahoma, and Earl K. Long, of Louisiana.

The Southern foundation committee will be headed by Fielding L. Wright, of Mississippi. Members are Jester, Thurmond, Warren and Browning.

Gov. Tuck said the committee on regional education will work with the regional council for education, headed by former Gov. Millard F. Caldwell, of Florida. The council was organized last year under auspices of the Southern Governors' Conference to promote educational facilities in the South in the field of higher and specialized education.

The tidelands committee is concerned with clarifying the states' jurisdiction over submerged lands within the states and within the coastal lines of the states, the governor explained.

Regional Plan Loses in Okla.

Tie Vote Kills Bill to Okey JC Schools

OKLAHOMA CITY, (NNPA)—A joint resolution giving legislative approval to regional education was killed in the House of Representatives on March 22 by a tie vote, 46 to 46.

The resolution needed 58 votes for adoption. Notice was given by E. T. Dunlap, its author, that a motion to reconsider the vote will be made at a future date.

The resolution would have approved the compact entered into by Oklahoma and other Southern states, through their respective governors, to set up regional schools on a segregated basis.

GOP Opposes Plan

John Wagner, who led the fight

Southern Governors' Committees, Leaders

against the bill, charged that the State's participation in the plan would result in "pouring $168,000 down the drain."

Republican members in an earlier caucus decided to oppose the measure.

7 Southern States Approve Regional Education Program

MOBILE, ALA., April 8—(AP)—Legislatures of seven Southern states have approved the new regional education program, the Alabama division of the American Association of University Women was told today.

The speaker was W. H. McGlothlin of Atlanta, associate director of the Regional Council for Education.

The council was created last year through joint efforts of Southern governors to buy services in graduate and professional schools for white and Negro students in the South.

McGlothlin said legisaltures which have come in on the program are Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Five other southern legislatures meet this year—Oklahoma, Texas, Maryland, Florida and Alabama.

McGlothlin said the regional plan would be put into effect next Fall offering training at first in veterinary medicine, medicine and dentistry.

Alabama Polyetchnic Institute at Auburn has agreed to provide regional services in veterinary medical training for white students from Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Tuskegee Institute will serve all states which wish to contract for services in the same field for training of Negro students.

Auburn expects to receive $40,000 and Tuskegee $39,000 from regional funds provided by the legislatures.

Each state obtaining services will pay $1,000 per year for each student studying veterinary medicine and $1,500 per year for each student in human medicine and dentistry.

The Alabama legislature, convening next month, will be called upon to allocate $29,500 for administrative and research activities of the council and for sending 15 students to Meharry Medical College at Nashville for training in medicine and dentistry.

A REGIONAL COLLEGE PLAN

The Southern Governors' Conference at its meeting at Savannah adopted a regional plan for higher education which actually is the Southern region's answer to its racial perplexity arising out of the Supreme Court's rulings in the Gaines and Sipuel cases. Three years ago the Conference officially recognized that the Court had "ruled unequivocally that every state must maintain equal educational facilities within its own borders, if it furnished, for all citizens similarly qualified." Since that time it has sought the counsel of leading Southern educators, both white and Negro, in the development of a plan compatible with the conditions imposed by the high court.

The gross disparity between the facilities for white and Negro education in the South is in the field of professional education. The Savannah plan provides for the expansion of the South's medical, dental and veterinary training facilities "for all qualified students." It is designed for Negro students who are unable to enter the segregated institutions within the borders of their own states. Certain selected, established colleges (Meharry Medical College for Negroes at Nashville will be one of them) will be enlarged and their services amplified as Negro students are directed to them under a program that will provide scholarships.

The regional college solution of the South's Negro educational problem has encountered the formidable opposition of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the ground that it continues the principle of segregation and that therefore inequalties are "inevitable." It may have to face the legal objection that the logic by which it proposes to meet the Supreme Court's directive to every state to provide equal educational facilities by a collective effort to furnish them to most Negro students beyond the borders of their states, is tortured and will not stand the constitutional test. There is also a thoughtful group, including members of both races, which believes that the place to begin to break down the barriers of segregation in American democracy is at the level of graduate education, which represents a peak of enlightenment.

Educational pragmatists among Negro educators will support the practical case for the Southern regional college plan (initiated without the blessing of a Congressional compact) because of its definite gain for Negro education. A mere token compliance of Southern state universities with the letter of the Supreme Court's rulings that would admit a few Negroes would not supply Negro professionals in the numbers needed. The Savannah plan pledges higher education for the Negro under a program that promises legislative support for a considerable period. While essential features of the plan may be distasteful to a representative segment of American opinion, because of its practical values it is not likely to be discarded until a maturing sense of public responsibility for Negro education offers something better.

Regional Education in Dixie

The Plan is a Step in the Breakdown of the South's Attitude on Segregation

By Henry Lesesne

COLUMBIA, S. C.—There is valid argument, inside and outside the South, among educators and non-educators, for or against the Dixie experiment in regional graduate education. The controversy may be expected to grow rather than diminish. It will tend also to spotlight the whole problem of education for Negroes, the urgency of which is beginning to be recognized in the South. And this comes at a time when there are too few teachers and a growing shortage of facilities due to the phenomenal increase in the country's birth rate in recent years, now being felt at the primary grade levels.

The regional plan may have to run the gamut of a test in the Federal courts, but the prospects are that it will be in operation by next fall, come what may, and generally the South feels that it is the best possible plan under the circumstances and that it is a constructive step forward. Details have been worked out by the Southern Governors' Conference and already the compact has been approved by the South Carolina and Mississippi legislatures.

The civil rights controversy is regarded in the South as a political football but there can be no denying that it has made the whole South more conscious of what civil rights really mean. The South is not willing yet, however, to accept any break-up in its segregation pattern. The enlightened Southerner wants to see the Negro receive political, educational and economic equality. Southerners, though, seem united in a sincere belief that the two races, diverse as they are, must live separately, if side by side. They are sincere in the belief that by and large the mass of Negroes desire this, and grant that naturally Negro leadership has to demand a great deal more than it expects, in the way of all trading.

NEGRO leaders in the South could be expected to take a more moderate view about the regional education plan than their Northern counterparts. One Negro educator in the South puts it this way: "Spiritually, it (the regional plan) is not above board, but practically, economically and sociologically it is an improvement." No one can deny that. There are Southerners who hold to the view that expediency might dictate abolition of segregation on the graduate school level but underlying all Southern thinking is the belief that such would be a wedge toward breaking down all segregation.

Elsewhere in the nation the Negro is actually a minority, but in many parts of the South the minority is not so minor. From many sources there seems to be evidence of a post-war exodus of Negroes from the South due to the displacement of farm labor by mechanization and the Negroes' dissatisfaction with their lot or because of the hope of greener pastures. The press has been a notable force in the South in fighting intolerance and discrimination but the general reaction to this exodus even in Southern newspapers is that it will give the North a healthier respect for the South's problem.

A regional program of higher education has been proposed in the South for many years, long before the current civil rights controversy. The South badly needs more graduate schools for both races. The regional idea is a logical one for the South, which has to spend more of its tax dollar on education than other regions because of its low per capita income and high birth rate and then watch a great part of its talent and brains exported to other parts. However, it is equally obvious that the regional plan would not be as far advanced as it is today if it had not been for the Supreme Court decisions of recent years telling segregation states they must provide equal education facilities for the minority race.

Despite the opposition of many Negro leaders to the regional plan, a number of Negro educators worked hand in hand with white educators in drafting the regional college plan. Only the more immediate plans have been worked out. The over-all plan is a rather long-range one. At present it is necessary for graduates of many Southern universities to go North or East to continue their studies in the fields of technical and professional education, and the over-all program contemplates an end to this.

The more immediate plans are to send students in veterinary medicine from fourteen Southern states to the four accredited veterinary colleges in the South—University of Georgia, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Oklahoma A. & M., and Tuskegee Institute, the latter for Negroes. The plan will also allow Mississippi and Florida, where there are no accredited state medical colleges, to enroll white medical students in any Southern medical college of their choice. Southern state legislatures would pay an aggregate of $300,000 a year for the enrollment of Negroes from their states in Meharry College at Nashville, Tenn., for study in medicine, dentistry, nursing and related subjects.

WHILE a great number of Southern educators worked with the Southern governors in formulating a plan, a recent survey showed that most of the faculty members of Southern universities who replied to questionnaires favor the removal of racial bars in graduate and professional schools. The survey of the educators was made by the Southern Educational Funds of which Aubrey Williams, former National Youth Administrator, is president.

Mr. Williams, in reporting the results of the survey, comments that "the commonly held attitudes toward Negroes are breaking down" and "there is a strong and unmistakable evidence of a growing support in the South for making the Negro a part of the citizenship of the nation." Many Southerners will agree with his statement and it is logical that the first breakdown in the South's attitude on segregation would be ingiven to racial prejudice than the respect to graduate education. This is for obvious reasons, one being that the Negro graduate students would be a hardly noticeable minority at first, and another being that students who have reached the graduate level should certainly be less

Seven Out of 10 Dixie Teachers Favor Intergrated Schools, Survey Discloses

Poll of 3,375 Educational Officials Reveals Approval

Only 25% Favor Regional Segregated Plan, Aubrey Williams' Report Discloses

RESULTS BY STATES

	Plan No. A	%	Plan No. B	%	Plan No. C	%	Plan No. D	%	Total Votes	No. %
Alabama	123	49	10	4	6	2	110	45	249	100
Arkansas	36	72	2	4	1	2	11	22	50	100
Florida	278	69	7	2	6	1	108	28	399	100
Georgia	109	58	4	2	2	1	74	39	189	100
Kentucky	236	84	4	2	6	2	34	12	280	100
Mississippi	28	39	7	10	6	9	30	42	71	100
N. Carolina	315	73	10	2	6	2	101	23	432	100
S. Carolina	116	53	6	2	5	2	94	43	221	100
Tennesee	151	69	6	1	2	2	61	28	220	100
Texas	432	66	24	4	33	5	157	25	646	100
Virginia	200	79	3	1	3	1	48	19	254	100
W. Virginia	123	97	0	0	0	0	4	3	127	100
Maryland	120	92	1	1	3	2	6	5	130	100
Delaware	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	100
Washington, D.C.	47	82	1	2	0	0	9	16	57	100
State & College Unknown	38	86	0	0	0	0	6	14	44	100
TOTAL	2358	70	85	3	79	2	853	25	3375	100

WASHINGTON (ANP) —Seven out of 10 college teachers in the South favor immdiate admission of colored students to graduate and professional schools without segregation.

Results of a poll of 3375 administrative officials and faculty members were announced this week by Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., at a meeting of the organization's board of directors here.

Only 25 per cent expressed approval of the regional segregated education plan which went into effect in September.

List Four Choices

The ballot provided voters with four choices, Williams said. They were: (A) open existing graduate and professional schools without segregation; (B) open existing graduate schools with segregation; (C) build new graduate schools for colored, and (D) establish regional graduate schools on a segregated basis as outlined by the Southern Governors' Conference.

Ballots were mailed to all of the 15,000 staff and faculty members of 181 accredited colleges and universities in 14 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia. Omitted from the project were 11 major state universities covered earlier in a separate ballot. This poll, Williams said, produced almost identical results, varying only by one per cent.

49% in Alabama

Plan B, opening existing schools with segregation, received only three per cent of the votes, and Plan C, gained the remaining two per cent.

In only two of the states polled was the vote less than 50 per cent for the immediate end of segregation—Mississippi, 39 per cent, and Alabama, 49 per cent.

$25,000 For A Worthy Cause

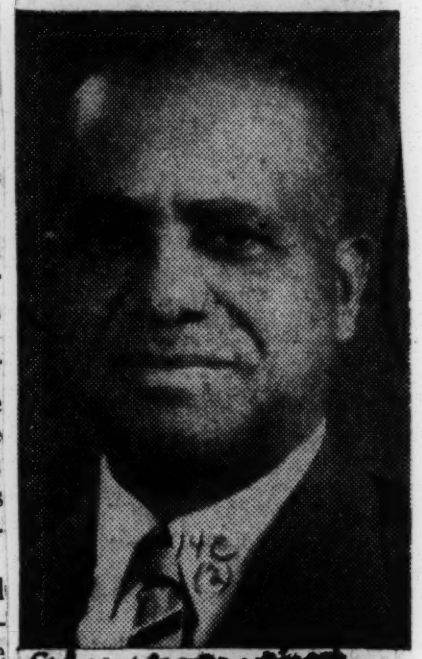
The Southern Regional Council has sent out an appeal for southerners, white and colored alike, to invest $25,000 in the campaign to improve race relations. Dr. George Mitchell, the Council's president, announced receipt of contributions from about 15 interested friends, chief among whom was Dr. Howard W. Odum, well known sociologist of the University of North Carolina, who gave a provisional sum of $250, contingent upon 100 others to meet the budget appeal.

The work of the Southern Regional Council is too well known to require rehearsal here. Organized some five or six years ago by leading southern whites and Negroes, it has come to be the most dependable and reliable interracial body operating in the South. It has won the genuine respect of Negroes and of whites. It has rendered invaluable service in the campaign to secure the appointment of Negro police in the principal Southern cities. And in many other fields it has taken a courageous stand for justice and equality as the only course to be pursued for the enlightened self-interest of southerners.

We need an interracial organization such as the Council in the South. Much of its most effective work is done behind the scenes and thus goes by unheralded because it is the better part of wisdom not to publicize some of it. But, suffice it to say that any ordinary citizen, especially a Negro southerners, who may have even so little as a dollar to spart, should not hesitate to give generously to the Council. The Council has a membership of 2,300. It would be a great mistake if Negroes, no matter what station of life they belong to, fail to make a prompt and generous contribution to the Council. All that is necessary to get a contribution to headquarters is to write the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, and it will be promptly acknowledged. Who knows when and where a Ku Klux mob may form to intimidate Negroes and prevent them from taking their rightful places in the economic and political life of the southern communities? It is not a matter whether we want to support the appeal for $25,000, it boils down to the challenge of doing this on our own free will and accord or running the risk of an upsurge of the mob spirit and other alien influences in our Southland.

Stop everything you are doing now and consider this appeal. It is worth your earnest consideration and most loyal support.

On Regional Board



Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College in Greensboro, N.C., who has been appointed to the board of control of the Southern Regional Council for Education.

Name Bluford to Regional Directorate

14e(2)

RALEIGH, N.C.— President F. D. Bluford of A. and T. College at Greensboro was appointed last week by Gov. Kerr Scott to a two-year term on the board of control of the Regional Council for Education.

The Regional Council was set up by the Southern States to bypass the Supreme Court's ruling on equal educational training for colored students within the States.

Others on the three-man board are:

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction, for a four-year term; and W. D. Carmichael Jr., acting head of the University of North Carolina, to a three-year term.

13 Slated to Take Part in Plan to Send Medical, Dental Students to Meharry

Million-and-Half Dollar Budget Allowed; Vet Medicine Students to Go to Tuskegee

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ATLANTA — While 13 States have agreed to participate in the regional education plan in the South, only 7 of them are ready to pay their assessments.

Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee have had funds appropriated by their respective legislatures, while Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia have had funds provided by the Governor for the 1949-50 fiscal year only.

This information is contained in a progress report published this month by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, whose offices are located here.

To Spend Million and Half

The program calls for a total appropriation of $1,498,500 by the 13 States for the biennium 1949-51 Of this amount $154,000 is for administrative services and operations.

The sum of $573,000 is allocated for medicine, $517,500 for dentistry and $254,000 for veterinary medicine.

The State of Arkansas appropriated $7,000 for the purpose of administrative services only pending a study of the needs of higher education in that State. A colored girl, Miss Edith M. Irby, is presently attending the medical school at the University of Arkansas which also has opened its law school to all qualified applicants regardless of race.

Florida Most; Louisiana Least

Largest appropriation is that of Florida, $350,000 of which $217,500 is for medicine, $85,500 for dentistry and $33,000 for veterinary medicine.

Smallest appropriation is that of Louisiana, $46,000 of which $19,500 is for dentistry, $7500 for medicine and $12,000 for veterinary medicine.

Under the proposed plan, white veterinary medicine students from these 13 States will attend either Polytechnic Institute, Oklahoma A. and M. College or the University of Georgia, while colored veterinary medicine stuuents will all be sent to Tuskegee Institute.

Meharry for Medicine, Dentistry

Dental education for whites will be provided by Emory University, Loyola University, the University of Maryland, the University of Tennessee and the Medical College of Virginia. while colored dental students will be assigned to Meharry Medical College.

Medical training for whites will be provded at Duke University, Emory University, Louisiana State University, the University of Tennessee, Tulane University and Vanderbilt University, and colored medical students will be sent to Meharry.

The cost per student in veterinary medicine is $1,000, while the States must pay $1500 per student for all who study medicine or dentistry out of the State.

When the Board of Control met at Daytona, Fla. on June 11, they revealed that only 19 of the required 40 contracts covering regional services had been signed. It is expected that 231 colored and231 white students will participate in the regional program during 1949.

Appropriations by States

Biennium 1949-1951	Veterinary Medicine	Medicine	Dentistry	Administrative Services and Operations	Total for State
* Alabama	$	$ 30,000	$ 15,000	$14,000	$ 59,000
*** Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	7,000	7,000
* Florida	33,000	217,500	85,500	14,000	350,000
Georgia	9,000	30,000	63,000	14,000	116,000
** Louisiana	12,000	7,500	19,500	7,000	46,000
Maryland	36,000	21,000	9,000	14,000	80,000
** Mississippi	12,000	57,000	21,000	7,000	97,000
North Carolina	42,000	36,000	66,000	14,000	158,000
* Oklahoma	6,000	24,000	124,500	14,000	168,500
* South Carolina	36,000	21,000	54,000	14,000	125,000
Tennessee	36,000	33,000	18,000	14,000	125,000
* Texas	18,000	72,000	30,000	14,000	134,000
** Virginia	14,000	24,000	12,000	7,000	57,000
Totals	$254,000	$573,000	$517,500	$154,000	$1,498,500

* Appropriations proposed. Not yet acted upon.
** Funds provided by Governor for 1949-50 fiscal year only, pending legislative sessions next year.
*** Arkansas appropriated funds for purchase of administrative services only, pending study of needs of higher education.

Regional Education Program Discussed By Gould Beech

The regional education program under which the Southern states are developing a joint program for supporting graduate and professional training was described by Gould Beech.

The chief of the Information Section of the Dep tment of Industrial Relations addressed the Montgomery Branch of the American Association of University Women at its annual monthly meeting.

Mr. Beech discussed the topic "Regional Educati n." "This program means that instead of each state attempting to set up training in all specialized fields, each will specialize in only a few," he explained. "This means that the South can now hope to build colleges and uni ersities of first rank."

Mr. Beech pointed out that Auburn and Tuskegee Institute are now receiving direct appropriations from a number of other Southern states. In turn, Alabama is supporting the regional education program by alloting funds to colleges outside the state.

"Since the South pioneered in this approach to advanced education, the Far West and the New England states are now discussing a similar plan," he said. The major objective is to emphasize quality in our graduate and professional schools, and within the limits of our available resources."

Students have already entered colleges outside their state in the fields of medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine, it was pointed out. The director of the Regional Board for Education in Atlanta is a young Alabamian and Auburn graduate, Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr.

The meeting was preceded by a tea with the following hostesses: Miss Nellie Glass, Mrs. Frank Randall, Miss Corrie Gordon, Mrs. Henry Lyon, Mrs. C. P. Nelson, Mrs. Jack Hope, Mrs. John Langley and Mrs. B. P. Livingston.

Mrs. Colin Campbell, president of the Montgomery Branch presided at the meeting.

Dixie Chiefs To Hear New School Plan

By M. L. ST. JOHN
Constitution Staff Writer

BILOXI, Miss. — Plans — unique in American history —for putting higher education to work to improve the South's economic condition, will be presented to the Southern Governor's Conference today.

The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education will ask Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and the Governors of other Southern States to set up survey committees in each State. These committees would determine means to relate higher education to the "upgrading of the whole economic structure."

Explaining the plan to newsmen, Clyde Erwin, North Carolina's commissioner of education, said the survey groups would determine what "kinds of people are needed, what kinds of jobs are to be done, and what resources are to be developed."

By gearing the schools to industrial needs and natural resources, the South could better train persons for jobs, fill shortages of trained workers in some fields, and discourage over-production of personnel in other fields, Erwin said.

Having proven that regional education will work in three fields— medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine — the Southern Regional Board now is ready to tackle the whole problem of education, Dr. John Ivey, Jr., of Atlanta, Regional Director, said. Ivey said the plan would enable a "team of Southern leaders to raise the South by its own bootstraps."

Plans are being made immediately to set up regional education in social studies. If the governors approve the plans, schools would be established and each State would pay $750 per student to be trained.

Gov. Talmadge is a member of a sub-committee studying methods of collaboration" for regional education. Chancellor Harmon Caldwell is on a subcommittee studying State resources, and Dr. Raymond Paty, of Rich's Foundation, is on the social work education study group.

Talmadge and Governors Sidney McMath, of Arkansas, and Gordon Browning, of Tennessee, attended a luncheon with the educators Saturday.

Indications are that Atlanta University will become a regional school for training Negro Welfare workers in event the Southern regional board moves into the field of social work. Atlanta University presently is the only Negro School in the South with a graduate school in social work, and is the only graduate social work school for any persons in the State of Georgia.

The Southern Governors' Conference opens its business session with a roundtable discussion on highway safety.

Regional Education

MARY McLEOD Bethune
Chicago Defender
Nov. 5th.

1.4e(2) Regional Education

Would Close Negro Schools For Democratic Education In South

A few days ago, I returned to the school I founded in Florida—Bethune-Cookman College—to prepare for the dedication of the much needed new dormitory building for unmarried women teachers. As I thought back to the days when this institution was but a vision, a hope and a dollar and a half, I was very proud of its growth through the years.

Sat. 5-14-49

I thought, too, of the hundreds upon hundreds of boys and girls who throughout the years not only have benefited by but have contributed to the building of this institution. And then, as I always do, I thought with a bleeding heart of the thousands upon thousands of our boys and girls who are yet denied adequate educational opportunities.

Chicago Defender

This problem of denial of adequate educational opportunities to Negro youth in the southland is getting more and more attention today. It has been brought into direct focus by two important factors—(1) the high illiteracy ratio and the revelations based thereon during Selective Service operations during World War II; and (2) the enlightened and successful legal fight that has been and is being waged by the NAACP against inequalities in educational opportunities inherent in a segregated system.

Sat. 5-14-49

One proposal, as result of the legal decisions obtained through NAACP efforts, is that made by the southern governors to establish regional schools. To this I am unalterably opposed. Despite all the fancy garments in which it is paraded, it is no more than a blatant attempt to circumvent court decisions, preserve segregation and continue the evils of inequality that segregation breeds.

While I would prefer, of course, to see present schools for Negroes in the south made so efficient, adequate and unrestricted that they would attract any student, I nevertheless would be willing to have the doors of Bethune-Cookman College closed tomorrow if that had to be the price of permitting all the aspiring and knowledge-thirsty youth it serves to attend any educational institution they might choose in Florida. I would be willing to have the doors of all the other segregated Negro educational institutions in the south closed tomorrow if that had to be the price of letting their students attend any school of their choice in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

Sat. 5-14-49

While I am opposed to establishing any new segregated Negro institutions designed to circumvent court decisions that are milestones of progress, I am equally opposed to denying today's children the best available under the circumstances while we who have passed the school age fight the Battle of Jim Crow. We may boycott theatres and other places of amusement, but we cannot conscientiously boycott education.

Elimination of Jim Crow is a must for America if she is to maintain world leadership. But the education of tomorrow's leaders, even if done separately and inadequately, is important too. We cannot stop the training of replacements for those of us who are fighting Jim Crow today and who must sooner or later pass on, any more than we can stop the fight to eliminate that Jim Crow. We must have those replacements—and many of them will come from the inadequate, segregated schools of the south.

Sat. 5-14-49

So paradoxical as it may seem, while opposing the regional plan, I am an enthusiastic advocate of Federal Aid to Education for the improvement it will bring in the south's educational system. I advocate that provision be made in the law that such federal aid be dispensed equitably and proportionately on behalf of the school children of the south without regard to race, creed or color.

Southern Regional's "First Casualty"

ELSEWHERE on this page is printed a letter from Mr. W. J. McGLOTHLIN, associate director of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. Mr. McGLOTHLIN says that an editorial (JOURNAL AND GUIDE, July 23) which referred to former President W. H. GRAY of Florida A. and M. College as the plan's "first casualty," was misleading because our statement was not in accordance with the facts. In this we do not agree with Mr. McGLOTHLIN.

Journal and Guide

Dr. GRAY was discharged without a hearing in July. Let's review some of the circumstances leading up to his dismissal:

Sat. 9-24-49

1. He was asked to answer as part of a so-called "loyalty oath" (anti-Communist test) a question which read:

Norfolk, Va.

> Have you ever taught or expressed yourself as being against any of the provisions of the race segregation laws of Florida?

1.4e(2)

2. Among other offenses charged against him was collecting funds from faculty members to help support the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. GRAY asked the State Board or the College Board of Control to withdraw or change the language of the question on segregation. The language was modified in form but remained the same in effect.

Dr. GRAY answered in the affirmative, stating that his answer was the only answer a self-respecting Negro could give.

The Florida Board of Education was not fishing for Communists when it asked Dr. GRAY to endorse the doctrine of segregation, or, to put it another way, when the board implied, in the "loyalty questionnaire," that it is subversive to oppose segregation as laid down in Florida's state laws.

Florida has been the spearhead of the Regional Education Plan.

Mr. McGLOTHLIN says that Dr. GRAY "does oppose segregation," but "he has, however, been willing to participate actively in the work of the board . . . and was appointed a member of its executive committee in June."

Why, then, was he dismissed as president of Florida's Negro state college in July?

Was he appointed to the Board of Control without consultation with the Florida State Board of Education?

Dr. McGLOTHLIN also says "His vigorous presentation of his ideas on higher education in the South has been of substantial benefit in making the regional program more fruitful for all citizens of the South."

If that is true, why did Florida, which is spearheading the SREP, destroy his usefulness to the program one month after his appointment to the board?

When the Florida officials got ready to banish Dr. GRAY, they declined, so he says, to give him a hearing. He was told, according to Dr. GRAY, that "something terrible might happen" if he should attend a hearing. He was dismissed summarily.

When all of this occurred a number of charges, some involving Dr. GRAY in "misconduct," "mis-management" and-so-on, were released to the newspapers, but according to Dr. GRAY, he was not given a copy of these charges, some of which were quite old.

Under the circumstances it is reasonable to suppose that these blind charges were not the real reason for Dr. GRAY's dismissal, but that he was dismissed because of his support of the NAACP, and his unwillingness to answer to the satisfaction of the Florida Board of Education the question, *"Have you ever taught or expresesd yourself as being against any of the provisions of the race segregation laws of the State of Florida?*

Inasmuch as the provisions of the race segregation laws of the state of Florida, and the other southern states form the basis for the Southern Regional Education program, it is obvious on its face that Dr. GRAY was dismissed because of his convictions. The collateral charges of numerous acts of moral turpitude were a convenience moral turpitude may have served their purpose, but on these charges *alone*, which his original sponsors had known for months, he probably would not have been dismissed.

Alabama Joins A Plan

Alabama has now taken the necessary legislative step to join with other Southern states in a regional education program. The House and Senate have adopted a resolution authorizing the state to take part in the program. The governor of Alabama was one of the original group to set up the compact. Thus Alabama joins Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Only Texas still remains out of the agreement, but that is because the Texas Legislature, now in session, has not yet acted. It is confidently expected to join the other states. Alabama was late in joining, too, but only because other Southern state legislatures met earlier.

The official title of the organization is the Board for Southern Regional Education. For the past nine months the Regional Council for Education had acted as an interim

agency, but the permanent program has been set in motion by the necessary legislative action. The board's objective is to "assist states and institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in their efforts to advance knowledge and to improve the social and economic level of the Southern region." Membership of the board consists of the governor and three additional persons from each of the participating Southern states. Gov. Folsom now has the authority to appoint Alabama's three members other than himself.

The board will give special emphasis to the following objectives:

1. Preparation of a prospectus on long-range developments.
2. Continuation of work of the Commission on Development of Graduate Studies.
3. Development of studies on medical education in the South.
4. Development of possible relationships with other public or private regional agencies.
5. Studies of forestry, engineering, architecture, professional education, wildlife conservation fields, and additional professional fields of study as need may be determined.
6. Study of research in colleges and universities.

The move has the encouragement of nationally known educators who hail it as a far step forward for Southern educational development.

What it means is that 12 Southern states have banded together to provide for Southern residents professional and specialized graduate courses heretofore unavailable within state borders. States which have been too poor to provide work in every field may now send qualified students into other states where they will be regarded just as they would were they being trained at public expense at home. Great regional centers in various fields will be established, some in one state, some in another, to be supported by apportionate financial aid from all Southern States. Each state will no longer need to set up a medical school, a school of veterinary science, a school of forestry or of dentistry or of architecture. Through the regional plan all Southern students will now have opportunities hitherto denied to many of them.

The plan was originally conceived as a means of providing adequate educational opportunities to qualified Negro students. In each state only a few were properly prepared to do advanced work, but facilities for those were required by court orders. The Southern states had to decide what to do: either to admit Negroes on an equal basis to the schools of graduate study already in existence, or, at great expense, to provide equal schools for Negroes. A few states have finally adopted the former plan; Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kentucky now admit Negroes to the professional graduate schools within the states, but such action came slowly and often after protracted court battles.

The regional plan will establish central training schools for Negroes at far less expense than would have been the case had each state had to set up equal opportunities within its own borders. The idea of regional education for Negroes has not been tested in the courts, but inasmuch as the courts have not declared against segregation but only against inequality of opportunity which segregation often implies, there is good reason to believe that the regional plan will succeed if carried out in good faith for the use and benefit of both races.

Regional School Fight Slated To Reach U. S. Supreme Court; May Be Argued by NAACP Attorneys

Baltimore, Md. — A "just right" case for testing the merits of the Regional Education Plan now in operation in the South was brought forth on Monday of this week when Judge W. Conwell Smith in a local court decided that a colored citizen of Maryland must go to Nashville to study nursing, although a white Maryland citizen may study nursing in the university which Maryland taxpayers, colored as well as white maintain here at home.

Why Judge Smith's ruling is held by attorneys fighting the regional school plan as being "just right," is because some Southern states do not have medical schools and must provide for such training of their citizens in other states, giving the students scholarships. In such cases, a white student could be sent out of the state as well as a colored student. A lawsuit testing such a situation might not afford a fair test of the regional school plan, it is held. But the one which Judge Smith started on its way here this week is all the lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People need to fortify their all-out fight to have the regional plan, based on racial segregation, rendered null and void by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The person who will furnish the test case for Maryland is Miss Esther McCready, 18, of Baltimore, who wants to study nurse training at the University of Maryland but whom the Baltimore Court orders to take at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. The contention of lawyers who will seek to make Judge Smith's ruling stand, will fortify themselves with expert opinion that the nurse training course at Meharry is just as good as that the young woman would be able to get at the University of Maryland, which is attended only by white students or possibly colored students who can prove that they are foreigners.

On the other hand, the attorneys representing the NAACP will, as in the case of Herman Sweatt, Texas applicant for a university course in law, will attack segregation PER SE and renew their contention that there can be no such thing as "equality" in educational opportunity under the system which sends white students to one university and colored students to a different school.

It is expected that Miss McCready, like Herman Sweatt in Texas, will be supported by briefs AMICUS CURIAE from the following organizations that have entered the Texas case:

The American Jewish Congress, the American Veterans Committee, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Committee of Law Teachers Against Segregation in Education.

The next step in the young applicant for nurse training's case will be an appeal to the Supreme Court of Maryland. If that court upholds the ruling of Judge Smith,, it will then be necessary for the case to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will be argued that the regional pact violates the letter and spirit of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Appeals for upholding the 14th Amendment have almost invariably been sustained by the nation's highest tribunal. The only trouble is the delay that is incurred, thus making many a student seeking higher education wait ever so long before getting the education he or she desires, from the school of his or her choice.

It is learned that Maryland authorities, seeking to enforce the regional school arrangements in their state, will say that they are being fair in the matter. They do not, for instance, have veterinary training at the University of Maryland and will send students seeking that course to Georgia. They say they are not trying to enforce racial segregation under the regional pact, but it just happens that while they are sending Maryland citizens to Georgia to study veterinary science, because they do not have the course in Maryland, they nevertheless will insist that a colored Marylander must leave the state to study something the state is providing for its citizens right here at home. It sounds silly, but it nevertheless is the law and must stand as the law until ruled out by higher powers.

This will not be the first time that Maryland has furnished big news on the live topic or segregation in education. Some eight or ten years ago a colored student applied for law training at the State University. He was denied the right to enter the university. The case was tried in a lower court which rendered decision similar to the one rendered by Judge Smith in the case of Miss McCready. But the high court of Maryland ruled in favor of the colored student. He went to the University of Missouri, soon became a good "Pal" with the white boys and on the day of his graduation, as the first colored person to finish law at the University of Maryland, was applauded more lustily and longer than any of the other students, who were awarded degrees.

It would not be surprising should he turn up as one of the NAACP lawyers who will plead for the admission of Miss McCready to the nurse training course in her own home state.

"Taking care of their own" rather than joining the Regional School pact already has been adopted by Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The white students of the University of Missouri have voted overwhelmingly in favor of admitting colored students to the university of their state for such courses as are not provided at the Lincoln, the land grant college of that state. The financial support that Regional Education was expected to get is fast dwindling, and is proving that the sponsors of regionalism counted far more chickens than are likely to be hatched.

Another handicap to the regional plan is the purpose of many Southern students, both white and colored to go to the great universities of the North like the University of Chicago, Columbia and New York University, the largest o fthem all. No university in the South even approaches any of tige. That is why they are drawthe universities in size and presing so heavily on the South for young people seeking the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

The Negro Left Out

Governor Herman Talmadge, in appointing Chancellor Harmon Caldwell to the Southern Regional Council on Higher Education Monday, made it clear that he was passing up the opportunity of naming a Negro, although the governors at their Savannah conference, enlarged the provisions of representation so as to permit the naming of such a Negro if the several state governors so desired. It has been hinted by close friends of Dr. J. W. Holley, deposed president of the Georgia Normal college (now the Albany State college) that it is highly probable that Mr. Talmadge is withholding the naming of such a Negro until such time when Dr. Holley could be named to such a post. We would like to discount this view, since it is repugnant, not only to us but to the overwhelming majority of Negroes of the state as well.

However, we cannot discount the fact that Dr. Holley is expecting that he will be named to a high state post by Mr. Talmadge. He stated as much in a paid political advertisement in The Albany Herald a few days prior to the gubernatorial election last September, in which he appealed to Albany and Dougherty County Negroes to vote the Talmadge ticket, since Mr. Talmadge had personally assured him that he would make good the promise his late father had made to him (Holley) to follow his recommendations to divorce the Negro units in the University System of Georgia from the whites and set up a specialized program by which these three units would operate.

Be that as it may, we can at least be certain that the action of Mr. Talmadge discredits the boast of some of our regional education enthusiasts who insist that Negroes are in on the groundfloor of regional planning. To the contrary, what Mr. Talmadge did lends strength and substance to the arguments of Dr. James M. Nabrit, who characterizes Negroes who are beating the bushes over the regional setup as "ante-room consultants."

ALBERT Barnett

World Leaders Fight 'Virus of Prejudice'

Dr. James Nabrit, Howard University law professor, gave a verbal lashing to the regional school plan in an address at Virginia Union University last week, pointing out that "separate graduate and profession schools are directly contrary to the recommendations of President Truman's Committee on Education and this country's policy set forth in the United Nations' charter and the fundamental principles of democracy."

Dr. Nabrit gave the following as his reasons for opposing regional schools. (1) Negro schools have always been inferior to those for whites. (2) Segregated schools are un-democratic and contrary to trends in higher education in the South. (3) Segregated regional schools are unconstitutional because the U. S. Supreme Court has repeatedly declared that Negroes are entitled to the same type of education within the state as given to white students.

Doctor Patterson Wrong, Again

Two vitally significant but diametrically opposite, proposals were made for the solution of the Negro problem in Alabama this week. The one, a Negro college president, Dr. Fred D. Patterson, addressing a class of Negro girls graduating from the Mobile Home Arts Institute, said the South is making great gains in the solution of the race problem and that it is capable of solving the problem without outside assistance. The other, a white newspaper editor of Scottsboro, Alabama, working with a nine-man commission appointed by the Governor to study the problems of Negro education, declared: "southerners must share the responsibility for President Truman's civil rights program. We blame it on politics. But the past politics of our own state is as much to blame."

Dr. Patterson says: "all sections of the country have their racial problems, and too many of them are not doing very much better than the South in handling them. There has been some rabble-rousing and caustic criticism not deserved by the South. In the same connection, the Dean William Hepburn of the University of Alabama Law School, said:

"The impending future is much heavier on the southern states than we can possibly realize even now. We will not have a prosperous South until we have a prosperous Negro. We can't have a prosperous Negro until we have an enlightened Negro. And we can't have an enlightened Negro until we have a better educated Negro." Dean Hepburn was speaking in connection with his duties as a member of the nine-man commission to study Negro education in Alabama. Following his opinion that regional education is not the answer the board voted to reject the regional scheme but called for better colleges for Negroes. Speaking specifically on that point Dean Hepburn said:

"I don't think the regional plan will stand up in court . . . . . everything the Supreme Court has said up to now points to that. The court has said that equal facilities must be provided for the races within the state borders, the Dean gave as his answer for the state going ahead with Negro education and discount the other southern states, determined to follow the blind steps toward regionalism.

There then, are the opinions of a Negro college president, set over against the unanimous opinion of a nine-man board appointed by the Governor of Alabama to study honestly the problem of Negroes. We feel bound by duty to carry these lengthy statements on both sides. Because they point up two most significant problems in dealing with the Negro problem in the South. The first is, that the problem suffers as much from selfish Negro leaders as it does from the opposition of unfriendly whites. Second, in every southern community we have white leaders who are seriously concerned with a fair, democratic and satisfactory solution to the Negro problem, but who are frequently embarrassed in their attempts by such statements as Fred Patterson's.

Dr. Patterson admits that the Negro problem of the South is part of a national racial picture. But he wants outsiders to "leave us alone"? whatever that may mean. He resents the publicity given, ostensibly, in the Mallard case, or possibly in the Nixon case. Or maybe he dislikes the way the press and radio reported the Walton county lynchings. And it may be a chance that he is aggrieved over the widespread publicity given to the Ku Klux Klan's activity now resurgent in the South. Dr. Patterson is insincere in thus attacking those whose duty it is to work for the liberation of the Negro in the South. America will never reach its highest usefulness until and unless it stops thinking about sectionalism accept honest criticism.

We have taken this leaf from our book of experience because of a news item we observe in the daily papers announcing Governor Turner has named President G. L. Harrison, of Langston University as a member of the regional council for education recently established by the southern governor's conference. The governor's action in this matter lends color to the Associated Press dispatch we recently read, coming from Galveston, stating Governor Turner is vice-president of the organization planning regional education for southern states.

If Dr. Harrison acts as we feel he should, we know he will return this portfolio pitched in his lap by Governor Turner. Dr. Harrison has not only told this writer a num-

Resign, Dr. Harrison, Resign!

Several years ago when this city was in the throes of a segregation battle, the then mayor designated this writer as the Negro committee to sit in with the whites to determine where the dividing line would be between the two races. We had no previous information regarding this designation until we read of the appointment in the daily papers.

We immediately sat down and wrote the mayor telling him we were returning the portfolio so graciously passed

ber of times that he is opposed to regional colleges, but he has also openly expressed his opposition to same before the presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges. Recalling that the Supreme Court of the United States in the Lloyd Gaines decision outlawed regional colleges. Dr. Harrison could very appropriately suggest to Governor Turned that he desires government by law and not by compromise.

Everyone knows the governor is going to name Oklahomans on the committee who he feels are going to help pattern and bring into being regional colleges. Becoming a member of this committee simply means that Dr. Harrison must pitch his honest convictions into the discard and become a jumping jack for Oklahoma's chief executive. We hardly believe Dr. Harrison will do this. To remain on the committee would be to stultify conscience and help to do that thing which Dr. Harrison has previously denounced.

Anyone with a thimble full of brains knows Oklahoma is not planning to rid its self of the great Oklahoma University, and discontinue graduate training at Norman which is offered in 70 odd fields. To suggest that regional colleges are going to be provided for both white and black is intellectual dishonest to the Nth degree. What is planned is a shift of Negroes who desire graduate training to three or four southern centers where again Negroes will be confined to graduate courses solely in the liberal arts field. This will satisfy most of the Negro college professors who have been trained solely in this semi-useless pasture, and will allow them to still swing on to what has been defined as their "proprietairy interest in education."

This plan of southern governors can but lead to a miltiplicity of suits. Under the Supreme Court decision you could not compel a Negro boy in Oklahoma to take medicine in Nashville if white boys were taking the same course in a tax supported institution in Oklahoma. If there is integrity in what the southern governors propose, Governor Turner is planning to close the school of medicine in Oklahoma City and the other graduate schools in Oklahoma. If there is honesty of purpose in this proposal all of the millions we have spent within the state to offer graduate work in any field is being scrapped heaped now. The god of race hate devours more and more of our substance.

Another note in our scrapbook of experience tells of the time when the late Governor Marland designated this writer as chairman of a board of regents having supervision of the three state institutions at Taft. We held that job just three weeks and resigned. The governor had said in making the appointment that the Negro regents would have full and complete charge of the institution, but as soon as the governor and his chairman of the state board of affairs had us fully esconned in office, and assuming the empty bauble which they later uncovered, would prove too inviting for Negroes to walk away from, the chairman of that board immediately told us when to go to sleep and when to wake up.

We quit instanter, and at a time when every prominent Negro in Oklahoma was begging us to remain. So far as we know we have never been anyone's jumping jack, and if we keep our right mind we never will. Our resignation and our reason for resigning should be in the permanent records of the state board of affairs. Our readers will pardon us for these two references to our book of experience for we believe they are pertinent and proper at this time when we say to Dr. Harrison, "resign, tell Governor Turner what you have told this writer that you are opposed to regional colleges. Tell the governor what you have told the presidents of Lang Grant Colleges. Use the effective argument before the governor that you used on the several accasions when you gave regional colleges their rightful drubbing."

IT'S THE SAME OLD PLAN

Those persons who may have thought that proponents of the segregated regional school plan had relaxed their efforts, are due for a surprise.

Instead of relaxing their efforts, these persons are quietly but continuously pressing, in all areas possible, to obtain approval of their segregated plan.

Just a week or two ago, John E. Ivy Jr., who was employed by the Regional Council for Education, Inc., appeared at a seminar at New York University to beat the drums for the regional plan.

The council, it seems, is sending Mr. Ivy around the country to talk up support for regional education

Frankly, we don't believe that Mr. Ivy will get very far in his crusade but, nevertheless, we think it should be known that he is on the job. The council, which is a subsidiary of the Southern Governors' Conference, has a healthy appropriation for propaganda and Mr. Ivy's work is an important part of this program.

Having already admitted that a mistake was made last year in attempting to gain Congressional sanction for regional education, the council has now admitted that it plans to operate "within the framework of segregation."

All plans and programs of the council are based upon the theory which recognizes segregated patterns.

Having admitted this much, the council now is attempting to sugarcoat the issue by pointing out that since colored people have already accepted segregated State schools, there is no good reason why they should not also accept a segregated regional school. But this is where the council is wrong.

First of all, the United States Supreme Court has already ruled against the segregated regional school by stating that the States are compelled to offer within their separate boundaries and, at the same time, the same quantity and quality of education to colored as well as to whites. A regional school, therefore, would be unconstitutional.

Secondly, colored Americans have just about reached the saturation point as far as segregation is concerned. They and many thinking whites have agreed that the time has come to call a halt to segregation, not only in education but in all phases of American life.

These people, the AFRO among them, can see no justification for expanding segregation. In fact, the whole civil rights program which we propose is aimed at reducing and eventually eliminating segregation.

If Mr. Ivy or the Southern governors think that by sugarcoating the issue they make it more palatable, they are in for a rude awakening. No matter how they disguise it, it is still unacceptable and we will continue to fight it with every resource at our disposal.

Regional School Board Named

executive council is Raymond R. Paty, Director, Rich's Foundation, Atlanta.

proved the plan which, in effect, will enable the various states to pool their resources to give students access to university courses not otherwise available.

The Governor and three representatives from each state participating in the regional plan will be members of the control board.

Governors of five states are expected to attend the meeting. They are J. Strom Thurmond, South Carolina; William Tuck, Virginia; Fuller Warren, Florida; Gordon Browning, Tennessee, and Sid McMath, Arkansas.

Other Governors will send representatives.

In conjunction with the board organization, members of the executive committee are scheduled a step nearer delivery today.

A permanent board to guide the South's new regional education plan will be organized today at Daytona Beach.

This development will further to hold a closed-door session today. cement the move to provide higher learning for all Southerners, regardless of race.

Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tuskegee Institute.

and Tennessee. Other States which helped set up the plan were Alabama, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma and Virginia, and they are expected to join during the year.

The President of the Council, Former Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, said the Executive Committee will recommend Saturday that a permanent Board of Control replace the Council. This board would be made up of the Governor and two representatives from each participating State. Caldwell said.

So far, the following colleges have agreed to accept students in the plan:

Medicine—Emory, Duke, L. S. U., Tulane, Tennessee, Vanderbilt and Meharry Medical College (Nashville).

Dentistry—Emory, Loyola University of the South, Medical College of Virginia, Meharry Medical College, Tennessee and the University of Maryland.

Veterinary Medicine—Georgia

Extension of Regional School Plan To Other Fields To Be Planned Here

The Executive Committee of the Regional Council for Education will meet in Atlanta Saturday to put the South's regional school plan on a permanent basis.

The plan, aimed at improving educational opportunities for both white and Negro college students, now covers only medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. But the council plans to broaden the program to include other graduate, professional and technical fields.

The plan was drawn up at a meeting of Southern educational leaders in December. Graduate and professional training would be financed through contributions from participating States.

Both Negro and white students from States not furnishing the technical or professional training desired would be permitted to go to a council-approved college in another State.

The home States of these students would pay $1,500 for medical and dental students and $1,000 for veterinary medicine students. Each State would be granted a yearly quota in each branch.

Already, the plan has been approved by the legislatures of eight Southern States and five others are expected to agree next year.

"We are confident that it will mean the South can make the most of resources available to create greater oportunity for its youth," said Dr. John E. Ivey, Council Director. He commented that this is the first time in history that a group of States has launched a joint education program.

The plan has been approved by legislatures of Arkansas, Georgia,

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 4-2-49

NEGRO STUDENTS PICKET NORTH CAROLINA CAPITOL—Negro students from the law school of North Carolina College in Durham, N. C., picket the state capitol in Raleigh. They claim the state has not provided the college with a law building and a library which are necessities for accrediting by the American Bar Association. State officials said appropriations for erecting the buildings already have been made. (Associated Press photo)

Sat. 4-2-49

Regional School Plan Is OK'd by Six Dixie States

Pittsburgh Courier
14e(2)
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-8-49

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Six Southern State legislatures, including Tennesee, have approved the regional education program.

The announcement was made in Montgomery, Ala., by W. Hardy Wothlin, associate director of the Regional Council for Education, created last year through the efforts of Southern Governors.

Other States which have adopted the plan to buy services in graduate and professional schools for white and Negro students in the South are Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Included in the plan set up by the Governors, Meharry Medical College would offer a medical education to Negro students of the region.

voting," the speaker stated.

"Only the gullible or those seeking selfish ends among Negroes could support this compact which is the child of these same people," he continued. "For 80 years these southerners have promised much, when driven by necessity . . . and delivered little. Negroes did not have anything to do with developing this plan or shaping its policies.

Sat. 1-8-49

When these same people give us this plan then Negroes are dubious and skeptical. West Virginia and Virginia have a regional plan for medical education and have not sought congressional approval. This is an obvious attempt to circumvent those decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court which states that Negroes must be given equal education with whites now in the several states."

WASHINGTON BEHIND

The speaker explained that the best segregated system of education in America is in Washington, D. C., and that the Strayer report disclosed recently that even in Washington, the Negro schools are $27,000,000 behind the whites in equality, in buildings and facilities alone.

Discussing the case of Meharry Medical School, Mr. Nabrit said the $300,000 proposed as a biennial appropriation by the southern states will scarcely cover Meharry's deficit. "It will not add a single Negro medical student," he added.

Sat. 1-8-49

Mr. Nabrit pointed out the fact that each of the southern states has an engineering school for whites, with a total of 25,000 students in the South . . . with not a single engineering school for Negroes.

Race Leaders Asleep, N. C. Okays Regional Schools

Pittsburgh Courier — Sat. 3-26-49

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

RALEIGH—Dr. N. C. Newbold, 75-year-old white chief of the State Division of Negro Education last week ended a successful campaign to commit the State of North Carolina to the regional school plan.

Long slated for retirement from his State post, Dr. Newbold, proponent of segregated schools, called a "smoke-screen" meeting of Negro educators last week in the Department of Education's office to pave the way for the regional pact.

Presiding at last week's meeting was Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction, who is also vice president of the Southern Council for Education. This group is sponsoring in conjunction with the Southern Governors' Conference, regional schools on a segregated basis.

NO HARSH DEBATE

The North Carolina General Assembly last week formally ratified SR-204 which committed the State to participation in "the development and maintenance of regional educational services in schools in the Southern States in the professional, technological, scientific, literary and other fields, in order to provide general educational advantages and facilities for the citizens in the several States who reside in such regions."

In contrast to the publicity that has attended other educational measures before the 1949 General Assembly, the regional school compact was passed in comparatively routine manner. Representative John Umstead of Chapel Hill told this reporter in Raleigh Thursday that in the education committee, "Nobody appeared either for or against the regional school plan."

SPECIFIES ONE SCHOOL

Sat. 3-26-49

Significantly, the North Carolina proposal specifies only one Negro situation by race. That is Meharry Medical College which comes in for special recognition.

Participating States to date include Georgia, Florida, Maryland, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma and West Virginia. It is reported that Oklahoma has withdrawn from the compact, and Tennessee is believed considering withdrawing.

Nabrit Attacks Regional School Plan In Emancipation Address

14e(2)
Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

ATLANTA, Ga. — Speaking at an Emancipation Day celebration held here at noon Saturday, James M. Nabrit Jr., Washington, D. C., attorney, denounced the regional educational compact as undemocratic, unconstitutional, contrary to trends in higher education in the South, and as an obvious attempt to secure congressional approval of a policy extending segregation across state lines.

Sat. 1-8-49

The program, a mass meeting sponsored jointly by the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, and the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP, was held at Big Bethel AME Church, 200 Auburn avenue.

Mr. Nabrit stated that only a few misguided Negroes could possibly support the plan since it was born out of the same meetings of the group of southerners which announced uncompromising opposition to the President's Civil Right program.

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE

"Governor Talmadge, one of its sponsors, is even now drafting a legislative program to re-enact the infamous Grandfather Clause, for use in registration in order to prevent Negroes in Georgia from

ARKANSAS APPROVES EDUCATION COMPACT

Legislature Doesn't Commit State To Action However

14e(2)
Memphis Tenn.
Commercial Appeal

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 28.—Arkansas Monday officially ratified the Southern Regional Education Compact in principal, but specifically declared it was not committing itself "at this time" to go along with the compact in the future.

Final legislative action approving the agreement among the Southern states came in the Senate, which approved a House-sponsored joint resolution.

Little Rock 3-1-49

The resolution declared:

"The state hereby goes on record as approving the compact in principal, but requests further time to consider this matter before finally entering into such agreement. It is the consensus of opinion of the General Assembly that such an agreement with our sister states is desirable, but in view of the fact Arkansas is now making a survey of its own educational institutions and needs, we do not want to be finally committed to any plan until we are in better position to know what ouro wn needs are and upon what basis we can and should commit ourselves."

The resolution authorized the governor to continue negotiations and discussions with other Southern states and make future recommendations to the Legislature. Sponsors said the state would pay its cost of membership in the compact, but would make no appropriation at this time to share the cost of operation of regional education institutions.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

World Close Negro Schools For Democratic Education In South

A few days ago, I returned to the school I founded in Florida—Bethune-Cookman College—to prepare for the dedication of the much needed new dormitory building for unmarried women teachers. As I thought back to the days when this institution was but a vision, a hope and a dollar and a half, I was very proud of its growth through the years.

I thought, too, of the hundreds upon hundreds of boys and girls who throughout the years not only have benefited by but have contributed to the building of this institution. And then, as I always do, I thought with a bleeding heart of the thousands upon thousands of our boys and girls who are yet denied adequate educational opportunities.

This problem of denial of adequate educational opportunities to Negro youth in the southland is getting more and more attention today. It has been brought into direct focus by two important factors—(1) the high illiteracy ratio and the rejections based thereon during Selective Service operations during World War II; and (2) the enlightened and successful legal fight that has been and is being waged by the NAACP against inequalities in educational opportunities inherent in a segregated system.

One proposal, as result of the legal decisions obtained through NAACP efforts, is that made by the southern governors to establish regional schools. To this I am unalterably opposed. Despite all the fancy garments in which it is paraded, it is no more than a blatant attempt to circumvent court decisions, preserve segregation and continue the evils of inequality that segregation breeds.

While I would prefer, of course, to see present schools for Negroes in the south made so efficient, adequate and unrestricted that they would attract any student, I nevertheless would be willing to have the doors of Bethune-Cookman College closed tomorrow if that had to be the price of permitting all the aspiring and knowledge-thirsty youth it serves to attend any educational institution they might choose in Florida. I would be willing to have the doors of all the other segregated Negro educational institutions in the south closed tomorrow if that had to be the price of letting their students attend any school of their choice in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

While I am opposed to establishing any new segregated Negro institutions designed to circumvent court decisions that are milestones of progress, I am equally opposed to denying today's children the best available under the circumstances while we who have passed the school age fight the Battle of Jim Crow. We may boycott theatres and other places of amusement, but we cannot conscientiously boycott education.

Elimination of Jim Crow is a must for America if she is to maintain world leadership. But the education of tomorrow's leaders, even if done separately and inadequately, is important too. We cannot, stop the training of replacements for those of us who are fighting Jim Crow today and who must sooner or later pass on, any more than we can stop the fight to eliminate that Jim Crow. We must have those replacements —and many of them will come from the inadequate, segregated schools of the south.

So, paradoxical as it may seem, while opposing the regional plan, I am an enthusiastic advocate of Federal Aid to Education for the improvement it will bring in the south's educational system. I advocate that provision be made in the law that such federal aid be dispensed equitably and proportionately on behalf of the school children of the south without regard to race, creed or color.

South Moves Nearer Regional School Plan

BY MARGARET WALZEM

ATLANTA, April 25—(AP)—The South was a step nearer today to setting up a regional education program for both white and Negro students.

The executive committee of the Regional Council for Education met to make further plans for the program scheduled to begin next Fall.

Legislatures of 10 Dixie states already have approved the plan and three others are expected to act favorably on it during sessions within the next year.

* * *

UNDER THE REGIONAL program, a state not furnishing training in medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine may send its students to one of the Southern colleges which does offer the courses.

Home states of the students will pay $1,500 for each medical and dental student and $1,000 for each student of veterinary medicine to the colleges selected.

Council President Millard F. Caldwell, former governor of Florida, said the individual student's only advantage will be that "added facilities will be made available to him."

Although the student will not be charged an out-of-state fee by schools covered by the campact by the compact, he will pay all his other expenses, including his transportation to the school.

In the first year, the plan will provide regional education opportunities for 222 white students and 205 Negroes.

* * *

APPLICANTS WILL be screened by committees of private and public school representatives yet to be set up within each state. Universities and colleges then may either reject or accept the students recommended.

Raymond R. Patty, executive director of the Rich Foundation in Atlanta, said the plan was discussed at least 10 years ago by governors of the Southern states.

"The governors even then were trying to find ways to provide expensive professional education on a regional plan," he added.

Eventually, the council plans to enter "many other fields of professional training," Caldwell said.

"It will be 25 to 50 years before the program reaches its peak," he said in emphasizing that this is a permanent plan—not just a stopgap measure.

Discussing the Supreme Court ruling which said Negroes must be offered equal educational opportunities within their regional borders, Caldwell said:

"We are going to ignore the legal implications and provide education."

REGIONAL SCHOOLS

LANGSTON, Okla.—(NNPA)—G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston University, declared here last Friday that the Southern regional program of education will delay the admission of colored students into state-supported institutions of higher learning.

Since the Gaines decision when the United States Supreme Court ruled that a State must admit a colored student to the so-called white university if the course he desired was not offered at the corresponding colored institution, Dr. Harrison has been opposed to any regional scheme.

Admitting that there may be merit in a regional program, Dr. Harrison disagreed with the plan, set up by the Southern Governors Conference. He said he does not believe it will afford equal educational opportunities for all persons without racial distinction.

Existing Schools Inadequate

Dr. Harrison said: "Students would be forced to go to existing colored institutions in the South. It is a well-known fact that practically all of these are ill-equipped with respect of buildings, staff, equipment, research facilities, etc., to carry on adequate graduate work.

"A second objection is the matter of financing. An administrative budget of $200,000 for the biennium has been approved with each participating State paying $14,000 irrespective to the number of students it might send. Oklahoma would have to pay $14,000 per biennium plus $1500 per year of reach student who enrolled. The sum could reach heavy proportions with little gained.

"Since in many States facilities and students on the graduate level are expressing a keen interest in integration in the field of higher education, it is quite possible that the program of the regional schools will delay this integration," Dr. Harrison asserted.

Dixie Education Group Will Meet In Florida

ATLANTA, May 4.—(AP)—The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education will hold its first meeting at Daytona Beach, Fla., June 11.

Gov. William Tuck of Virginia, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida, and Millard Caldwell, former governor of Florida and chairman of the Regional Council for Education, issued the call.

Governors of 13 states and three persons from each of these states will continue the work begun by the Regional Council for Education, but will operate under the regional education compact.

States from Maryland to Texas, with the exception of Kentucky and West Virginia, will participate.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., May 4—(AP)—Florida became an official participant in the Southern States' regional educational program today.

Gov. Fuller Warren signed into law a bill ratifying Florida's membership in the interstate compact to provide technical and professional training for the youth of the South.

Emancipation Day Speaker Hits Regional

Idea Sound But Southern Compact Found Diabolical

BY C. LAMAR WEAVER.

The so-called Inter-State Regional Compact for education proposed by Southern governors and their self-styled Negro spokesmen came up for bitter denunciation here Saturday as Dr. James M. Nabrit, professor of law and secretary of Howard university, dissected the proposal to find it "vicious and diabolical" in motive and principles and "impertinent and ridiculous" to the democratic trend of the times.

The occasion for the eminent jurist's address was the NAACP Emancipation Day exercises at Big Bethel AME where thousands jammed their way to sing the praises of freedom and resolve themselves to a continued unrelenting fight for its extension to all Americans.

"DONT BE FOOLED."

In his address which was permeated with a biting sarcasm, Dr. Nabrit's probe penetrated what he termed "a camouflage of a vicious plan." Negroes should not be fooled by the pretentious "humanitarian motive" of its proposers, he declared" It is a frantic scurrying of the South to extend segregation and circumvent decisions already won in federal courts.

"ANTE-ROOM CONFEREES" HIT.

In a manner adroit more than somewhat, Dr. Nabrit, without personal identifications, assailed the self-admitted interim Negro claimants as "ante room conferees." He referred specifically to the primary conference on the plan held at Howard university. Negro supporters who attended this and subsequent conferences on the plan had no voice in the adoption of policies of regional education," he averred. "All they did was merely wait to have the policies dished out to them." At the Howard conference the proposal was not accepted by majority Negro leaders, he pointed out.

"Regional education has been found to be sound," he admitted. "But the Regional Compact wrapped-up by the Southern proposers is not the type of long study by interested whites seeking to provide equal education for Negroes."

A SOUTHERN PATTERN

Giving substantiation to what he called the Southern pattern, the speaker said there was a rumbling for frantic circumvention by Southerners following the Gaines decision It also followed the Sipuel and Sweatt cases, he added. He claimed Negroes would be foolish to follow those compromisers who would see a nullification of "these hard fought victories."

He went on to say the compromisers argue that Rome wasn't built in a day. "We don't want to build Rome," he declared." "All we want are our civil rights."

The agreeable laughter having faded, Dr. Nabrit fired another salvo at the compromisers. "There are those who say that time isn't ripe," he said. "They believe in gradualism." He explained that we could not hasten the ripening process by extending segregation.

With an occasional Amen by Rev M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church, the speaker continued his oratory.

STRIKES AT GUARANTEES

He declared that the Regional Compact strikes at two guarantees of the U. S. Constitution: that of equal protection and due process of law. Furthermore, a regional plan does not require the approval of Congress, he declared. He cited a regional compact between Virginia and West Virginia:

"WE SHOULD FIGHT IT."

If the Regional Compact gains Congressional approval, all we have fought for will have been in vain, he opined. "Meanwhile, we can fight it, and if it passes through Congress, we can implore the President to veto it." the speaker said: "And if that fails, we can take it to court."

The mere fact that the Regional Compact was sanctioned in a meeting of Governors who denounced Civil Rights for Negroes is sufficient enough for Negroes to rebuke it, Dr. Nabrit explained. "The South should stop playing the ostrich, but join the Union and move with the trend of times." he added.

OTHER PARTICIPANTS.

Mrs. Rosebud Brown Dixon outlined the current struggle of Atlanta Negro parents to get the City Board of Education to provide equal facilities for their children while Atty. A. S. Robinson recapitulated on other local achievements.

The Ebenezer Baptist Church choir under the direction of Mrs. M. L. King, thrilled the audience with its renditions. So. did Raphael McIver, instructor at Carver School, with his dramatic recitation of the Negro National Anthem.

Others appearing on the program included:

Rev. R. Julian Smith, pastor of Mt. Moriah Baptist church; Atty. A. T. Walden; President W. A. Fountain, Jr., of Morris Brown college; Prof. C. L. Harper, president of the local branch NAACP [illegible]

Education Parley Slated In Atlanta

ATLANTA, April 19 — (AP) — A permanent plan to improve educational opportunities for white and Negro college students of the South through a regional school setup will be discussed here Saturday.

The executive committee of the Regional Council for Education meets here to place the regional school plan on a permanent basis. The plan would finance graduate and professional training through contributions from participating states.

Under a "contracts for services" arrangement, home states of the students will pay $1,500 for medical and dental students and $1,000 for veterinary medicine students. Each state is given a yearly quota in each branch of training.

The plan has been approved by legislatures of Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Alabama, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma and Virginia are expected to join during the coming year.

Colleges which have agreed to accept students in the three fields now covered include:

Veterinary medicine—Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), Georgia, Tuskegee Institute and Oklahoma A. & M.

TALMADGE IGNORES NEGRO APPOINTEES IN REGIONAL

In a move to bypass the naming of a Negro as a Georgia representative on the Southern Regional Council for Education, Governor Talmadge said he would appoint Chancellor Harmon Caldwell as Georgia's third representative on the council.

In giving the appointment to Caldwell, the naming of a Negro to the council will be bypassed. The Southern Governors Conference, at their session in Savannah, enlarged the number of representatives to permit each State to add a Negro representative if it desired.

The new representative will join Former Chancellor Raymond Paty and M. D. Collins, State School Superintendent, as Georgia's representative on the Regional Council.

Negroes Oppose Action

N. C. Senate Okays Dixie School Pact

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Senate reported favorably here last week a bill authorizing Gov. W. Kerr Scott to enter into a compact with other Southern Governors to establish regional schools.

Senator Julian Allsbrook of Roanoke Rapids introduced the measure which made no references to the race of students who will be affected by the proposed bill.

AWAITS HOUSE ACTION

In Durham Sunday, Representative Oscar Barker, unsuccessful candidate for Governor in the 1948 election and current news analyst for a Durham daily, emphasized that the bill awaits approval in the House of Representatives before it becomes binding upon Governor Scott.

Negro opposition to the segregated aspects of regional schools has been unusually strong in this State. Dr. Nelson H. Harris, president of the State Negro College Association, and numerous other leaders in business, industry, education and civic affairs, are on record as opposing the plan.

Gov. W. Kerr Scott, the State's newly elected liberal Chief Executive is thought to oppose the principles of regionalism on a segregated basis.

Vanderbilt to Participate

White Dixie Schools To Get Regional Aid

NASHVILLE—Vanderbilt University's school of medicine as well as Meharry Medical College and other Southern schools eventually will participate in the Southern Regional Education plan to be crystalized into a permanent organization Saturday in Atlanta.

This will take place, leaders said, if plans now under way materialize.

The regional plan, approved by Legislatures of Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina, provides for the graduate and professional schools of one State being subsidized by other Southern States having no such specialized schools.

OTHERS TO JOIN

Alabama, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma and Virginia are expected to approve the plan soon. Other schools expected to enter the plan are the University of Tennessee, College of Medicine, Tulane, LSU, Emory, and Duke.

Meharry is to participate also in dental training, as is the University of Tennessee, Medical College of Virginia, Loyola, Emory, and the University of Maryland.

Oklahoma A. and M., Auburn, Georgia and Tuskegee Institute are expected to recommend a permanent board of control.

MEHARRY WAS FIRST

Meharry became the first school among others to participate in veterinary training. The regional council executive committee is expected to approve the plan for training Negro

Educators Oppose Regional Schools

Atlanta (14e(2) Daily World

Atlanta Georgia

As a step in its campaign against the establishment of segregated regional schools, a special committee of the Conference Of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges has just circulated a large number of reprints of the "Editorial Comment" from the Winter 1949 Number of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, entitled "Why Negroes Are Opposed to Segregated Regional Schools." Thur-2-3-49

The Southern Governors' Conference met in Savannah, Georgia, recently, in conjunction with the Regional Council for Education. They launched the first concrete step in the direction of attacking the problem of providing better graduate and professional education in the South, through the establishment of regional schools and services which are to be supported by several states rather than by each individual state. However, they have decided that these services would follow the segregational pattern.

DECLINE SERVICE.

It is this segregational aspect of the program to which Negro educators are opposed; and with almost complete unanimity. Not only have practically all of the Negro educational associations passed resolutions condemning this feature, but numerous Negro educators in the South have declined to serve on several study committees which have been set up by the Regional Council to explore certain problems connected with the project. They insist that they will not prostitute themselves by cooperating in a segregated enterprise which they feel is both unconstitutional and unnecessary; nor stultify themselves by cooperating on a level which is so far removed from policy-making as to be futile, so far as affecting policy is concerned. Accordingly, it appears that most of the opposition is persistent and calculated, rather than sporadic and misinformed.

These Negro educators have emphasized the fact that their opposition is confined solely to the segregated aspect of the program. They have no objection to (in fact, they see considerable advantage in) regional services based upon a principle which looks forward to a greater education future of the South, rather than backward to a period of reaction of a decade or more ago.

Negroes are opposed to segregated regional schools for four basic reasons:

(1) They are convinced that equal educational opportunity can not be provided for Negroes under the theory of "separate but equal," and thus they refuse to cooperate in any plan which is so patiently and inherently discriminatory in its very conception, and thus violating the constitutional mandate that Negroes must be given equal educational opportunity. Thur-2-3-49

(2) Negroes are convinced by recent events and the present climate of public opinion that segregated graduate and professional work in the South is unnecessary, and constitutes a backward step in the educational progress of the South.

(3) Negroes have concluded that even if "separate but equal" educational opportunity were at all possible in theory, it would be definitely uneconomical and actually unattainable in practice.

(4) Empirical evidence obtained during the past ten years has convinced Negroes that the old cliche — a half loaf is better than no bread — as far as segregated graduate and professional work is concerned, is fallacious. The extension of grossly inferior graduate and professional work, and particularly at the expense of the undergraduate program, is shortsighted — so much so, that no segregated graduate and professional work for the time being is better than what is contemplated.

NOT REALISTIC.

It has been particularly disappointing to Negroes that a group of the most potent politicians in the South, complimented by a group of the most intelligent white educators in the South, after considerable deliberation, have arrived at the conclusion that they are unable or unwilling to do anything about segregation in higher education, except to make a futile attempt to improve it within the segregated framework. Such a position, they hold, is neither statemanlike nor realistic. And it is understandable, they contend, only if the Southern politicians who dominate the Council have decided to take the same intransigent and unstatemanlike attitude toward this problem that they have taken in almost every situation involving race relations since the Civil War. Thur-2-3-49

In every instance involving the civil rights of the Negro in the Southern states, the South has decried outside interference and vowed that it would do the just thing, if allowed to do so of its own volition. However, history records that the South has seldom, if ever, taken a statemanlike stand on the race problem and has acted fairly only in the face of extreme pressure. Negroes and their friends had thought that the South had arrived at a point, in connection with the problem of regional cooperation, where it would face all of the issues involved and demonstrate that it has the statemanship and the courage which are necessary to make a forward social step without undue pressure.

Thus, Negroes not only reject the segregated aspect of the Council's program for regional schools and services in the South, but resent the none-too-well-disguised, "take-it-or leave-it" attitude which goes along with it. They are pretty certain that it would be distinct disservice to higher education in the South to "take-it," and they feel that there are other and more constructive alternatives to that of "leave-it". Thur-2-3-49 However, Negroes are still hoping that the Regional Council for Education will reconsider its decision and set up regional services on a sound and constructive basis.

State Cites Need For Added Budget For Regional Support

14e(2) Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Georgia

Although the Deep South has not estimated the cost of regional education in journalism, law, education, graduate studies, engineering and art the contention of Negro leaders that money spent for program would be prohibitive level seem to have substance. Thur-1-6-49

The State of Georgia seeking its first enlightment upon the total cost of such a program has learned higher education upon such a basis would be more expensive than anticipated.

Despite this fact, Herman Talmadge, Georgia chief executive has indicated that the legislature would be asked to appropriate whatever funds necessary to participate in the program undertaken by the Southern Governors Conference through the Southern Regional Council. The body is headed by Dr. John Ivy, whose title under the proposed compact is Regional Education Directing funds for these students in addition to contributing its share to regional schools.

A new item has developed since the Savannah meeting of the Southern Governors Conference—that of spending $45,000 to send 10 white dental students to a regional school which probably will be Emory University. Thur-1-6-49

Georgia's $58,000 share would be allotted towards the following expenses: $48,000 to send 16 Negro medical and dental students to Meharry Medical College; $45,000 to send 10 white students to a regional school; $15,000 for administration of the regional plan, and $9,000 to send three Negro veterinary students to a regional college.

Georgia would receive allocations from other states for students sent to the University of Georgia School of the colleges selected to participate in the regional plan.

Doctor Nabrit's Speech

14e(2)

Memphis Tennessee

Dr. James M. Nabrit, Professor of Law and Secretary of Howard University, speaking in Atlanta on the occasion of the Emancipation Day celebration Saturday, rendered a district service to the cause of Negro higher education by clearing the air of foul and faulty thinking concerning the so-called regional education plan of the Southern Governors.

Thur 1-13-49

The proposal, he says, is a "frantic scurrying of the South to extend the lines of discrimination and thus circumvent decisions already won in federal courts." The plan, he finds, is "vicious and diabolical" in motive and principle, and "repugnant and ridiculous" to the democratic times. Regional education, stripped of the camaflouge of the Southern Governors' scheme, he contends, is "sound in principle." But the regional compact, wrapped up by the Southern Governors is not the type of long study by interested whites seeking to provide equal education for all citizens alike." Finally, the Howard educator and lawyer takes to task those so-called Negro spokesmen, whom he refers to as "anteroom conferees" for their support of a scheme in which they have no voice in shaping the policies. "All they did," he stated, "was merely to wait to have the policies dished out to them." 14e(2)

There can be no objection to the logic of the position taken by Dr. Nabrit. The Regional Education Plan is not the results of the united thinking and planning of Negro educators. Indeed, as he points out, Negroes have had nothing to do with the plan. And that alone will seriously hamper its acceptance and success. That the several Legislatures will act favorably upon the recommendations of their respective governors in adopting the plan, there can be little doubts. But whether the plan can stand the legal test, to which it is certainly going to be subjected to, is extremely doubtful. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that equal educational opportunities must be provided for Negroes within the boundaries of the states and that is what the Negro people are insisting upon. To look for ways by which that decision can be avoided is none of the business of Negroes. We don't think honest and well-intentioned whites would do so either.

"Regional Education is Not Going to be Enough"- Folsom.

Montgomery, Ala.(SNS) Considering it unfortunate that the adjourned State Legislature failed to provide for the professional education of Negro students, Gov. James E. Folsom said that the state is going to have to meet this matter squarely soon.

His comment came during a meeting here October 13 of the State Board of Education when the Governor's attention was called to a petition filed by four Birmingham law school graduates who are seeking the same diplomacy privileges granted University of Alabama Law School graduates.

The governor said,"We are going to have to face facts,Regional education is not going to be enough. We are going to have to provide schools for Negroes. This is particularly true where the state has facilities for white students and not for Negroes."

In Birmingham,Atty.Francis H. Hare,President of the Alabama Bar Association,said that the question raised, in the petition would be discussed soon. He observed that "no distinction is made between black and white graduates of out-of-state law schools.

He added,All law graduates from schools outside the University of Alabama must take bar exams.

Alabama provides legal training for white but not for Negro students. Univ. law graduates are licensed without the bar test. The four petitioners said that since such together with the fact that their training was not opened to them and they received their law training with out-of-state aid, they are entitled to the same diploma considerations as the University graduates.

Asking the court to license them in the petition are: Manley E.Banks,Clarence E. Moses, Henry C. Moss and Henry L. Pearson. All but Pearson finished the Howard University Law School in Washington,D.C. Pearson graduated from the Lincoln Law School in St.Louis, Mo.

Representing the petitioners are Attys. Arthur D.Shores,Peter Hall, Oscar W.Adams,Jr., and David Hood, Jr.,all of Birmingham.

Daily World
Atlanta,Ga.
Tues. 10-25-49

Prof. Smythe Gives Fair Regional School Formula

Nashville Globe
Nashville Tenn.
Fri-1-7-49

NEW YORK — The Sunday New York Times devoted more than a column of its space in publishing on its editorial page a communication from a well known colored scholar on the much-discussed issue of regional education for the South. Apparently the Times editors were impressed that the colored educator had produced the most logical way for the South to develop regional education if its chief purpose is to have great universities comparable to those in most Northern states.

The colored scholar is Prof. Robert H. Smythe whom the Times points out "has taught in Negro universities in the South." And also, "has been associated with national studies of the Negro, sponsored by the American Council on Education and the Carnegie Corporation and with regional studies conducted by Fisk and Atlanta Universities."

(Editor's note: Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University advises that Prof. Smythe was a graduate student at Fisk University several years ago and later was on the faculty of A and I State College.)

Prof. Smythe begins his enlightened article by referring to the fact that on February 8, 1948, governors from eleven Southern States met at Tallahasse, Florida and promulgated their idea of regional schools, and tells how, with racial segregation endorsed, the idea was attacked immediately by colored people, led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The opposition, the writer points out, emphasized what the Supreme Court had said in the Gaines and Sipuel cases—that states must provide, within the respective states, the same educational opportunities for colored citizens they provide for white citizens. The opposition contended, Mr. Smythe pointed out, that the Southerners were merely trying to get around the Supreme Court with their scheme of regional education; the opposition contended that the scheme was "undemocratic, un-American and unworkable," and that under segregation, "the Negro never receives his just share of funds expended for education, and even if he did, a practice of racially designating funds is in contradiction to our national-democratic ideal of the equality of man; the states maintaining the luxury of segregation are least able financially to break down differentials and only end up in depriving all of their citizens of their rights to a first-rate education.

The writer points out that racial "integration" in education in the South has already taken place in some states without any harmful incidents.

The writer refers to the effort of the governors of nine Southern states to get Congress to approve the regional plan and how, because of its racial segregation feature, the proposal was in May, 1948, shelved by Congress. The governors of the following states led the abortive move to get Federal approval of the matter: Fri-1-7-49

Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas.

He tells of the Southern governors, despite the setback of last May, meeting at Savannah, Ga., on December 13 and voting to go ahead with their regional plan, to be put into operation in September, 1949. In the meantime the plan is to be presented to the legislatures of the several states for ratification.

Prof. Smythe recognizes the need of Southern states to meet the problem of providing the Southern states with universities equal to those of Northern states and says rightly that this effort is of concern to the nation as a whole. He states further: that the regional plan cannot operate effectively without Federal aid and then proposes that the Southern states put themselves in position to get Federal aid. He states:

"The evidence would seem to warrant a belief that much of the intelligent South is for the removal of educational segregation, although there is a mixture of attitudes. The problem involves satisfying the request of the governors for regional institutions to meet the lack of adequate facilities for both white and Negro students and complying with the demands of Negro leaders that there be no segregation if such a plan be adopted. A possible solution is offered here that would seem to satisfy the parties concerned.

A feasible plan is to establish the regional schools with Federal support but with the guarantee that the schools are for all eligible citizens, without regard to race color, creed or national origin."

Prof. Smythe holds that regional schools, established without racial segregation would give those students who want to pursue education in a democratic manner a chance to do so and those students "who continue to retain prejudice in preference to first-rate training could continue to remain away from these schools. The plan of course would apply to all levels of operation as regards faculty, administrators and other staff members."

There is nothing complex about setting up regional schools, Smythe holds and such schools are badly needed, both for Negro and white students. He says the sooner those who are responsible for Southern education realize the "inevitable passing of racial segregation, the better off the entire South and the natiton are going to be."

In conclusion, Prof. Smythe says: "A fundamental of American education is to teach real democracy and this is being realized more and more in our schools. The time is not too far off when throughout the United States regionalism in education, founded on concepts of difference based on race is going to be completely obliberated in the drive for a real democracy that is the basic principle and spirit of our system of government, education and society."

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

New York Times
New York, New York
Sun-3-13-49

Southern Educators See a Regional College Program as Sure Way to Raise Standards

Sun-3-13-49

By BENJAMIN FINE

LAKELAND, Fla., March 12—Development of an extensive regional college program for the South was proposed by educators, business and civic leaders and college officials who came here this week for the Sixty-seventh Annual Founders' Week celebration of Florida Southern College. The educators stressed that only through such a program could the South hope to attain strong graduate and professional schools; that individual Southern states are not rich enough in funds or facilities to develop and support the colleges and universities needed today.

Under the regional development, the Southern states would cooperate in building universities or professional schools to be used by all the states in the area. For example, a medical school, founded in Florida, would be supported by the neighboring states and would be open to students from all supporting states. Segregation would continue—there would be one regional college for Negroes and one for white students.

In an address before the Association of Virginia Colleges last Friday, former Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the Southern Regional Education Committee, predicted that the plan would "provide finer training, within the framework of the state and Federal laws, for the young men and women of this region."

Lower Cost Cited

Agreeing with Mr. Caldwell's position, the educators at Florida Southern asserted that regional colleges could supply needs now lacking, especially better medical, dental and veterinarian schools, if all the states in this region pooled their resources. The educators also asserted that a strong regional system could be financed at less cost than individual state units.

In the opinion of Dr. Thomas D. Bailey, state superintendent of public schools for Florida, the regional program is the most desirable proposal of the last twenty years.

"State finances are low," he said. "However, if we pool our resources we can give the young people a high level of education not available today. For example, a medical school is not forseeable for Florida at present, but with regional education a medical school could be available soon."

Dr. Charles T. Thrift Jr., vice president of Florida Southern College, said the greatest benefits would come through the combining of resources and talent on the professional level. By way of illustration, he noted that the University of Miami operates a salt-water marine laboratory. There is no point, he commented, in developing a similar school in any of the other Southern states, since the one in Miami is adequate to meet the needs of this region. Under the regional arrangement, biological students from all over the South would have access to the marine laboratory.

Similarly, a school of veterinary science is located at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. This school, the educators brought out, might be expanded to meet the needs of all veterinary students in the South.

State Pride an Obstacle

One of the chief obstacles to regional education, the conference agreed, was "state's pride." The fear was expressed that some states might insist that a graduate or professional college be created within their own borders. However, it appeared likely, from the sentiment noted here, that local pride would be subordinated to needs of the section. Sun-3-13-49

"Regional education is on the way, it can't be stopped," asserted Dr. Thrift.

While the original proposal for regional education was conceived as a means to maintain racial segregation and at the same time provide matching facilities for Negroes, the movement now has passed far beyond this stage. Solution of the segregation problem, Dr. Thrift observed, is only a minor part of the program now. There is no reason why regional education should or will be confined to the South, he stressed.

An independent university joining a program of regional education would not lose its freedom of operation, the educators brought out. The university would merely enter into a contract with a given state to accept an agreed upon number of its students at a fixed tuition charge, which the state would agree to pay.

Opposition to the regional plan came from one of the educators at the conference, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and long-time governmental consultant on educational problems. Dr. Bethune said that she was unalterably opposed to regional education "because it would encourage and accentuate segregation."

Urging an early end to the South's dual system of education, Dr. Bethune proposed that school facilities be made

Education More Expensive

Whether or not the regional plan is veterans flocked to classrooms a ma- of the expansion made necessary when warned that a number of small inde- pendent and public colleges are needed. ity of America's colleges and universities are operating at or near a unless they receive some form of gov- available for Negro youth on the same adopted, higher education will be ex- level as for the rest of the population. ceedingly costly during the coming decade, the educators agreed. Because loss, it was reported. Several speakers emmental assistance. Both the inde-

the officials here believed.

In another direction, a vigorous attack on the employment of Communist party members on college faculties came from Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, president of Florida Southern College. Referring to the ousting of the two Communist professors at the University of Washington, Dr. Spivey said that any instructor who holds communistic beliefs is not fit to teach the youth of this land. He urged the schools and colleges to dedicate themselves to instilling into students the democratic ideals and traditions that "made this country the world center for freedom."

Despite the problems that exist in this region, the educators who participated in the program foresaw a gradual closing of the educational gap between the South and the rest of the country. Several officials said a "cultural renaissance" is sweeping through the South and that is a good omen for the nation as a whole. As educational standards are raised in one section of the country they permeate the entire nation.

Jun - 3-13-49

Regional School Plan's First Casualty

Journal & Guide

THE ENFORCED resignation of Dr. W. H. GRAY, JR., as president of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College at Tallahasee, marks him as the first casaulty of the regional school plan fostered by southern governors.

The youthful educator was one of the Negro college presidents who had expressed outspoken opposition to the plan, one which his state helped to initiate, and to which it ardently subscribes—a plan formulated as a hopeful medium for the perpetuation of the pattern of jim crow in education, with consequent inferiority of education for the Negro.

One suspects that what happened to Dr. GRAY indicates that the sponsors of the onerous scheme are desperately prepared to go to any lengths in their determination to root it into the American educational system as a circumvention of Supreme Court mandates regarding the equality of educational opportunities.

The lengths to which they might go, as evidenced in this instance, would include moves sinisterly designed at intimidating and silencing opponents who happened to be on state payrolls in state-supported Negro colleges.

Dr. GRAY resigned at the demand of the Florida Board of Control and Education, which insisted that he get out immediately. Norfolk, Va.

Unless those who effected his precipitate ouster are able and willing to set forth more cogent reasons for their action than now are available, they stand suspected of exercising despotic control over college education in the state for narrow racial reasons.

At the same time, the victim of their display of despotism, Dr. GRAY, has been cast in the role of an educator crucified upon the cross of official bigotry, and a martyr to the cause of professional integrity and personal dignity. Nat. 7-23-49

The ousted college president, faced with certain charges he says he had not heard of except through certain daily newspapers, was not invited to attend and defend himself at the meeting at which board members decided to demand his resignation.

The technique which characterized the meeting suggests that the accused had already been adjudged guilty, that his penalty had been set, and that his personal testimony would have proved of little value in his favor anyhow.

The charges made indefinite allusions to diverse phases of "mismanagement and misconduct," but the public has reason to conclude that Dr. GRAY's forthright personality itself became offensive to his superiors, and ultimately marked him for the gallows especially reserved for the execution of freedom of democratic thought and expression in American colleges.

The young college president and state employee declined to to go along with the governor and the board of education relative to the regional school plan. Before a conference of southern governors last March, he vigorously opposed the plot when he had been expected by its Florida sponsors to give it at least a tacit approval.

Dr. GRAY's action in this connection left the powers that be smarting as a result of what was considered in his state to be contempt for official views, and doubtless marked him to be beheaded.

The college president, about two months ago, declined to give a categorically negative answer to the following question submitted to him by the board of education on a so-called loyalty-test affidavit:

Have you ever taught or expressed yourself as being against any of the provisions of the race segregation laws of the state of Florida? 7-23-49

Dr. GRAY asked that the question be deleted, as irrelevant to loyalty. The board modified it, but insufficiently to change its significance. Then, President GRAY said he had "no alternative but to answer the question as any self-respecting Negro would."

It was Federal JUDGE J. WATIES WARING who dramatically ruled that to require a Negro to give an affirmative answer to a similar question in order to vote in South Carolina's now outlawed white Democratic primary was to require him to stultify himself, and gave it a judicial asphyxiation.

The question has no place in a loyalty-test. It is used in a sinister attempt to make bedfellows of anti-segregationists and Communists, with a view of eliciting the American democratic crusade against the two at the same time.

But Americans will not be fooled. Non-segregation is an essential principle for the preservation of democracy, while segregation itself nourishes Communism.

Plan MayEase South'sEducational Problems

Pgh. Courier

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., June 13 (AP)—The South launched itself today on a unique and historic cooperative plan which promised to solve many of its age-old educational problems.

Educators for years had dreamed of the action taken today to bind colleges and universities in 13 Southern states into an organization which held that opportunities would be open to all and barred to none. Sat. 6-13-49

The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education was formed to succeed the Regional Education Council. It will:

Be a clearing house for information of regional significance;

Keep abreast of higher educational needs in the South;

Be a research facility on institutional and regional problems related to improving higher education; and 833

Assist in providing consultative services to the various states.

Millard F. Caldwell, former governor of Florida, was named chairman; Clyde A. Erwin, North Carolina superintendent of public instruction, vice chairman and H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, secretary-treasurer.

The regional education board does not offer free education. Each state will pay $1,500 for each medical, dental or other student sent to regional institutions. Contracts have been signed so far with nine medical, dental and veterinary medical colleges, but no contracts are expected soon. 6-13-49

Already 464 students, including 232 Negroes, have been chosen from each state's allotment to study at these schools. The school's own rules of segregation govern the students to be admitted.

Sums contributed by the states must be used to improve the schools. The student pays his own expenses in a normal fashion.

Advantage of the plan is that states which have students needing certain professional types of education but having no such educational facilities now can be assured that a set number of qualified students can have this training. Quotas are set up according to state needs.

The board adopted a motion which would study an expansion of training needs and facilities, looking forward to making available studies in forestry, engineering, architecture, professional education, wildlife conservation and other conservation fields in addition to other professional fields of study as needs may be determined.

Operation of the plan thus provides educational facilities for many who heretofore have been denied them, and it will serve to cut financial burdens tremendously inasmuch as it makes relatively unnecessary a state building and operating a technical school which it does not have.

A similar plan already is under study by the Rocky Mountain states and in New England.

The plan is, as Dr. John E. Ivey said, "A pioneering in a new method of work," a reciprocal plan designed for the South to help itself rather than call for federal aid.

Governors of each state, in addition to three citizens of each state, are expected to join quickly.

Governors Gordon Browning of Tennessee and William M. Tuck of Virginia were present today.

Members of the executive committee include four Negroes.

States participating are Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisian, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee. Virginia's constitution bars effect Friday, when contracts were executed with the Medical College of Virginia, Virginia State University, Emory University for Medical and dental training, and with Virginia Polytechnic Institute acting for the Commonwealth of Virginia in obtaining veterinary medical training for Virginia students at the University of Georgia.

Under the contracts, states which provide no medical, dental or veterinary medical training agree to pay the institutions $1,500 a year for each medical or dental student, and $1,000 a year for each veterinary student.

Regional Education Plan Goes Into Effect

ATLANTA, May 21.—(AP)—With the signing of the first contracts, the South's unique plan for Regional Education went into effect Friday, when contracts were executed with the Medical College of Virginia, Virginia State University, Em-

LANGSTON PRESIDENT SAYS REGIONAL EDUCATION PLAN MAY HAVE GOOD POINTS

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. 14e(2)
mod. 6-15-49

By RAMONA LOWE

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—(ANP)—Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university, Oklahoma and one of the first outspoken opponents of southern regional education admitted thatthe plan may have its goood points if Negroes will make the most of it.

"I still am opposed to regional schools or any other schools that foster segregation," he said firmly. "I urge equality of education to all regardless of race. I contended at first that non-interference with the segregated pattern of education in the south would simply perpetuate that pattern. But in the meantime he University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A and M College have been required by law to open their doors to Negroes. At the same time they endrsed the regional plan so I have to admit that they were as good as their word when they said their plan was not designed to keep Negroes out oof the white state schools.

"I still insist that under the regional plan the schools be operated so openly when Governor Caldwell came to Oklahoma to talk to the legislature for it. But I didn't stay on the outside and criticize. I kept going on the inside to find out what was going on. Some Negro educators thought they would stump it on Congress. But this plan didn't need congressional approval. It's just the same old thing the states have been doing for Negroes all along; paying a student's tuition in an out-of-state school, only it's being extended to whites now as well.

"Since the state legislature have approved the plan, what are we going to do about it? It is possible to work within an organization and do more than standing outside and attempting to boycott it. Personally, I hink since it is a fact that he whole country is deeply concerned with it, that it is very important that all persons regardless of race take an active part and make it a success, and get the est out of it.

"Actually the fact that the governors and leading educators of the south had an opportunity to discuss eucational problems sitting down together at the same table in a hotel like the Sheraton-Plaza is a step toward integration.

Legislature Hears Floridian Talk On Regional Colleges

The Birmingham Post
Oklahoma City, Okla.
14e(2)
Sat 2-12-49

Falling snow on the roof of the capitol building joined in opposition to former governor Millard B. Caldwell, who addressed a joint session of the legislature Tuesday afternoon on the question of regional colleges. A large group of Negroes filled the section set aside for blacks, while the Floridian spoke to a group who failed to applaud other than when he entered the chamber with Governor Turner.

"The trouble with the South respecting education is the same trouble the South is having with its economics," said Caldwell at the outset of his talk. "It is impossible for the South to care for its school system on any level."

While the former governor seemed to somewhat soft-pedal the segregation issue, he rather clearly brought out that the regional idea was planned on the jim crow level. He mentioned Tuskegee and Meharry during his talk, stating that was where Negroes would be sent under the present arrangements. Sat 2-12-49

But when the governor mentioned the great petroleum institute at Norman, where he said Florida would like to send her students under the regional plan, he failed to tell his auditors where Oklahoma would send her Negroes to secure technical and specialized training in this field.

Raising the same issue Negroes raise respecting out-state scholarships, Caldwell said the South send its white youth out of the section to secure professional training, who never return. The same thing, of course, happens to Negro youth when sent out of the state on out-state scholarships.

Only one question was asked at the close of the talk. One legislator wanted to know whether it would be necessary for the constitution of the United States to be amended in the creation of regional colleges. Caldwell said no, and said also there would be no need for congressional action. This is, of course, an about-face on the position of the South in the 80th Congress.

Caldwell was introduced by Gov. Turner, who said the Floridian was brought here at the request of the legislature.

Students To Study Under Regional Plan

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
14e(2)
Sat. 3-12-49

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Under the regional educational plan 20 Negro medical and dental students will study next year at Meharry Medical College in Nashville and between three and six Negro veterinary students will study at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Florida will pay $1,500 a year for each medical and dental student and $1,000 a year for the veterinary students.

Talmadge Ignores Appointment Of Negro To Council

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
14e(2)
Sat. 3-1-49

Dr. Harmon Caldwell, chancellor of the Georgia University System, Monday was appointed to the Southern Regional Council for Education.

In making the appointment, Governor Herman Talmadge failed to carry out the plan of the council, in providing for an additional member from each state, the idea being to add Negroes to the council and give Negro institutions a voice in its operation. 14e(2)

Dr. Caldwell joins State School Superintendent M. D. Collins and Raymond R. Paty, former chancellor of the university system, as Georgia representatives on the council which is launching a plan of regional college education in the South.

Regional Education In 10 Southern States In Operation

Birmingham Post
Mond. 14e(2)

ATLANTA, May 21—(AP)—The South's plan for regional education was in effect today. Sat

Contracts were signed by the Regional Council for Education with the medical college of Virginia, Louisiana State University, Emory University and Vanderbilt University for medical and dental training.

In addition, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, acting for the Commonwealth of Virginia, signed a contract providing for veterinary medical training for Virginia students at the University of Georgia. Birmingham Ala.

Approximately 225 white and 200 Negro students are expected to enroll this Fall under the contracts, and under 10 new ones to be executed shortly. 5-31-49

Under the contracts, states which do not provide medical, dental or veterinary training agree to pay the institutions $1,500 a year for each medical or dental student, and $1,000 a year for each veterinary medical student enrolled. In return, the states are assured a set number of their qualified students will be admitted to the schools, so states can meet their needs without the expense of operating medical, dental or veterinary schools. Sat 5-21-49

EACH STATE IN the plan is assigned a quota. Selections will be made by the regional service institutions from students certified by the states.

"The signing of the contracts represents years of discussion and months of intensive effort," said Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the council. He said it is expected the plan will cover other fields in addition to the present ones.

Legislatures in 10 states have approved the compact under which the regional plan operates. Alabama and Texas are now considering it. Appropriations for the plan during the next two years will total about $1,750,000.

The Regional Council will be replaced by a board of control for Southern Regional Education to be organized June 11 at Daytona Beach, Fla. The board will be composed of the governor and three representatives from each state.

ward steps toward the integregation in their educational systems.

Nevertheless it deplored the fact that in some instances segregation has been retained in the classrooms and other facilities to which colored students have been admitted for the first time.

The board expressed apprehension lest this vestige of jim-crow education become a permanent fixture. 7-9-49

Grants Under Plan Condemned

Philanthropic agencies which have made grants to the Southern Regional Education plan also were criticized on the grounds that such grants, in effect, helped to circumvent the intention of Federal court decisions that make mandatory the provision of equal facilities within each state.

Officers and members of the board of Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., with headquarters at 808 Perdido St., New Orleans, are as follows:

Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., president; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, vice-president; Alva W. Taylor, Nashville, secretary-treasurer; James A. Dombrowski, director.

Members of the board of directors are:

Charlotte H. Brown, Sedalia, N.C.; Louis Burnham, New York, N.Y.; Roscoe Dungee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Virginia Durr, Alexander, Va.; Clark Foreman, Washington, E. Franklin Frazier, Washington; Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss.;

Myles Horton, Monteagle, Tenn.; J. Lewis Henderson, Bay, St. Louis; Luther P. Jackson, Petersburg, Va.; Lewis W. Jones, Tuskegee, Ala.; Leo Sheiner, Miami; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S.C.; John B. Thompson, Chicago, and Charles C. Webber, Richmond.

Intgation Steps by States Hailed

The Birmingham Post
Baltimore Md.

Southern Conference Education Unit Meets

GRANTS ALSO SCORED

Separation in 'Mixed' Schools Also Blasted

Sat 7-9-49

ATLANTA—The board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in annual session at Atlanta on June 26, expressed opposition to the Southern Regional Education plan as an instrument of perpetuating segregation and inequality in education.

The board commended those States which have made some for

Regional Education

To the Editor:

Under the headline "Regional Educational Plan Wins Approval of Alabama Senate," your July 9 issue carried a story on the regional education program. We appreciate your keeping people in Alabama informed.

I believe, however, that the story's interpretation of the program is not wholly accurate. It says, for example, "it primarily was designed to solve the Negro educational problem" and adds that "The program grew out of the U. S. Supreme Court decision that the states must provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites."

Actually, educators and governors see the program as a means of meeting grave difficulties in graduate and professional education for both white and Negro students in the South. Twelve white institutions will act as regional schools in the coming year. Only two Negro institutions have been so designated. A larger number of white students will be attending these institutions than will Negro students outside the state. Undoubtedly there-improve the quality and scope of higher education in the South, while allowing states to concentrate their efforts in certain fields. This will strengthen the total educational program of the region. In Alabama, for example, funds from other states will aid Auburn in expanding and improving its well established veterinary medical school. As the program develops, other fields will be covered in which students perhaps may enter institutions outside the state. Undoubtedly there-fore some misunderstanding is created by statements that the program essentially deals with problems of Negro education.

W. J. McGLOTHLIN, Associate Director.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

The Times — New York, N.Y.

Regional System Is Seen as a Great Advance

In Higher Education in the South

Sun. 7-24-49 Sun

148(2)

By BENJAMIN FINE

In a move expected to have vast educational implications, eleven Southern states have entered upon a mutual plan to aid one another in developing a sound program of higher education. For the first time in the history of this country, a regional system of education has been established. It will go into effect this fall. P.7.

For the time being the plan will cover only the fields of medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. Under this project, the colleges and universities that now maintain such graduate schools will admit students from other states. They will be accepted on the same basis as residents of the states where these regional centers are situated. In this way, it is hoped, the South will be able to develop strong professional schools on a regional basis. Because of the tremendous expense involved in setting up a medical school, for example, it will be cheaper for a state to send its students to a medical school that already exists in a near-by state.

Last month a Board of Control for Southern Regional Education was created by action of ten state legislatures—Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee. Virginia has been admitted pending removal of certain legal objections. Alabama, Texas and West Virginia are expected to join soon.

Various reasons prompted the creation of this board. For some time Southern educators have recognized the fact that they could not hope to set up all the educational facilities needed on a state-wide basis. They knew that if they were to offer their students an adequate program of higher education, they would have to cooperate and pool their resources.

Composition of Board

The operation of the plan is simple. The Board of Control membership will include the Governor and three members, one a Negro, for each participating state.

Four institutions will provide services in veterinary medicine—Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Tuskegee Institute, the University of Georgia and Oklahoma A. & M. College. They will accept 119 first-year students under the regional arrangements and will receive $1,000 per student from the states. Seven universities—Duke, Emory, Louisiana State, Meharry Medical College, Tennessee, Tulane and Vanderbilt—will admit 187 medical students, at $1,500 per student. Six institutions will provide services in dentistry—Emory, Loyola of Louisiana, Maryland, Medical College of Virginia, Meharry and Tennessee. They will accept 210 students, and the states will pay them $1,500 per student.

Under the pooling arrangement, the universities will select the students according to their own admission policies and standards. However, the states will certify students as eligible, based on criteria that they establish. Under present plans, 233 white students and 231 Negro students will receive training in 1949-50 at a cost of $1,500,000 to the states. The plan will have no effect on present segregation policies: white and Negro students will continue to attend their own respective schools.

Further Development Expected

Other fields are now under consideration. Regional arrangements may ultimately be adopted in graduate studies, social work, architecture, forestry, engineering, agricultural and professional education. Moreover, according to the sponsors of the regional plan, other methods through which the institutions of higher learning can jointly serve the needs of the South might include joint use of research facilities, exchange of faculty members and voluntary specialization.

According to Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director of the regional board, the widespread support that has been received from the South indicates that the new project will expand. He points out that by planning as a region the South can provide itself with the leadership, the imagination and the skills which it needs.

Southern educators point out that the South has been dependent upon institutions in other regions for the training of leaders in many fields. In many Southern states no institution offers courses at the Doctor of Philosophy level in any field.

Regionalism in education, the university officials hold, is a way to improve both the quality and quantity of advanced college training at a minimum cost. For example, there are five veterinary medical schools within the region. To provide plant facilities and develop a first-class veterinary college would cost close to $3,000,000. Thus the savings to a state under the regional plan will be considerable. Besides, it will help existing institutions strengthen their programs, rather than add other possibly second-rate ones to compete with the universities that now serve the South. New York, N.Y.

Enthusiastic support for the regional plan was expressed last week by Millard F. Caldwell, former Governor of Florida, chairman of the Board of Control. Mr. Caldwell said that the Southern states, working together, could build the finest system of higher education in the United States or the world. He said the alternative, on a state-wide rather than regional basis would mean that Southern education would continue to "limp along," unable to meet the total needs of the region. Sun. 7-24-49

Duplication of Effort

It is obvious, Mr. Caldwell went on, that many states are duplicating what others are doing and in many fields none is doing a first-rate job. Various fields are wholly ignored. No state, he pointed out, can supply the best in every phase of education, because of lack of money or because of insufficient students to create an adequate school. Regional planning and cooperation appear to be the answer.

Other sections of the country have manifested an interest in similar programs for their own needs. Dr. John Dale Russell, director of the division of higher education, United States Office of Education, believes that the pattern of cooperative support now being developed on a regional basis in the South can be extended ultimately to all the states and territories. In fact, the American Council on Education is planning to call together representatives from various groups some time this fall to see if the regional plan can be put into practice elsewhere.

According to President Colgate W. Darden of the University of Virginia, the Southern regional program will measurably stimulate and improve college and university facilities for both white and colored students. This plan, he stressed, is not in any way a racial one, as it will improve educational facilities for both whites and Negroes.

Tulane University, participating in the regional program in medicine, is confident that the plan will strengthen higher education as it will eliminate duplication of facilities. Similarly, the president of Louisiana State University sees two strengthening effects on educational facilities in the South: (1) It will provide immediately some expansion of professional education, and (2) the agitation and planning in connection with regional education will add to the general concern about education in the South.

Low-Cost Specialized Training

The University of Tennessee, an ardent supporter of the regional plan since its inception, considers regional education a sensible method of giving Southern youth the highest quality of specialized training at a minimum cost. The plan enables each participating institution to build exceptionally strong staffs in selected specialized fields instead of spreading its financial resources too thinly over a greater area of advanced studies.

From the standpoint of a privately endowed institution, the immediate effect of the regional plan, Emory University notes, will be to provide financial support in extremely expensive fields of professional education.

Meharry Medical College, where Negro students are trained, has signed a contract with the Regional Council to enroll competent students of the states in this region. President M. Don Clawson observes that it costs about $2,000 a year to educate a medical student. The tuition is $500, and now with the $1,500 that will be received from the state sending a student, the college will be in a sounder financial condition.

It is clear that the project is exceedingly significant. It can help the South build and develop a sound system of graduate and professional schools that will be the equal of any in the country. The implications not only for the South but for the rest of the country are far-reaching. A new pattern has appeared in higher education that will have a profound influence on colleges and universities everywhere.

Newest Dixie Coup

Governors Plot to Sidetrack Rights?

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Ga
14e(2)

(Courier Correspondent)

RALEIGH, N. C.—Sinister forces within the Regional Council for Education and the Southern Governors Council are determined to halt any advances toward the realization of full civil rights for Negroes in the North or South, according to observers attending the meeting of the two groups here Dec. 11 to 15. 49

From conversation with responsible Negro observers at the conference, and from interviews with key white members of the council, this reporter is convinced that whereas the regional schools' program was but one point on the Southern Governors' agenda, at the same time that organization is determined to defy President Truman's civil rights legislation and to foster segregated institutions as the permanent pattern of Southern and national life.

A study of the roster of the recent conference reveals that representatives from leading philanthropic foundations known to be interested in educational problems in the South attended. Among these were: Sat 1-1-49

LEADERS PRESENT

Charles Dollars, president of the Carnegie Corporation, New York City; J. Curtis Dixon, Southern Education Foundation, which recently moved its headquarters from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta; James McCaskill, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.; Raymond R. Paty of the Rich Foundation, Atlanta, Ga., and Fred McCuiston, General Education Board, New York.

If the council and the Governors succeed in selling their program in its entirety to the above organizations, the combined resources and propaganda of these organizations may well attempt to extend the regional idea developed in the South to other sections of the country.

There are numerous indications that point to the conclusions that the motivating forces in the council are more interested in stemming the tide of Negro progress than in integrating the Negro more fully into American life. Among these are:

COUNCIL CONFIDENT

1. The council's confident defiance of the Gaines decision which decreed that the separate States should provide equal educational opportunities for all members of the population within the borders of each State.

2. The "liberal" Southern defense of segregation on the grounds that segregation operates to the economic advantage of the Negro. This view is widely held and was recently voiced by Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction for North Carolina.

3. The intra-Negro conflict regarding the advisability of immediate educational gains against long-term objectives was one of the most dramatic and paradoxical aspects of the meeting. In this connection, it is significant that, except for increasingly controversial Dr. William H. Gray, president of Florida State College, and James Colston, president of Georgia State Teachers College, no presidents of State-supported colleges for Negro attended.

This can be interpreted to mean that these Negroes are opposed to the regional plan to extend segregation, although the presidents themselves feel that it would be politically and economically inexpedient to commit themselves to open opposition of the plan.

Alumni Protest Regional Status For Meharry

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Ga
14e(2)

HOUSTON, Tex.—The Houston chapter of the Meharry Alumni Association this week registered opposition to the proposed plan to convert the Tennessee institution into a regional medical school.

Dr. D. T. Rolfe, executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association, addressed the local chapter at the Elks' Rest. Dr. F. H. Legall is president of the Houston chapter. Sat 1-1-49

Wright Attacks NAACP 'Sabotage'

YAZOO CITY, MISS., Feb. 8.—(AP)—Gov. Fielding L. Wright today blamed a nation-wide racial organization for Congress' failure to approve the Southern states' regional educational compact last Summer.

Addressing a joint civic club meeting here the governor said that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People had played a part in preventing congressional ratification of the plan. He said Walter White, NAACP secretary, had testified before a congressional committee that the compact was designed to "perpetuate segregation." Montgomery, Ala

The compact is an agreement adopted by governors of the Southern states providing for support of various institutions of higher learning for Negroes when the institution's specialty is not available to them in the separate states. Congressional approval is necessary before such compacts may be put into effect, Wright said. Mail 2-9-49

10 Dixie Colleges Okeh Aid Forms

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

ATLANTA, Feb. 26—(AP)—Representatives of 10 Southern colleges have agreed on contract forms under which various states will contribute to the education of white and Negro medical and dental students.

The educators drew up contract forms for contributions to the schools Friday.

Georgia will contribute up to $15,000 toward support of schools agreeing to receive 10 white dental students from the state this Fall. It also will give $24,000 a year for the next two school years to Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., which has agreed to take 16 Georgia Negro medical and dental students.

Meharry College will take 200 Negro medical and dental students from Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and Virginia.

The college will receive $1,500 for each student accepted.

Emory University here has agreed to accept 20 medical students and 70 dental students.

MAYS Believes Arkansas Segregation Plan is Lesser of Two Evils

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pa.
Sat 1-8-49

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

14e(2)

THE thing that make life difficult is the choices that we must make day in and day out. If we had to choose between a clear-cut good and a clear-cut evil, the choice would be easy. But life is seldom like that. Frequently we must choose between two goods or two evils that we find ourselves in a difficult spot. In such instances we must use our minds to determine which good is the greater or which evil is the lesser.

Dr. Mays

My contention is that imposed, legalized segregation is an evil. And often we have to choose between two types of segregation, neither of which we desire. I have in mind specifically regional education on a completely segregated basis as over against what the University of Arkansas is doing in its medical and law schools. I prefer the Arkansas plan to the regional plan because the Arkansas plan is nearer integration and the segregation which now obtains in Arkansas is not as likely to perpetuate itself as regional education on a completely segregated basis. Sat 1-8-49

Regionalism on a completely segregated basis extends the pattern. And once regional schools are set up on that basis, it will be exceedingly difficult to break the pattern. And since all segregation in education in the past has meant inequality, there will be inequality on a segregated regional basis. The history of segregated education in the past confirms this prediction.

I prefer the Arkansas plan again because it is likely to meet the test of the United States Supreme Court decision that each State must furnish equal education for all citizens within that State. I do not believe regional education can meet the test of the Supreme Court. The lawyers and judges will have to decide this.

• • •

LET ME MAKE it clear again that I think all segregation is evil. But I believe what is happening in law and medicine in the University of Arkansas is the lesser of the two evils. Let us examine the Arkansas situation. What I say comes from an authentic source and is the case as of now. As high official in the university saw "that the application of qualified Negroes for admission to the Law School would not be long delayed." This officer talked to the chairman of the board of trustees, the Governor of the State, and others about the problem and got an agreement "that if a qualified Negro should apply, he would be admitted." The agreement was on the "basis of a separate classroom and study room for the Negro, he to have access, however, to all the books in the law library and to be taught by the regular faculty." In June, 1948, the board of trustees authorized the dean of the Law School to proceed on these conditions.

The first Negro was admitted to the spring semester, January, 1948. His classes were held in a separate classroom. White students were permitted to attend the Negro's classes and they did. Some two, three, or four often attended his classes. The first Negro student's health failed him in the summer and he had to go to a sanatorium. He plans to return. Sat 1-8-49

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BUT IN THE fall of 1948 another Negro student entered the law school. The first year class was so large that the regular classes held for white students had to be divided; so it was arranged for the over-crowded classes "to permit a certain number to volunteer for a separate section to meet with the Negro student." The report shows hat volunteers were plentiful from each class. At first a rail separated the Negro student from the white students. A few days later it was deemed advisable to take down the rail, "leaving the colored student seated in the same position in the classroom, where he still continues today to sit." Some progress has already been made—first a separate room, next same room with a rail, now segregation, but no rail.

Arkansas has gone further in medicine. In September, 1948, a Negro girl was admitted to the University of Arkansas Medical School at Little Rock "wholly without segregation." My informant did not say, but I suspect the Negro girl does not eat with the white students.

If good and exceptional students get into the medical and law schools of the South, segregation will go sooner than if segregated regional schools are established. I believe the faculty, and especially the white students will see to it that it goes. If I had to choose between a completely segregated regional

...ation Director, State Auditor B. ...E. Thrasher, and Atty. Gen. Eu... gene Cook said the additional cost ...for regional schools would be $58,... ...however, 000 annually. Take care of a new ...These students in this would item that has developed since the ...distributing its share Savannah meeting of the Southern ...schools, it was Governors Conference—$45,000 to ...would choose Arkansas as the Governors Conference—$45,000 to ...lesser of the two evils. send 10 white dental students to ...While the regional graduate ...school plan with its present allo... ...cations to send Negroes to out of State colleges will cost more than al... ...originally anticipated, Gov. Tal... ...madge said late yesterday he would ask the Legislature to put up what is necessary for Georgia to participate in this program. ...lotting funds for these ...addition to contributing ...\$75,000 to send Negroes to non-to the regional school ...state colleges. When regional col... ...leges in medicine and veterinary ...medicine and dentistry are estab...

Dixie School Plan To Cost State More

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

regional dental school. 1-2-49

Georgia's $58,000 share would be allotted toward the following expenses: $48,000 to send 16 Negro medical and dental students to regional schools, most of them to Meharry Medical School in Nashville; $45,000 to send 10 white dental students to a regional school; $15,000 for administration of the regional plan, and $9,000 to send three Negro veterinary students to a regional college.

Georgia would receive allocations from other states for students sent to the University of Georgia Veterinary School, one of the colleges selected to participate in the regional plan.

Dr. Spright Dowell, Mercer, was elected President to succeed Dr. Guy H. Wells, GSCW. Dr. Lloyd Moll, Middle Georgia College, was named Vice President, and Dean Lloyd Chapin, Georgia Tech, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The morning session, which closed the two-day meeting, was devoted to hearing reports and the recommendations of committees.

Plans were approved for a Summer meeting of the body, probably in Clayton.

Colleges Indorse Foundation Regional Plan

Resolutions indorsing the Regional Education Plan and the Minimum Foundation for Education program were adopted yesterday at the closing meeting of the Georgia Association of Colleges.

10 Southern Colleges Okeh Contract Forms On Regional Schooling

The Birmingham, Ala Sun-2-27-49

ATLANTA, Feb. 26—(AP)—Representatives of 10 Southern colleges have agreed on contract forms under which various states will contribute to the education of white and Negro medical and dental students.

The educators drew up contract forms for contributions to the schools Friday.

Georgia will give up to $15,000 toward support of schools agreeing to receive 10 white dental students from the state this Fall. It also will give $24,000 a year for the next two school years to Meharry Medical College, at Nashville, Tenn., which has agreed to take 16 Georgia Negro medical and dental students.

Meharry College will take 200 Negro medical and dental students from Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and Virginia.

The college will receive $1,500 for each student accepted.

EMORY UNIVERSITY here has agreed to accept 20 medical students and 70 dental students.

The Georgia Legislature made $48,000 available for support of colleges accepting Negro medical and dental students during the next two years, and $45,000 for support of dental colleges accepting white students during the same period. Georgia has no state-supported dental college.

Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, presided at Friday's meeting. Sun.-2-24-49

William J. McGlothin, associate director of the Regional Council for Education, said the meeting was attended by educators from the participating states.

NEGRO ENTERS LANGSTON U.

The Times

Student Is First in Law Classes for His Race

New York, N.Y.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 31 (AP)—A 34-year-old waiter of Oklahoma City, T. M. Roberts, today became the first student at the Langston University Law School for Negroes here. Tues.-2-1-49

The school was established a year ago to meet an order by the United States Supreme Court that equal facilities must be provided for a Mrs. Ada Fisher or that she be admitted to the all-white University of Oklahoma Law School at Norman. Mrs. Fisher refused to enroll, contending the school did not offer equal facilities. She reopened her case, which now is on appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Dean Jerome E. Hemry said that Mr. Roberts is a 1938 graduate of Langston University (Oklahoma's Negro college) and a former graduate student of the University of Minnesota. 2-1-49

The school has been operated from Gov. Roy J. Turner's contingency fund. The Legislature is expected to determine its status.

545 Million

Bill for Negro Education in South Seen

Washington Post Washington D.C.

Atlanta, Jan. 25 (AP).—Some day a bill for 545 million dollars or more is going to be handed the South for Negro education, the Southern Regional Council calculated today. Wed. 1-26-49

That day, the council said, may come sooner than you think.

It pointed to the case of King George County, Va., where last April a Federal judge ruled that the county would have to equalize educational facilities for whites and Negroes—or else.

The council said the South could begin making down payments now or wait to be "goaded by court decisions."

To point up the fact that the day of reckoning is coming, the council said that already in Virginia 50 suits have been started in as many counties to obtain equal educational opportunities for Negroes.

Doesn't Represent Total Bill

The council pointed out that its figures on the total cost to the South by no means represent the total bill—only the cost of equalizing book values of elementary school plants in 11 Southern States.

The figures, it pointed out, make no provision for equalization of salaries for Negro teachers or for school transportation, nor do they include estimates for Tennessee and Oklahoma because information was unavailable.

In any case the council found "the value of school property for each Negro pupil enrolled was $63 as compared with $221 for each white pupil. Wed.-1-26-49

"To make the two amounts the same would have required in 1946 an expenditure," the council continued, "of $158 per Negro pupil—or an average of some 31 million dolars for each State."

But, the council observed, increased construction costs have hiked that sum to 49 million dollars. Thus, it calculated, the cost in 1946 would have been $342,753,000 whereas today the figure would be $545,973,987.

The council then asked and answered the question of whether recent construction hadn't helped to reduce the inequality.

Answer Seems To Be 'No'

"The answer seems to be no," said the council. "New schools have been built but in most cases where funds have been allocated a proportionate amount has been spent on white as well as Negro schools.

"This," the council concluded, "has had the welcome effect of improving facilities for both racial groups but has done little to equalize them.

The council estimated the cost of equalizing elementary school plants in Virginia would amount to $20,530,000.

Lowering of High Standards Feared by Dr. Benjamin Mays

Gettysburg Times 14e(2)

Gettsburg Pa

Feb 1 1949

ATLANTA—In a chapel talk to students of Morehouse College, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, criticized the regional education plan of the Southern Governors as a scheme to preserve and to perpetuate segregation and attendant inequalities in educational facilities.

It is not in the minds of the Southern States, Dr. Mayes declared, to provide medical and other facilities equal to those of the whites. He pointed out that these Southern leaders are the same persons who have been demanding support of the status quo in all areas touching upon interracial activities, and that since they have had no change of heart they cannot be serious in professed intentions of equalizing facilities for Negroes.

The Negro is a pawn or checker in this situation, being pushed about at the whims of Southern politicians who have not consulted Negro leaders before taking action on this momentous question.

FEARS LOWERING OF STANDARD AT MEHARRY

"I fear that under the present plan the standards at Meharry will fall below those of Howard University's Medical School and of other medical schools throughout the country.

"Meharry," he continued, "will probably lose its national prestige and become purely a sectional school . . . A Southern institution with limited clientele and with even more limited standards and prestige.

"In such a Meharry, political pressure will force the admision of sub-standard students who can only lower its academic standards and scientific usefulness," he concluded.

Clements Is Appointed To Educational Group

Courier Journal

Old Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 14 (AP)—Chairmen and members of four committees of the Southern Governors Conference were announced today by Governor William E. Tuck of Virginia, conference chairman.

Tues 2-15-49

W. Preston Lane, Jr., Maryland, was named chairman of the committee on regional education. Members are Earle C. Clements, Kentucky; Gordon Browning, Tennessee; W. Kerr Scott, North Carolina, and Okey L. Patteson, West Virginia.

Louisville Ky.

Organized Last Year.

Governor Tuck said the committee on regional education will work with the Regional Council for Eduction, headed by former Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida. The council was organized last year under auspices of the Southern Governors Conference to promote educational facilities in the South in the field of higher and specialized education.

Governor Tuck appointed South Carolina's Governor J. Strom Thurmond to head the conference committee on equalization of the coastal areas with a view to protecting their interests in oil and other natural wealth, will be headed by Governor Beauford H. Jester of Texas.

Thus the South Carolinian, who headed the States' Rights Presidential ticket in the November general election, will have a place at the forefront in battling against what many in the South regard as financial discrimination in the States' Rights ticket.

The Southern foundation com 2-15-49

The tidelands committee, to promote the states' claims of jurisdiction over submerged lands in nonequality of freight rates.

Commission On Graduate Studies Holds Two-Day Atlanta Meeting

Atlanta Daily World 4-27-49

Reperesentatives of Atlanta University, North Carolina College and Florida A & M were among the eighteen presidents and deans present Tuesday for a meeting of the Commission on Development of Graduate Studies, appointed by the Southern Regional Council.

The institutions were represented by S. M. Nabrit, Dean of the Graduate School, Atlanta University; A. E. Manley, of North Carolina College, Durham; and Dean Alston, who acted for Pres. William H. Gray of Florida A & M College.

The group heard Dr. John E. Ivey, director of the Regional Council for Education state "Rapid strides are being taken to expand the South's pioneer program of regional cooperation in higher education."

Thurs. 4-28-49

The Atlanta meeting was an outgrowth of the Southern Governors Conference on Regional Education at Savannah, Ga., at which plans were completed for putting into operation a broad program of regional education.

The plan is under attack from the NAACP, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, and various civic and educational organizations. The regional program embraces interstate arrangements in the fields of medical, dental and veterinary medical training.

The meeting of the educators closely follows on the heels of an announcement that ten states have approved the regional compact which brings into existence a Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. Although the United States Senate turned down giving legislative approval for the compact the action of the states puts the plan on some legal footing The idea has not been submitted to the U. S. Supreme Court. Regardless of this a staff is expected to be set up which will make a study of graduate courses offered by colleges and universities in the south.

Thurs 4-28-49

Among the fields the graduate commission is expected to study first are: public administration and research, educational administration, public health and nutrition, agricultural and industrial economics, labor and industrial relations, and training of teachers for universities.

In addition to Jones, members attending the commission meetings here are: Philip Davidson, Provost and Dean of the Graduate School Vanderbilt University; O. C. Aderhold, Dean, College of Education, University of Georgia; W. H. Callcott, Dean of the Graduate School, University of South Carolina; Paul M. Gross, Vice President of Duke University; L. D. Haskew, Dean of the College of Education, University of Texas; William M. Hepburn, Dean of the Law School. University of Alabama; A. E. Manley, Dean College of Arts and Sciences, North Carolina College at Durham; Dean Alston, representing President William H. Gray, Jr., Florida A & M College; D. C. McIntosh, Dean of the Graduate School, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Roger P. McCutcheon Dean, Graduate School, Tulane University; President J. Hillis Miller, University of Florida; S. M. Nabrit, Dean of the Graduate School, Atlanta University; W. W. Pierson, Dean, The Graduate School, University of North Carolina; Russell S. Poor, Director, University Relations Division, Institute for Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge Tennessee; and President Harold Stoke. Louisiana State University.

Caldwell Gets Regional Post

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Chancellor Harmon Caldwell will become Georgia's third representative on the Southern Regional Council for Education. Mon.

Gov. Talmadge said last night he probably would appoint Caldwell either today or tomorrow. The Chancellor would join Former Chancellor Raymond Paty and State School Supt. M. D. Collins as Georgia's representatives on the Regional Council. 1-10-49

In picking Caldwell, the Governor will pass up the naming of a Negro on the Council. The Southern Governors Conference, at their Savannah session, enlarged the number of representatives to permit each State to add a Negro representative if it desired.

Talmadge will ask the Legislature to appropriate funds for Georgia's share of the Southern "share-the-wealth" educational plan.

Regional Nurse Schools Sought

Atlanta Constitution

Possibilities of securing Regional Educational Council aid in providing regional schools for nursing education were discussed here yesterday by nursing school representatives of 10 Southeastern States.

Leaders of the group described the purpose of the meeting as being to formulate plans on a regional basis for better health care through improved nursing education.

Atlanta Ga.

Dr. John Ivey, Chairman of the Council, outlined for the group the scope of the Council in a talk on "Objectives, Plans, Methods, and Work of the Regional Council."

Presiding as chairman of the two-day meeting, Miss Iona Gault, of the Tennessee League of Nursing Education, expressed the hope that an organization could be formed to deal with the nursing education problems peculiar to this region.

"One of its purposes," Miss Gault said, "would be to determine from actual surveys within the States what nursing education problems can be handled on a regional basis."

The meeting will close today. Representatives were present from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

For Southeast

Atlanta Ga. 4-27-49

REGIONAL COMPACT GETS OKEY FROM TEN STATES

Atlanta Constitution Staff Correspondent

A regional approach to meeting the region's educational needs for graduate and professional training is now a reality, according to a progress report just issued by the Regional Council for Education.

Council states: "Students will leave their home states in September, 1949, and go to colleges in other Southern states to take courses in medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. They will be accepted on the same basis and given the same status as residents of the states where these regional centers are located. Their home states will be helping to support financially colleges offering professional courses not available to them at home."

Called Regional Cooperation in Higher Education — A Progress Report, this new booklet gives both background and progress in the South's unique program for interstate cooperation in higher education. It is illustrated with pictures from the participating colleges. It answers such questions as: "Why a Regional Approach?"; "How Does the Plan Operate?"; and "What of the Future?" Copies are being mailed to educators and statesmen throughout the country, according to John E. Ivey, Jr., Director of the Regional Council for Education.

The Regional Council for Education was set up as an interim agency to make plans for regional arrangements in education. Its functions will be taken over by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, a permanent public agency. Release of the progress report follows closely announcement of the organization meeting of the Board of Control. The organization meeting has been called by Governor William M. Tuck of Virginia (Chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference), Governor Fuller Warren of Florida, and the Honorable Millard F. Caldwell, Chairman of the Regional Council for Education. It will be held on June 11 at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel in Daytona Beach, Florida. Ten state legislatures participating in regional education will be two or three to one."

It would be "a long time" before the ratio of white and Negro students under regional education would be in the same ratio as the population, Caldwell continued. "because Negroes won't be interested in some educational fields—such as some of the sciences."

Provide Opportunity

However, he declared, "if the Negroes are interested in these fields, then it is our job to see that the opportunities are there for them."

He added that it was his opinion Negroes would be more interested in the professional than in the sciences.

"Whatever it is they want it is to our interest that they have the best in the world," he said.

"You may accept it as a fact," he told the legislature, "that Alabama, just as in the case of Florida and all the other states in the union, is not supplying the needs of higher education at all levels."

Alabama institutions will be designated to serve the South in certain courses, the ex-governor said, while in other cases, institutions in the various states will be chosen.

Wed. 4-27-49

"In no other way can we provide the quality and type of education which are the first requisites for a high standard economy," he added.

Caldwell pointed out that Florida, which has no veterinary medicine schools, will contract with Auburn and Tuskegee Institute to train Florida students at $1,000 per student. On the other hand, Florida will have institutions equipped to provide training in certain fields in which Alabama is lacking.

He said the program has already been approved by the legislatures of 12 Southern states. Texas is also considering the plan, he said.

Alabama Asked To Back South's Education Plan

Montgomery Ala. Wed 4-27-49

Phase Stressed Unduly; Benefits Asked For All

Millard F. Caldwell, former governor of Florida, yesterday urged Alabama legislators to provide better educational opportunities for youth by approving the Southern Regional Educational Compact.

Earlier, in an interview, he told The Advertiser that the Negro phase of the Southern Governor's regional education plan is being over-emphasized.

Caldwell spoke to a joint House-Senate meeting yesterday at noon, education for Negroes, but "I am cost. The program calls for the

Deploring what he called the over-emphasis of the Negro phase of the program, Caldwell denied to The Advertiser that is the most important part of the plan.

He said it had come to his attention that news stories originating here about the plan had carried the idea that the Negro phase was the most important.

"The white phase is increasing all the time and from the standpoint of all the (Southern) states is becoming more important," he stated.

There are two ideas behind the plan for regional education, Caldwell, who is chairman of the Conference's Regional Council for Education, declared.

He named those as:

"1. The integrity of the idea (regional education) is that we don't over-emphasize one side.

"2. We don't want to leave the idea that we are trying to avoid legal responsibility."

The former Florida governor said that he was not interested in education for Negroes, but "I am interested in education for every one."

He said that if the regional education program is developed properly, in the number of white to Negro students allowed to grow in three to four years so as to provide highly specialized

Education To What End, Please?

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta Ga.

The president of Meharry Medical college, Dr. Don M. Clawson, believes that Negro applicants for a medical education would "fail to make the grade," if thrown into competition with white students. It is on the strength of the sort of reasoning that he would maintain Meharry for the benefit of Negro students, who without Meharry and other schools of its kind, would be unable to secure a medical education. By that statement, President Clawson is admitting that Meharry is carrying on an inferior quality of medical training, and is therefore, turning out Negro physicians and dentists manifestly and admittedly below the recognized American standard.

What an admission for the president of Meharry! What a let down such an admission must be to the practising doctors and dentists of Meharry in the hundreds of communities of America!

It is plain, therefore, from this very admission that Negro applicants to Meharry take with them an inferior type of preparation as a result of the sort of facilities and training they received in their secondary schools and colleges. As a consequence, a special sort of inferior medical school must be maintained specifically to accommodate them. Thus, the vicious circle of inferiority continues from the Kindergarten through the graduate and professional schools. But to what end is education tending, if Negroes must continue to be plagued with inefficiency and inferiority which should be faced frankly and promptly? What comfort can Negro citizens get out of the knowledge that Negro physicians and dentists, by their own admission, are destined to be less proficient in their work than whites? If conditions are as bad at Meharry as President Clawson says they are, what sense is there in keeping the doors of an inferior school open merely to turn out on the mercy of Negro citizens additional doctors and dentists who are below the average? And besides, what protection can Negro doctors and dentists now on the field, get from such a statement as was made by the president.

That is why we must once again, repeat our unqualified opposition to the establishment of Regional schools. Instead of reducing the wide gap of discrimination in the expenditure of funds, it widens that area. We think it would be infinitely better to close down Meharry once and for all time and let Negro applicants make the best of such opportunities as are left open to them to enter first rate schools, than to keep on crippling them in a school which is admittedly below standards. There must be a point where we must determine to put an end to discrimination and inequality. To keep open the doors of an institution admitting its inferiority is to perpetuate the system.

Editorial In Journal Of Negro Education Hits Regional Schools

Journal and Guide

Land Grant College Committee Gives Dr. Thompson's Comment Wide Publicity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—As a step in its campaign against the establishment of segregated regional schools, a special committee of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges is circulating a large number of reprints of "Editorial Comment" from the Winter, 1949, edition of the Journal of Negro Education.

The comment was written by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard University and editor of the Journal, under the caption, "Why Negroes Are Opposed to Segregated Regional Schools."

In addition to several organizations which have reaffirmed their opposition to regional schools the Senate refused to give its consent to the compact of fourteen southern states to set up regional schools. Dr. Thompson points out in the article that numerous colored educators in the South have refused to serve on study committees organized by the Regional Council for Education to explore certain problems connected with the project.

ANALYZING THE OPPOSITION

Analyzing the opposition to regional schools on a segregated basis, Dr. Thompson said he was "impressed by the fact that an overwhelming majority of Negroes and many southern white people have come to the conclusion that you cannot have 'separate but equal" educational provisions even in theory, and that least of all is it possible in the graduate and professional fields."

Dr. Thompson gives four basis reasons for the opposition of colored people to segregated regional schools. They are:

1. They are conviced that equal educational opportunity can not be provided for Negroes under the theory of "separate but equal," and thus they refuse to cooperate in any plan which is so patently and inherently discriminatory in its very conception, and thus violating the constitutional mandate that Negroes must be given equal educational opportunity.

SCHEME UNNECESSARY

2. Negroes are conviced by recent events and the present climate of public opinion that segregated graduate and professional work in the South is unnecessary, and constitutes a backward step in the educational progress of the South.

3. Negroes have concluded that even if "separate but equal" educational opportunity were at all possible in theory, it would be definitely uneconomical and actually unattainable in practice.

4. Empirical evidence obtained during the past ten years has convinced Negroes that the old cliche—a half loaf is better than no bread— as far as segregated graduate and professional work is concerned, is fallacious. The extension of grossly inferior graduate and professional work, and particularly at the expense of the undergraduate program, is shortsighted so much so, that no segregated graduate and professional work for the time being is better than what is contemplated.

DR. THOMPSON'S COMMENT

After analyzing the testimony given before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the question of whether the Congress should give its consent to the compact to set up regional schools, Dr. Thompson wrote:

"It has seemed almost inconceivable that a group of the most potent politicians in the South, complemented by a group of the most intelligent white educators in the South, could or would sit around a conference table for several days at a time on more than one occasion and arrive at the conclusion that even if it is their business, they are powerless to do anything about it, except to make an ineffective attempt to improve the situation within the segregated framework.

"Such a position is neither statesmanlike nor realistic; and is understandable only if the southern politicians who dominate the Council have decided to take the same intransigent and unstatesmanlike attitude toward this problem that they have taken in almost every situation involving race relations since the Civil War."

Regional Education Contracts Signed

Atlanta Daily World

The first contracts covering the South's unique plan for regional education were signed Thursday at the Atlanta offices of the Regional Council for Education. Contracts were executed with the Medical College of Virginia, Louisiana State University, Emory University, and Vanderbilt University for medical and dental training and with Virginia Polytechnic Institute acting for the Commonwealth of Virginia in obtaining veterinary medical training for Virginia students at the University of Georgia. Contracts with ten other institutions and nine other states will be executed in the near future.

Atlanta, Ga.

Under the contracts, states which do not provide medical, dental, or veterinary medical training agree to pay to the institutions $1,500 a year for each medical or dental student, and $1,000 a year for each veterinary medical student enrolled. In return, the states are assured that a set number of their qualified students will be admitted to the institutions so that the states can meet their needs without the large expense of constructing and operating the same kind of institutions. Selections are made by the regional service institutions from students certified by the states. Each state ha a quota, set for the number of students it will pay for. Approximately 225 white students and 200 Negro students are expected to enroll this fall under the contracts.

"The signing of the contracts represents years of discussion and months of intensive effort," Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the Council, said. "It reflects the work in addition to the present ones of a large number of governors and fields of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine."

The Regional Council has operated during the first stages of the regional program. It will be replaced by a Board for Southern Regional Education, which is to be organized June 11 at Daytona Beach, Florida. The Board will be composed of the governor and three representatives of each state, and will be the permanent body to direct the regional education program.

In the Southern States Legislatures in ten states have plan a means of improving the approved the compact under which graduate and professional training the regional plan will operate. Texas of Southerners for work in and Alabama are now considering South. As the plan develops, we expect it to cover a number of other ing the next biennium will total about one and three-fourths million dollars.

South Pools School Assets

Former Florida Governor Elected To Head Education Plan

From Press Dispatches

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., June 11—The South's educators formally pooled their higher education in specialized fields today, calling it the Southern Regional Education Program.

A board of control was organized here to administer the plan whereby Dixie States will exchange their educational facilities in medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

Forty-five presidents plus political representatives from 14 Southern States worked out by-laws for their organization and set up machinery for exchanging students between states which have no medical, dental or veterinary colleges and those that do. Four of those present were Negroes.

Today's action was the first time in U. S. history that states have formally agreed to share the costs and share the facilities of their colleges and universities "for the benefit of all, regardless of race or creed."

Millard F. Caldwell, former governor of Florida, was chosen to head the permanent board of control set up to take over the plan from the present Regional Educational Council. Permanent by-laws were approved and a budget of $91,000 was adopted for fiscal 1950.

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, North Carolina superintendent of public instruction, was elected vice-chairman. Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, was named secretary-treasurer.

The regional education board does not offer free education. Each state will pay $1,500 for each medical, dental or other student sent to regional institutions. Contracts have been signed so far with nine medical, dental and veterinary medical colleges but 40 contracts are expected soon.

464 Already Chosen

Already 464 students, including 232 Negroes, have been chosen from each state's allotment to study at these schools. The school's own rules of segregation govern the students to be admitted.

Sums contributed by the states must be used to improve the schools. The student pays his own expenses in a normal fashion.

Advantage of the plan is that states which have students needing certain professional types of education but having no such educational facilities now can be assured that a set number of qualified students can have this training. Quotas are set up according to state needs.

Regional School Progress

The fact that no movement has developed to resubmit the Southern regional education pact for congressional ratification has not retarded progress under the governors' compact, insofar as a gradual assignment or interchange of both white and Negro advanced students is concerned.

The pact was declared a "reality" Monday at Atlanta by director Ivey of the regional council for education, but the permanent board of control is not scheduled for organization until June 11, when a meeting will be held at Daytona Beach. Actually the compact has become binding already among the states whose Legislatures have ratified it.

Technically Louisiana's ratification, as provided for in Act 366 of 1948, remains subject to approval of the compact by Congress. How many other ratifications if any, are similarly qualified, has not come to light.

There was, however, an unqualified general fund appropriation of $200,000 for the biennium, described variously as being for out-of-state scholarships and for educational opportunities, for specialized, professional or graduate Negro residents. Recently the state board of liquidation instituted a legislative poll for approval of $46,000 for out-of-state education of both white and Negro students, 30 in number. In general the plan provides not for scholarships, but for state contribution to a common operating fund.

In addition to compact ratification, the 1948 Legislature authorized state-supported institutions of higher learning to contract for education of out-of-state residents, and for education of Louisiana residents elsewhere. Such contracts require state board and LSU board approval and regulation. The act in question, No. 366, is not qualified with respect to congressional approval, and it was given state constitutional validity last November.

The co-operative program has enlisted a number of private institutions, mostly medical schools, for placement of white students, but few of these seem to have facilities to meet total Southern needs. The plan is expected to get going on a $1,500,000 basis during the biennium ending July 1, 1951.

Meanwhile two other states are expected to ratify the compact in the near future, bringing the total to 12 and there are three other states still that have been approached.

Regional School Tide Too Great to Stop, Backer Says

Mrs. Bethune Favors End of Dual System in South; Whites See Spread of Plan

LAKELAND, Fla. (ANP)—White educators agreed last week that regional colleges on a segregated basis was coming to the South, but Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune demanded the end of the dual systems of education in this area.

The educators were among the many people who swarmed here last week to help Florida Southern College observe its 67th annual founder's week celebration.

Admitting that regional schools were proposed as a means of maintaining segregation, whites added that these schools would also reduce expenses and improve education for Southerners. They pointed out how it would work as far as whites were concerned.

Can't Be Stopped

Chief backers of the regional plan were Dr. Charles T. Thrift Jr., vice-president, Florida Southern; Dr. Thomas D. Bailey, State superintendent of public schools; and ex-Gov. Millard Caldwell.

"Regional education is on its way; it can't be stopped," declared Dr. Thrift. He added that although it originally was proposed to maintain segregation, this factor "is only a minor problem now."

He also said regional education would not be limited to the South.

Mrs. Bethune Objects

Caldwell, chairman of the Southern regional education committee, seemed to be thinking along segregation lines. He said regional schools would "provide finer training within the framework of the State and Federal laws for the young men and women of this region."

Mrs. Bethune, an experienced educator denounced regional education "because it would encourage and accentuate segregation."

She said that colored youths should be admitted to schools on the same basis as other youths and the dual system of education in the South should be ended.

Sees Southern Trick In Regional Schools

To the Editor:

This writer regards the regional school issue sponsored by the Southern Governors as a plan that will enable the South to side-track the rulings of the United States Supreme Court.

In the so-called democratic country why are we told to ignore the Hitler and Stalin types who wrecked Europe, and then watch the same evil seed sown in this country?

If Americans remain blind to the likes of the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups we someday will find ourselves being kicked around by home-grown dictators. Then how much better off will we be?

SOUTHERN READER

Stonewall, Miss.

School Standards Unwarranted Vary—Dr. Clawson

Says Medical Trainees Below Par of Whites

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)—Dr. M. Don Clawson, president of Meharry Medical College, is of the firm and unshakeable belief that colored applicants for a medical education would "fail to make the grade" if thrown into competition with white students.

In a statement issued last week, he said "While we have not officially processed white applicants at Meharry, I have each year conducted a personal poll of those applying. By the standards shown in the poll, we would never during the period it has covered, have been able to admit more than a dozen colored applicants in a class of 65.

"Most of our white applicants are highly qualified Jewish boys from the Eastern Seaboard and most of our 800 colored applicants would have been eliminated in competition with the credentials that these Jewish boys are able to present."

Answers Editorial

This opinion was in reply to an editorial published in a local paper which held that Howard University "is not a segregated college." The editorial said that Howard is "open to all races," pointing out that though the student body of Howard "is overwhelmingly colored, there are some white students in the medical classes."

Dr. Clawson's rejoinder asked what method was used in selecting white students at Howard. "If the selection is based on competition, then the quality of white applicants at Howard is at great variance with the quality of white applicants at Meharry," he asserted.

Virginia Starts Out On Regional School Program

By VNPA News Service

RICHMOND, Va.—The State Board of Education last week approved the first contract for training colored students at a regional profession school under the Regional Council for Education.

The contract calls for training of four colored students in veterinary medicine at Tuskegee Institute. In addition, plans are under consideration to provide training for twenty colored medical and dental students at Meharry Medical College. G Tyler Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, said.

Virginia State College was designated as the agency by the board to make the preliminary screening of applicants for veterinary training. Mr. Miller explained that the job of officials at Virginia State will be to eliminate unqualified applicants and to transmit records of qualified applicants to Tuskegee Institute.

Under the regional program, sponsored by the Southern Governor's Conference, colored students would be trained in veterinary medicine at Tuskegee Institute, while white students would be sent to the University of Georgia, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, or Oklahoma A and M. College.

Likewise, colored students would be sent to out-of-state institutions when professional or graduate courses they desired were not offered at the colored institution within the state. Meharry Medical College has been selected for medical and dental training for colored students.

Declaring that only in an un- segregated system of education can the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in annual session here today, oppressed opposition to the South- ern Regional Education plan as an instrument of perpetuating segregation and inequality in education.

The board commended those states which have made some forward steps toward the integration of Negro students in their educational systems, nevertheless it deplored the fact that in some instances segregation has been retain-

FUND LEADERS SCORE REGIONAL EDUCATION

ed in the classroom and other facilities to which Negro students have been admitted for the first time. The board expressed apprehension lest this vestige of Jim Crow education become a permanent fixture. June 5-28-49

Philanthropic agencies which have made grants to the Southern Regional Education plan were also criticized by the board. on the grounds that such grants, in effect, helped to circumvent the intention of Federal court decisions that fake mandatory the provision of equal facilities within each state.

Officers and members of the board of Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., with headquarters at 808 Perdido St., New Orleans, La. are as follows:

President: Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala.; vice-president; Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, Ga.; secreary-treasurer: Alva W. Taylor Nashville, Tenn.

Directors: James A. Dombrowski, New Orleans, La.; Charlotte H. Brown, Sedalia, N. C.; Louis Burnham, New York, N. Y.; Roscoe Dungee, Oklahoma City, Okla., Virginia Durr, Alexandria, Va.; Clark Foreman, Washington, D. C.; E. Franklin Frazier, Washington, D. C.; Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss.; Myles Horton, Monteagle, Tenn.; J. Lewis Henderson, Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Luther P. Jackson, Petersburg, Va.; Lewis W. Jones, Tuskegee, Ala.; Leo Sheiner, Miami, Fla., Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.

Regional Council Executives Meet Here Saturday

Daily World, Atlanta Ga. 1422 Thur 4-21-49

The executive committee of the regional Council for Education will meet here Saturday to place the regional school plan for Negro and white college students on a permanent basis. Thu. 4-21-49

The plan would finance graduate and professional training through contributions from participating states. It now covers only medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. The council is making studies to broaden the program to include other graduate, professional and technical fields. Medical, dental and veterinary medicine students will enter courses in September under the council's program.

Legislatures of eight states, including Georgia, have approved the regional plan.

1949 IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Afro-American 1422

Another year is slowly ebbing away and in its place comes a bright and shining New Year pregnant with hope of even greater accomplishment.

Like the good storekeeper, we pause to take inventory —to balance our books and to set our sights on future goals. The changeover from The Old to The New provides a day of reckoning. Baltimore Maryland

Looking back on 1948, we can see that it wasn't such a bad year. True, it had its low spots, but these were far outnumbered by a succession of high spots which give us courage to go forward.

Let's list a few of our gains to see how we stack up:

1. The U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing restrictive racial housing covenants.

2. Increased participation of colored voters in political elections, particularly in the South.

3. Action of the University of Arkansas medical school in admitting a colored student without discrimination.

4. President Truman's firm stand on civil rights and his subsequent election and the recent report on "Segregation in Washington."

5. Appointment of Dr. Ralph Bunche as Palestine mediator.

6. Performances of our athletes, including Harrison Dillard, Alice Coachman, Larry Doby, Marion Motley and Levi Jackson, who was elected captain of Yale's 1949 eleven.

To these top achievements, we can add countless incidents and happenings of lesser nature which, in their entirety, also contributed greatly to interracial progress and understanding. Jan-1-1-49

When six white inmates of the Ohio Penitentiary donated skin to save the life of five-year-old Sandra Carpenter, who was burned severely, they made an even greater donation to the cause of true brotherhood and we are glad that reports such as this are becoming more commonplace.

On the debit side of our 1948 ledger were a number of dark blots. The cold-blooded slayings of Isaiah Nixon and Robert Mallard and the life terms given to Mrs. Rosa Ingram and her two sons still remind us that there are yet sections of this nation that are not completely civilized and where human life is of little value.

And the spectacle of several of our supposed-to-be leading institutions kowtowing to the regional school plan (when they could well have opposed it) was a severe blow to those stalwarts who have stuck to their guns for an end to segregation in education.

There is no place for these apologists and gradualists in our ranks today. They should be slapped down at every opportunity because they are obstacles to our progress.

As we look ahead to 1949, we see the likelihood of improved political alignments in Congress which should bring passage of antilynching and anti-poll tax legislation and we must hold to their pledges those whom we have helped to put into high office.

Employment opportunities are likely to decline but we are hopeful, though not overly so, that some form of Fair Employment Practice legislation is placed on the Federal statute books.

We expect the New Year to bring a wider and more intensive participation by colored people in every phase of the nation's affairs—participation based upon citizenship, not upon race alone.

Much of what happens in 1949 depends upon us. If we are to take credit for our achievements we must also be willing to bear the responsibility for our shortcomings. There should be no other view. Jan 1-1-49

STUPIDITY VS. SOUND LEADERSHIP

1422

Some of our Negro leaders in this country are very short-sighted in their approach to Negro education.

The Southern States set up a plan of regional education to insure Negro youths of the finest in educational opportunities. The plan calls for distribution of scholarships in other states where a given state does not provide the course selected by individual students. McComb Enterprise Journal

For example: There is no law school for Negroes, in Mississippi. There is no law school because there is no demand for such a school. One law school in a nearby state has more professors than it has students because the Negro youths of that state are not leaning toward law. If a Mississippi Negro youth should want to study law, however, the state has a provision whereby this youth can attend a law school in another state and receive state compensation sufficient to offset the lack of these facilities within the state. McComb, Miss.

Just recently it was this editor's privilege to serve on a committee of the board of trustees that granted scholarship to a large number of Negro youths. The distribution of scholarship extended from neighboring states of Mississippi all the way to California in one direction and Boston in the other. Thurs. 5-12-49

Now there are some Negroes who are fighting this plan. They insist that they do not want such facilities; that they want a break down in segregation within our schools. It has been difficult to get Negro leaders to serve on the regional boards providing for regional education. They put anti-segregation first and education second.

This stubbornness and stupidity upon the part of such Negro leaders is damaging to their own cause. In the first place there are so many more important problems in Negro education that need solution. Why thwart the influence and effectiveness of white leadership over the minor issue of segregation and thwart Negro education as a whole?

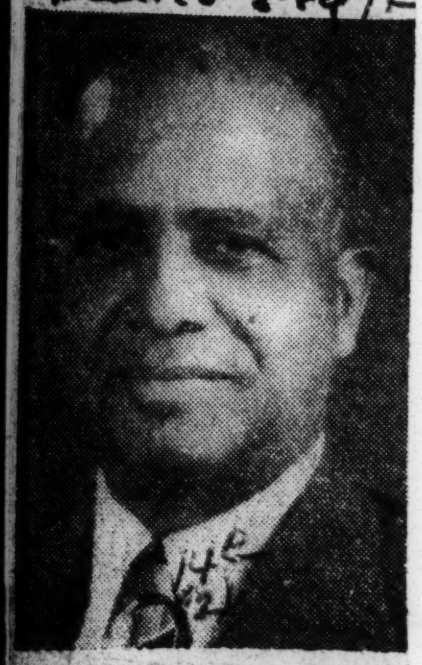
Segregation is a bone of contention with many Eastern and Northern Negroes but it is an economic salvation to the Negroes of the South. The Negro race is admittedly a race with retarded growth and matched against the white race it is at a disadvantage. With segregation Negroes can have their own ministers, their own teachers, their own college presidents. This would not be so with a break down of segregation.

The short-sighted Negroes who emphasize segregation are trying to solve a problem of the year 2,000 a.d. when there are major problems that can be solved in 1949. But stupidity, not the best interests of the race, animate some Negro demagogues. The result is that white leaders who want to help Negro people as a whole are handicapped by the selfishness of a few Negro leaders who haven't the brain capacity to comprehend the true picture of Negro education that is before them.

14e(2) 1949

Regional Education Board (North Carolina)

Named To Regional Education Board



Dr, F. D. Bluford, president of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, was appointed last week to the Board of Control of the Regional Council for Education.

The two others named to the board by Gov. Scott are Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, and W. D. Carmichael Jr., acting president of the University of North Carolina.

Dixie Educators Attack Problems

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19 —(AP)— Educators from 43 leading Southern colleges today took further steps toward drafting a better graduate education blueprint for Dixie.

Members of the Southern Regional Education Association have split themselves into small discussion groups during a five-day work conference. Each group is attacking a particular set of problems.

Toward the close of the session, probably Thursday night, the recommendations of these groups will be considered in a summary session. Most recommendations are complete now, but some few are not.

This morning Philip G. Davidson, dean of Vanderbilt University graduate school, presided at a general session at which a number of general problems were discussed. Participants then divided into study groups.

Looking at the South

Negro Education Plan's Working

By Hodding Carter

GREENVILLE, MISS.—Former Gov. Millard Caldwell put the objective of the Southern regional education plan into honest and needed perspective at the Southern Governors Conference in Biloxi.

The board of control for Southern regional education, of which Caldwell is a member, has said little in the past year, but it has saved a lot of wood. Its quiet, unemotional approach to educational needs for both races in the South is in happy contrast to the President's politically tuned promises that his civil rights program will be passed. Its activities have been far more realistic than have been some conjectures as to what will happen to the South's biracial social structure if the Supreme Court rules against the legality of "separate but equal" statutes in the South.

"The job we are trying to do is to provide finer education for all the people in the South," Caldwell said. "We wish to have no part in the litigation between the States and their citizens."

That is the practical viewpoint of an organization which seems to be tackling a hard job practically. In the first full year of the plan's operation, 388 Southern students have been enrolled in 14 institutions which offer medical, dentistry and veterinary medical courses not obtainable in their home States. Some of the students are white, some of them are Negro.

It is unnecessary to point out that the Negro students are attending Southern Negro institutions. It might be necessary to point out that these same Southern institutions educate more Northern Negroes than do the technically nonsegregated Northern universities, and that the Southern Negroes studying under the plan would have met with almost uniform failure had they sought professional training elsewhere.

The regional education plan will continue to be the principal means by which Southern Negro students will get professional training, whether or not President Truman gets his civil rights package or whether or not the Supreme Court holds segregation illegal.

In actuality, no civil rights program and no Supreme Court decision will open Southern colleges and universities to more than a handful of Negro students. Assume that 10 Negro students wanted to attend the University of Mississippi, and that they were admitted. That unwilling gesture would not help the scores and hundreds who could and would be turned away.

Civil rights and segregation are harsh symbols to millions of people on both sides of the explosive issue they represent. No one should be so naive as to believe that a Congress or even a Supreme Court can secure more than token obedience in the deep South to laws or decisions which a united majority so deeply oppose. What would happen next, for instance, if a State and its people simply refused to accept a court ruling that segregation of any kind was illegal?

The regional education plan's directors are talking sense in a time of irrationality.

Points to Negro Education Lack

(The Associated Press)

Houston, Tex., Nov. 30—Southern educators were told Wednesday only three of their states are providing good higher education facilities for Negroes.

Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., Atlanta, Ga., said that with the exception of Arkansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma, every state in the South has been derelict in this moral and legal responsibility.

Ivey is director of the board of control for Southern regional education. He told the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools:

"The other states in the region are liable for suit by Negro citizens under the 'equal protection of the laws' clause of the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

Most of Dixie Neglects Negro Schooling—Ivey

HOUSTON, Texas—(AP)—Southern educators were told yesterday that only three of their States are providing good higher-education facilities for Negroes.

Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., said that with the exception of Arkansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma every state in the South has been derelict in this moral and legal responsibility.

Ivey is director of the board of control for Southern Regional Education. He told the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools:

"The other states in the region are liable for suit by Negro citizens under the 'equal protection of the laws' clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

He warned that because these states have not administered their own laws "there is no reason to doubt that whenever or wherever these suits are brought state provisions will be declared in violation of the United States Constitution."

For some reason, he said, such states have not had the moral stamina "to face up to the fact" that nearly 10,000,000 human beings are being kept from achieving full intellectual development.

"There is no potulate of Democracy or Christianity on which we can rest our conscience," he said, adding that every state in the region has laws requiring facilities of equal quality for all citizens.

Oklahoma, Kentucky and Arkansas were named as the only states now admitting Negroes to state universities and colleges formerly open to white citizens.

"There is not a single Negro institution which has the supporting strength to offer a doctorate degree," he said. "It has been estimated that ten to twenty years would be required before such strength could be developed."

At the same time, he said, other state institutions offer as many as 30 degrees at the doctoral level.

Ivey urged the educators to face the responsibility of informing the people of the South in such a way as to produce careful and unbiased reasoning on the problem.

"The entire South will continue to suffer until we do," he said. "We have got to move with courage to meet our legal and moral obligations for the future welfare of all the citizens of this region."

The only answer to the problem, Ivey said, is that states must elect either to provide separate facilities of equal quality or to admit Negroes to institutions formerly denied them.

The convention ends today with reports from its various commissions.

Regional Director Recognizes Moral Dept Of South To Group

HOUSTON, Texas—Southern educators were told Wednesday that educational institutions of modern times have gotten too far away from the needs of the people, and that the future of democracy may depend upon the vision and ability of today's educators to break with old traditions.

In an address before the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., told the educators: "Part of our plight today is that .... while we have been busy contemplating our academic pursuits, the men of practical affairs have attempted to solve problems of life, leaving the colleges and universities for the most part to 'view with alarm.'

Ivey is director of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, the first regional education program in the nation's history.

"There must be a new era of communication and cooperation between the campus and the local and world community of our institutions," Ivey said. "Ie believe the public is ready to join hands with us if we can help show the way."

As one instance of such help he cited the recent action of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education which is to coodinate studies in every Southern state aimed at determining resources on one hand and needs on the other. The studies were authorized by the Board, which is made up of the governor and three members from each state within the Regional Compact.

The result will be a "region-wide assessment of the South's needs in higher elucation." Ivey said. "The ultimate purpose is to develop a powerful system of higher education geared to resourch and teaching that will spark the region to higher levels of human welfare. The method is one of bringing institutions of nigher learning and the public into closer cooperaton and communication." He said the results also should serve as a basis for preparing a legislative program to strengthen higher education in each state.

PRACTICAL EFFECT

Ivey oultined the practical effects already achieved from the South's regional education program; students going out-of-state to get education not available at home, escaping the burden of out-of-state fees; a great broadeing of the availability of medical, dental and veterinary medical training to students heretofore cut off for the most part from such training; studies now underway for regional cooperation in research; an educational survey now underway for bringing graduate study under the regional program.

Like other phases of the regional program, the aim of these projects is to help states "spend their educational dollar more wisely by a system of joint finance, development, and use of facilities that cannot and need not be duplicated in each state."

One of the region's educational problems, Ivey said. "lies in the fast accumulating moral and legal debt the South owes its Negro citizens. For some reason we have not had the moral stamina to face up to the fact that 10 million human beings are actually being kept from achieving the full intellectual development made possible on public funds to other citizens of this area. There is no postulate of democracy or Christianity on which we can rest our conscience."

LOW REQUISITE

Legally, Ivey said. every state in the region by ts own law requires itself to provide facilities of equal quality for all citzens. and those failing to do so are liable for suit under the 14th amendment of the Constitution.

"You and I face the responsibility of informing the people of our own states about this problem in such a way to produce careful and unbiased reasoning," Ivey told the educators. "The entire South will continue to suffer until we do."

The regional education program, he explained, is not designed to handle this problem. "It is not designed to milify nor to freeze existing legal patterns for providing educational services. Regional planning has its eyes on providing higher quality and range of graduate, professional, and technical education for all citizens of the region."

Want No Part of It

Governors Skirt Segregation Issue At Regional Meet

BILOXI, Miss.—(ANP)—Former Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, speaking before a meeting of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, declared: "Segregation has no place in this (regional) program." The meeting was attended by both Negroes and whites.

"The job we are trying to do is to provide finer education for all the people of the South. We wish to have no part in litigation between the states and their citizens.

"The board is determined to keep itself out of segregation disputes in educational institutions which have gone into the U. S. Supreme Court," he said.

* * *

THE BOARD HAS just approved recommendations of study groups for the extension of the regional education plan to nursing and social work. Specifically, it approved Maryland's contract with Meharry Medical College, Nashville, to provide nurse training for Negro girls from Maryland.

In taking over the field of social work education, the board will expand and use some or all of the existing schools. Atlanta University is the only Georgia school offering such graduate courses now, and is the only Negro school with that curriculum in the region.

The plan works in this manner: "Since Georgia now has a contract to send its Negro students in veterinary medicine out of state to a regional school at Tuskegee, it will send its white students in social work education to regional schools in other states."

* * *

GOV. J. STROM THURMOND of South Carolina, 1948 Presidential candidate on the States' Rights ticket, was unanimously elected chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference at the final session. In addition, the convention adopted a resolution on states' rights which read:

"We are opposed to Government regimentation of the individual citizen and to socialization of competitive industry and we unqualifiedly support the traditional American way of life and our free enterprise system.

"We believe in the freedom of the individual, the sovereignty of the several states in keeping with the Federal Constitution as essential to the survival of the republic."

The resolution was prepared by Governors Earl K. Long of Louisiana and Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

* * *

THE "NEW LOOK" in the states' rights program was unveiled by the Dixiecrats last week and former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes emerged as "front man" to peddle the remodeled anti-Truman, anti-Fair Deal movement.

And although "white supremacy" will be soft-pedaled, according to strategy deveolped at the recent Southern Governors Conference here, Byrnes, the keyman in Dixie's latest bid for power and public favor is regarded by political observers as a real threat to Negro progress in the U. S. today.

But Byrnes and the Dixiecrats received their first rebuff from a native Southerner with opposing views. Senator Claude E. Pepper, (D., Fla.) ridiculed Byrnes as a "so-called former statesman" who is "running around the South" trying to take the nation back to the "Magnolia Days of the South."

Three Virginians Put On Regional Education Board

Richmond,Va.-Governor William M. Tuck moved to widen the State's representation in the regional school plan when last week he appointed three members, one colored and two white, to the Board of Control of the Southern Regional Education Board.

The appointees and their terms are: G. Tyler Miller, state superintendent of public instruction and president-elect of Madison College, two years; Professor George G. Singleton of the department of business administration, Virginia State College, Petersburg, three years, and Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., four years.

GOVERNORS FORMS BOARD

The board, formed last June by southern governors at their conference in Florida, is the successor of the Southern Council on Regional Education, which gave birth to the plan. The duties of the board will be to put it into practice. Governor Tuck himself is board chairman.

Prof. Singleton, a 49-year-old graduate of Atlanta University and New York University, is under consideration as a prospective successor to the late Dr. Luther H. Foster as president of the Virginia State College. He taught at Atlanta before coming to Virginia. A native of Milledgeville, Ga., he has taught and served in administrative capacities at the college since 1930.

Regional Director Recognizes Moral Debt Of South To Group

HOUSTON, Texas—Southern educators were told Wednesday that educational institutions of modern times have gotten too far away from the needs of the people, and that the future of democracy may depend upon the vision and ability of today's educators to break with old traditions.

In an address before the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., told the educators: "Part of our plight today is that .... while we have been busy contemplating our academic pursuits, the men of practical affairs have attempted to solve problems of life, leaving the colleges and universities for the most part to 'view with alarm.'

Ivey is director of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, the first regional education program in the nation's history.

"There must be a new era of communication and cooperation between the campus and the local and world community of our institutions," Ivey said. "Ie believe the public is ready to join hands with us if we can help show the way."

As one instance of such help he cited the recent action of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education which is to coodinate studies in every Southern state aimed at determining resources on one hand and needs on the other. The studies were authorized by the Board, which is made up of the governor and three members from each state within the Regional Compact.

The result will be a "region-wide assessment of the South's needs in higher education." Ivey said. "The ultimate purpose is to develop a powerful system of higher education geared to resourch and teaching that will spark the region to higher levels of human welfare. The method is one of bringing institutions of higher learning and the public into closer cooperaton and communication." He said the results also should serve as a basis for preparing a legislative program to strengthen higher education in each state.

PRACTICAL EFFECT

Ivey oultined the practical effects already achieved from the South's regional education program; students going out-of-state to get education not available at home, escaping the burden of out-of-state fees; a great broadeing of the availability of medical, dental and veterinary medical training to students heretofore cut off for the most part from such training; studies now underway for regional cooperation in research; an educational survey now underway for bringing graduate study under the regional program.

Like other phases of the regional program, the aim of these projects is to help states "spend their educational dollar more wisely by a system of joint finance, development, and use of facilities that cannot and need not be duplicated in each state."

One of the region's educational problems, Ivey said, "lies in the fast accumulating moral and legal debt the South owes its Negro citizens. For some reason we have not had the moral stamina to face up to the fact that 10 million human beings are actually being kept from achieving the full intellectual development made possible on public funds to other citizens of this area. There is no postulate of democracy or Christianity on which we can rest our conscience."

LOW REQUISITE

Legally, Ivey said, every state in the region by ts own law requireitself to provide facilities of equal quality for all citzens, and those failing to do so are liable for suit under the 14th amendment of the Constitution.

"You and I face the responsibility of informing the people of our own states about this problem in such a way to produce careful and unbiased reasoning," Ivey told the educators. "The entire South will continue to suffer until we do."

The regional education program, he explained, is not designed to handle this problem. "It is not designed to milify nor to freeze existing legal patterns for providing educational services. Regional planning has its eyes on providing higher quality and range of graduate, professional, and technical education for all citizens of the region."

N. C. Educator Spanks Regional Compact Plan

Daily World 4-ee
Atlanta Ga.

RALEIGH, N. C.—(INS)—The only Negro member of a Southern State Board of Education believes that the Southern Regional Council will not meet the needs of the Southern Negro problem.

Dr. H. L. Triggs, of North Carolina, told International News Service that he is afraid that the 13-State plan is a "sound and feasible" one for white students but that it will stymie Negro progress.

The 56-year old education veteran asserted: Wkl. 6-17-49

"Regional education is fundamentally sound and is certainly economical. But certain political interpretations have been tacked on to it which, I am afraid, will stop its progress when the Regional Council takes over Negro institutions already essentially regional in scope."

Triggs, who is president of St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, said he is convinced that new graduate schools set up by the Regional Council won't be given enough financial support.

A first-rate job will be impossible in these schools, Triggs believes because of proper interstate cooperation.

As a result, the Negro educator said, "Negro graduate students will continue to go North," he added:

DUAL SYSTEM FEARED

"A dual system will exist with one part of it hardly being used."

He said that North Carolina's Gov. Kerr Scott is one of the few leaders who understand that the South has reached a "third level" of inter-racial understanding.

Trigg said that both whites and Negroes are concerned not solely with the problems of race but with those of Southern society as a whole. 6-17-49

He enumerated a three-point program which he said "sooner or later" must be effected for Negroes in the entire South.

The program provides for consolidation of schools, with elimination of one-teacher schools and poor instruction.

It also would "enrich" the curriculum in order to give the Negro student greater choice between a college preparatory and vocational training course.

Trigg also wants transformation of the schools into community centers as a means of increasing facilities for adult education and embellishing civic life.

Caldwell Says Regional Plan Attempts No Sociological Solutions

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By Ramona Lowe

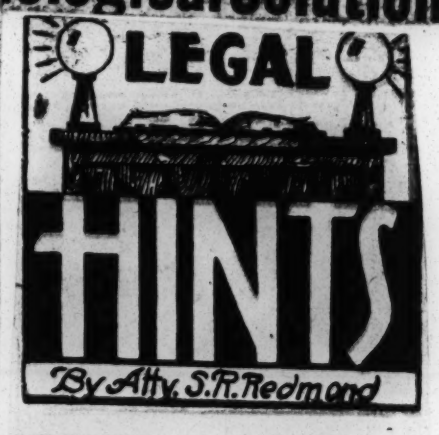
DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—(ANP)—ExGovernor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, chairman of the newly organized Board of Control for Southern Regional Education stated flatly in an interview that the Regional Education plan being put into operation is not attempting to solve "Sociological problems."

Jud. 6-17-49

"It is an attempt," he said, "to provide the best education we can. It is a change in the educational order and we think Negroes will become convinced of its worth when they see eloquent action. At present they see in the background some mysterious effort, but what we want to do is to train people to live. Other things will adjust themselves."

He praised Meharry and Florida A. and M. and intimated that but for this plan Meharry would collapse financially. "It needs $300,000 a year. It's a wonderful school. Some twenty students are going there from Florida."

Dr. Ivey, director of the board, said the issue of segregation still remains with the states and will in no way be affected by the operation of the plan. "The fights being taken to the supreme courts on admission of Negroes into state schools have no bearing on what we are doing," he said. He deplored the fact that Negro leaders and educators have been emotional rather than objective about regional education. "Actually it's a revolutionary step in education," he explained, "and I wish they would acquaint themselves with the facts before they criticize. Incidentally, this is the first time in the history of a public agency that four Negroes have been named to the executive committee. And it happened in the South."



REGIONAL SCHOOLS

SEVERAL Southern states have reached an agreement whereby they will have regional schools for Negroes in certain localities which offer graduate training. The idea would be sound and legal if the states did the same thing for white residents. But if the whites have schools furnished by the states which are better or offer more courses than the regional schools then the regional schools are unconstitutional in that they do not offer Negroes substantially the same opportunities as are offered white students by the respective states.

Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 14-49

The United States Supreme Court in the Gaines case held that the schools offered by the state must be in the state. The jurisdiction of the state ends with its boundaries and it has no voice in the management of a school in another state. If state A decides to stop students from state B from attending its schools, there is nothing that state B can do about it, but state B has complete jurisdiction over its own state schools. 14-c(2)

The South must offer Negroes equal educational opportunities. Some of the Southern states are admitting Negroes to their state graduate schools. All must do so or provide within the state the same type and equality schools for Negroes that are offered whites.

We are getting more opportunities as the months pass. But we would get many more if we would display more interest in the matter. Suit after suit should be filed. Plaintiffs in these matters are difficult to find. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Those wanting a course offered whites in Missouri, but not offered Negroes should consult their local NAACP.

Think the matter over carefully and then act. Remember that the opportunities denied us today can never be made up. The sooner we get them the better.

The Appointment Of Mr. Singleton

THE appointment of Mr. GEORGE G. SINGLETON, head of the business department of Virginia State College as one of the three Virginia members of the Board of Control of the Southern Regional Education Plan is of more than usual significance.

The appointment is more political than educational. The Southern Regional Education Plan is a political movement launched to counteract efforts of Negro citizens to obtain equal or adequate educational facilities within the states in which they reside and pay taxes.

Journal and Guide

The plan has for its purpose the routing of those seeking training in law, medicine, engineering, advanced degrees in the arts and sciences, et cetera, to already established but undernourished schools located at certain points in the seventeen southern and border states maintaining separate schools for the education of white and colored.

Jour. 8-27-49

The idea originated in Virginia and has been embraced by several other southern states, with Florida as one of its chief proponents, whose legislatures must make certain appropriations to partially bear the expenses of students going out of their states to attend these regional schools.

Norfolk, Va.

So far the governors of several of the states have proposed making Tuskegee Institute in Alabama a part of the system for the training of veterinary surgeons.

Meharry Medical College, at Nashville, has been selected for medical training. To give the plan the appearance of legality, two white institutions have been selected to receive white students desiring training as veterinarians.

There are already twenty-five engineering schools in the South open to whites only with an enrollment of 30,000, but none open to Negroes. The governors have not as yet done anything about providing for the training of Negroes in various phases of engineering.

Meharry Medical College is full to capacity and has a waiting list of hundreds who wish to study medicine. Virginia is to give Meharry $500 for each (bookkeeping, typing and the like) appears to be ample, has Mr. SINGLETON medical student admitted from this anything in his record or experience state. There is no warrant in Virginia's constitution for this, but it is that fits him for dealing with the being done. Other states are but it is that fits him for dealing with the something similar. But how is Meharry going to admit more students? Will the Regional Plan supply the mil- lions needed to increase its capacity?

He is Governor TUCK's appointee, and as such, he is presumably satisfactory to Governor TUCK. We hope that Mr. SINGLETON will not, in his responsible position, subordinate the educational needs of his people to the political designs of a group of southern governors intent upon holding down the education of the Negro to a certain level, and in conforming to certain limi-

MR. SINGLETON's responsibility is as grave as it is unique. While his preparation for heading the State College's department for business training is as good as any man's, his tical designs of a group of southern

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tations which impose upon the Negro incalculable costs in retardation socially and economically.

It would be extremely unfortunate if the appointment of the next president of Virginia State College would be strictly a political appointment. Now, more than ever, the state's only college receiving some support from public funds needs at its head a professionally trained and experienced administrator —a man with recognized standing, both in the state and throughout the nation.

To hand this heavy responsibility to a novitiate as a matter of making secure the political necessities of the state's present educational plans for Negroes would be a tragedy beyond description.

What the State College needs, and what we hope it will have in the not too distant future, is a board of trustees removed from the sphere of political pressure that changes with every incoming administration.

Dixie Education Group Elects Peabody Dean

ATLANTA, Sept. 19 —(AP)— Dr. Charles R. Spain of Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn., was elected executive secretary of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education today.

Spain, dean of instruction at Peabody, is a former professor of education at the University of Kentucky.

The committee is made up of scientists, economists, sociologists and educators generally.

Southern Educators Face 'Hot Problems' at Savannah

Constitution June 15-16-49

SAVANNAH—(AP)—Two major problems will draw the attention of several hundred educators from 43 Southern institutions who will open a week-long session here today.

The first problem, and the most important, is to find ways and means to extend the South's unique regional education program to graduate students.

The second, and hot potato dilemma, will be a search for more effective means of steaming the "segregation" label from the program's [illegible]

The meeting will be a work conference sponsored by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. The Board is an agency through which 12 Southern states are now cooperating for an educational "new South."

The first problem has its roots deep in an old Southern bugaboo. Graduate students, representing the choicest of Dixie's brains, now usually go elsewhere to study. They stay there. The educators say that if they could be returned to their homes to practice their professions, it would do more to help this section than anything since Eli Whitney cooked up his cotton gin.

So far this problem has just been discussed. Now a definite program of action will be outlined.

As for the segregation label, it rates currently as the program's number one hot-under-the-collar proposition.

Last week, a smouldering fire burst into angry red flame with the announcement of a decision by a Maryland Court. The decision from the Baltimore City Court came on a racial problem in which a Negro sought to enter the University.

The Court ruled against him on the grounds that facilities sought by the student were available at a Tennessee college through the regional plan.

Dr. John E. Iwey, Jr., Director of the Board of Control for the program, went to war on that one.

"The decision leaves the impression," he said, "that the regional program is a solution to the segregation issue that is faced by virtually every Southern State. This is not the purpose nor its policy."

What further can be done to bring about a clearer understanding of the program's purpose and policy is not certain. It is a certainty, however, that the subject will be one for intensive study here.

The graduate problem is relatively simple. There's little a[illegible] ment about the value of s[illegible] plan. The hitch co[illegible]es in the financing and the whipping together of a workable scheme of action.

When it comes to attacking this problem, the program is loaded with an abundance of high brass. For example Tennessee's Governor Gordon Browning will kick off the program with an address on "Leadership Needs of the South: A Challenge to Graduate Education." He'll be followed by such educational upper crust as Mississippi State's Dean of Agriculture Frank J Welch, Russell Poor, of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies: Ex-Governor Millard Caldwell, of Florida, and many others.

Economic-Education Plans Laid

By W. F. MINOR

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Biloxi, Miss., Nov. 20—A plan to gear higher education in the South to the economic needs of the region was mapped here Sunday for the Southern Governors Conference to work with Monday

The idea—to find out economic possibilities of each Southern state and integrate higher education resources of the South to develop them—was drafted Sunday in meetings of study groups of Southern educators for final approval Monday by the board of control for Southern regional education.

Governors of the 15 Southern states comprising the Southern Governors' Conference which opened its 1949 meeting here at the Buena Vista hotel Sunday night, are members of the regional education group.

The governors' meeting formally gets under way at 10 a. m. Monday when Governor Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, host governor, greets the visiting state executives. Eleven of the 15 governors in the conference had arrived Sunday and two more are definitely expected to make the meeting. Govs. Earl K. Long of Louisiana and Allen Shirers of Texas were to arrive Monday.

The plan to focus regional education on the economic development of the South was hailed by educators Sunday as posing "a new era of education to meet the needs of the people."

As an immediate objective, the plan calls for the individual states in the Southern conference to name commissions to define possibilities of social and economic development of each state and the region and find the kinds of trained leadership and research needed to reach that development.

Later on, when his baseline information is determined, the higher education facilities to meet the economic needs would be injected in college curricula and student guidance programs in the Southern region, spokesmen for the Southern regional education board of control explained Sunday.

Previous Southern Governors' Conferences had resulted in the first plan of regional co-operation in education ever established in the United States.

Already in effect is a regional education plan in the fields of human medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine through a system of exchange students betweer the several states.

Southern U. Law School To Be Inspected--At Any Time

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—(ANP)—Officials at the law school of Southern university are looking at every visitor with a careful eye these days. Any day, inspectors from the American Bar association of Law schools are expected to walk in.

These inspectors can make or break the two year old law school. It is up to them to approve the school as an accredited institution, approve it on condition, or reject the school.

Fri. 6-17-49

If the school is not accerdited it may mean the admittance of Negro students to white Louisiana state university to study law. The school at Souther nwas organized as a result of a U. S. Supreme court decision in the Gaines case. It came as a direct result of a suit by Charles Hatfield of Louisiana.

STUDENTS

Today, the school has 13 students and four instructors. The four full-time faculty members, the minimum allowed, are A. A. Lenor of Detroit. Ridder Vanue B. Lacour of Shreveport, La., Thomas S. E. Brown of St. Louis, and Edward L. Patterson Jr. of Tuskegee.

Assisting this foursome are professors from LSU. Half of this money was used to purchase a library of 10,000 volumes to meet minimum requirements. Since then 200 new volumes have been added.

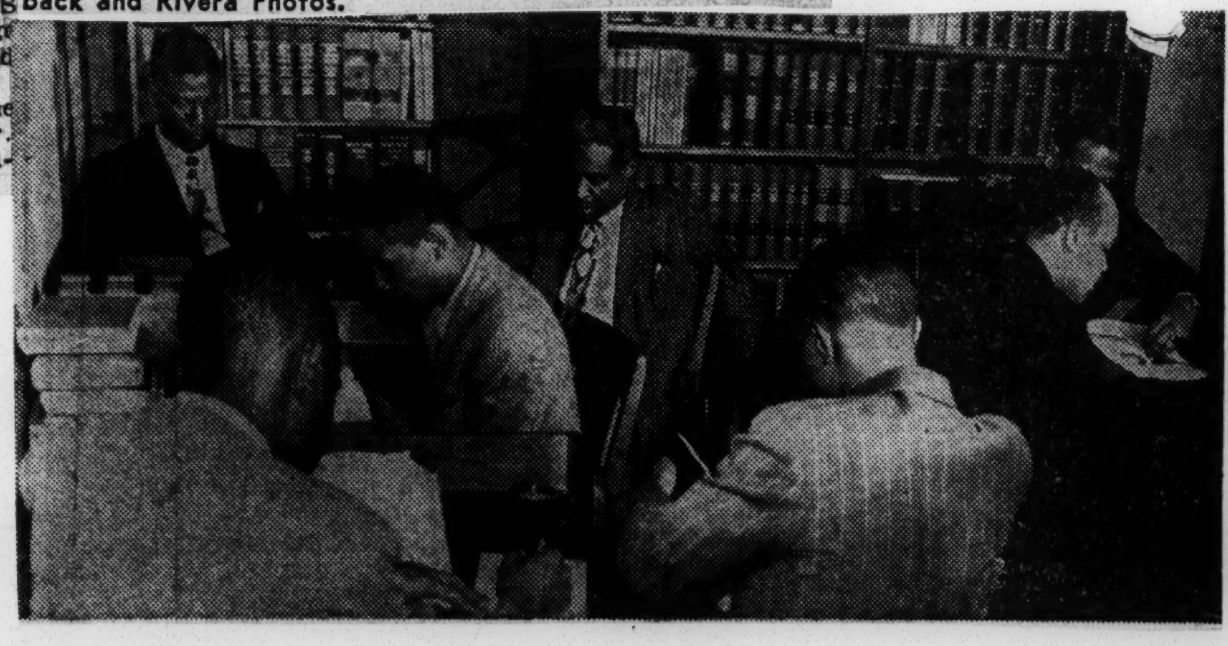
Original decision to set up a law school at southern was made by George T. Madison, charman of the Louisiana board of education. Dean Paul M. Herbert, dean of the LUS law school and an American judge at the Nurmeberg trials, drafted plans for the school.

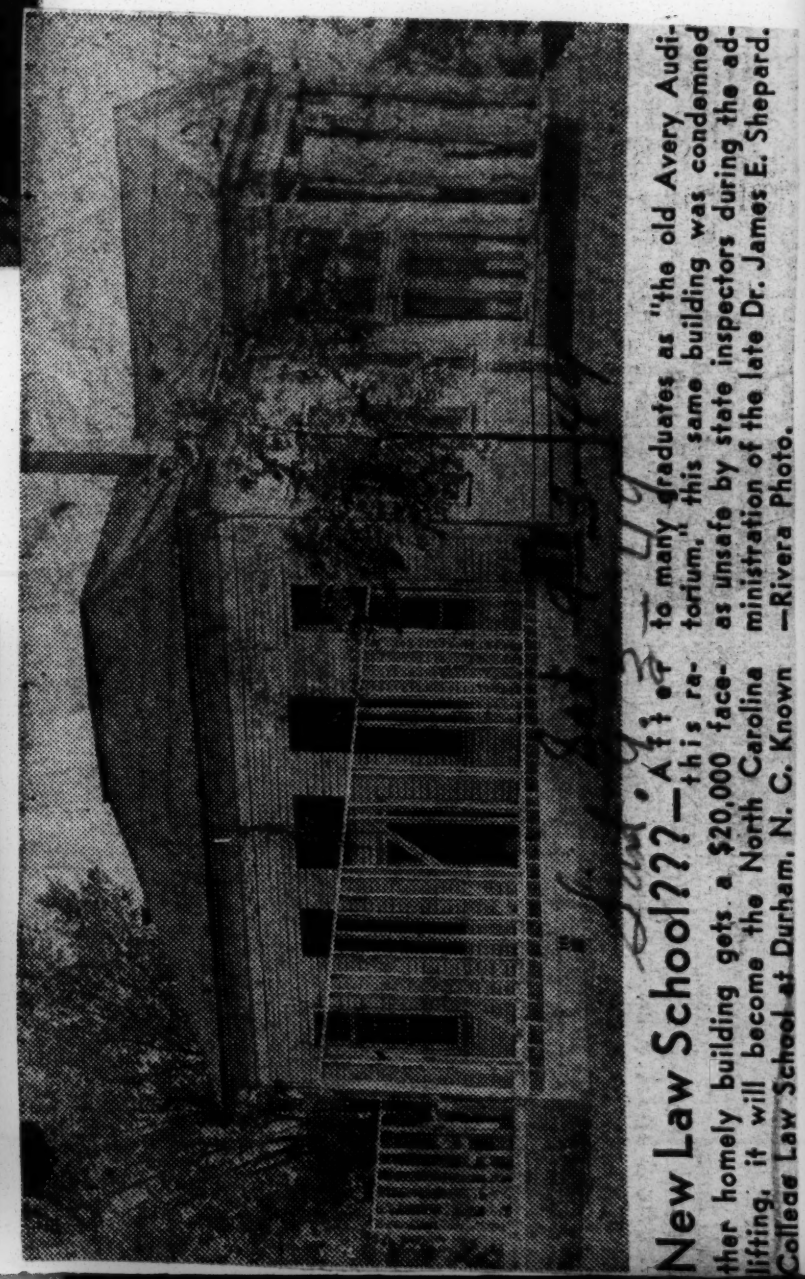
The actual work of making the school a reality was done by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university.

Fighting to Keep Jim-Crow Law School

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pub. 9-3-49

"Law School"!—Nothing here to inspire students hungry for knowledge of law at the North Carolina College Law School, Durham, N. C. Left: Some of the $15,000 collection of law books, which were more accessible to termites than to the students. Right: Seven of the school's twenty-eight law students study in this cubicle between stacks of books in the regular school library, about the size of an apartment kitchen. This law school is now the center of a stormy controversy. Some call it the greatest hoax ever perpetrated on the Negro.—Standback and Rivera Photos.





New Law School???—All of to many graduates as "the old Avery Auditorium," this same building was condemned this ramshackle building gets a $20,000 facelifting, it will become the North Carolina College Law School at Durham, N. C. Known as unsafe by state inspectors during the administration of the late Dr. James E. Shepard. —Rivera Photo.

14e(2) 1949

University of Maryland

Maryland Affairs

Separate Schools Pact Challenged

By James P. Connolly

A MANDAMUS suit heard last week in the Baltimore City Court can have far-reaching effects. It indirectly disputes the validity of the Southern States' new regional compact on educa-

14e(2) Post

tion. It was dismissed, but the dismissal marks only the beginning of the battle.

The plaintiff's attorneys, including Charles H. Houston of Washington, said an appeal would be taken to the Maryland Court of Appeals and possibly to the United States Supreme Court. The compact pooling higher educational resources, conceivably could stand or fall on the final decision.

CONNOLLY

On the other hand, there is a chance that the outcome might be made academic by a decision in another Maryland case already before the Supreme Court. That case makes a frontal attack on the whole theory of equal but separate facilities for white and Negro citizens. It, too, was originated by a Marylander, over separate railroad dining car facilities.

June 14

Attorneys for the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education intervened in the mandamus hearing as friends of the court, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was an interested, if unrecorded, observer. The control board's counsel was at pains to point out that the compact was not made as a dodge of State obligations under Federal law and legal decisions, but only because not all States have money enough for all kinds of education.

Fifteen States are parties or prospective parties to the compact, under which students denied opportunity for any reason to take certain courses in their home States can take them in others at home State expense. Eighteen Negro and 217 white students are taking courses now under the regional contracts.

Stripped to Fundamentals

THE mandamus suit was instituted by Esther McCready, 18-year-old Baltimore Negro, who had been refused admission to the University of Maryland's nursing school. She asked a court order compelling her admission, meanwhile refusing an offer of a regional scholarship in the nursing school of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn.

The facts in the case were not in dispute—only the legalities. Miss McCready charged that she had been turned down only because of her race and color. And, for the first time, the University of Maryland agreed—agreed at least that it had no other ground. In previous cases it always had insisted that all applicants were received or rejected on the basis of fitness and character, without regard to race or color.

So, stripped of pretense, the case came down to its fundamentals. Both sides agreed there was only one issue: Can any applicant be required to go out of his State, for education available at home?

The McCready lawyers argued that any such requirement is discrimination and a denial of constitutional rights. The attorneys for Maryland denied any discrimination. They said the State was only continuing its policy of segregation in the public schools—which, they added, the Supreme Court has approved. And, finally, they contended that discrimination was not involved so long as the out-of-State education was the equal of the home brand.

The dining car suit makes the direct contention that any segregation is of itself discrimination.

The Better School

TESTIMONY that the Meharry nursing school excels the University of Maryland's in all determining factors—funds, facilities, faculty, student body, curriculum and living conditions—was offered by Dr. Maurice Pincoffs, chief of staff of the university hospital and director of the Maryland Nursing School.

Dr. Pincoffs did a journeyman job of running down his own school by comparison.

Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith's decision turned on this point: If Negroes must be admitted to the State law schools, are not all other State schools to be equally open? In two cases, at least, the high courts have ruled for the admission of Negroes to the law schools.

Judge Smith construed the high court rulings as being limited to the study of law. The Maryland Court of Appeals had commented that, since legal practice and procedure varies among the States, it is a definite advantage to a law student to take his training where he plans to hang out his shingle.

Judge Smith said the practice of medicine and nursing being more uniform, in his opinion, the high court rulings do not apply in those fields.

Regional Board Resents Ruling

Atlanta Ga. Daily Journal

The Board of Control of the Southern Regional Education Program had expressed resentment Wednesday over its having been drawn into a Baltimore, Md., court order dismissiog the suit of a young Negro woman against the University of Maryland.

14e(2)

Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the Board, said in Atlanta that the decision opened the door "to a tragic misunderstanding."

Judge W. Conwell Smith decided that the nurse-training facilities sought by the student were available to her at Meharry Medical College for Negroes, in Nashville Tennessee, through the regional program.

But Dr. Ivey said the judge's ruling "leaves the impression that the regional program is a solution to the segregation issue that is faced by virtually every Southern State." He added the warning:

"The program cannot and will not develop if this one issue is allowed to blight its over-all purpose."

The head of the Board of Control said the regional program had filed an intervention in the Maryland case, "making plain its official policy." The intervention said:

"It is not the purpose of the Board that the regional compact and contracts for education service thereunder shall serve any State as a legal defense for avoiding responsibilities established or defined under the existing State and Federal laws and court decisions."

Regional School Board Enters Negro's Suit

News 10-10-49

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10—(AP)—The Board of Control for Southern Regional Education intervened today in a suit to compel the University of Maryland to open its nursing school to Negroes.

Esther McCready, 18-year-old Baltimore Negro girl, brought the suit to obtain entry into the Maryland institution. Trial of the case opened in Baltimore City Court today.

Under the regional compact, Miss McCready had been offered nursing education at Meharry Medical College for Negroes at Nashville, Tenn. The validity of the compact has been questioned in the suit.

Baltimore Sun

Under the compact, Negroes are offered certain courses in other Southern states which such courses are not available in their own.

The board of control entered the suit as a friend of the court. It explained that under the compact, the board furnishes regional education in human medicine, veterinary medicine and dentistry.

The petition declared that the purpose of the compact is to supplant educational facilities of the states, and thus improve higher education in the South.

Defendant in the case is the state of Maryland, represented by Asst. Atty. Gen. Kenneth C. Proctor.

In Baltimore Court

Regional School Test Case Flares

Coming Post 9-3-49

(Special to The Courier) 14e(2)

BALTIMORE—The first test case in an all-out assault against the South's regional school plan to keep Negroes out of its state universities got under way here Friday in city court. At the outset, Atty. General Hall Hammond asked dismissal of the suits in which six colored students sought to enroll at the University of Maryland.

Complainants are Donald W. Gaines, Stewart and Richard Williams, who applied for admission to Maryland's dental school; Esther McCready, who sought to enter the school of nursing. Richard Tyson seeks to enroll in the school of pharmacy and the other two suits are directed at engineering and home economics.

Attorney General Hammond argued that the schools of nursing

regional school pact along the lines laid down in the doctrine of the United States Supreme Court ruling on the matter. (The High Court ruled that a state must admit Negroes to its public schools or provide separate ones just as good.)

His argument contends that under the regional compact entered into by Southern States last year, Negro students are afforded an opportunity to go to equal schools at public expense. This plea has never before been tried in court. However, few Negro schools can match state schools' professional departments especially in law, engineering and medicine for example.

The same applies to instances where colored students want master and doctorate degrees in fields covered by Negro schools' curricula . . such as home economics, education and agriculture.

STATES BEAR COST

According to the plan outlined by Governors of fourteen Southern States, for instance, Meharry's ex-

14e(2) 1949

Vanderbilt University

Vanderbilt Enters Regional Program

Courses. 14e(2)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Vanderbilt University last week entered the South's regional education program along with four other colleges and universities.

6-4-49

The Vanderbilt School of Medicine signed a contract providing that its medical training services will be extended to six Florida students annually. In return, the State of Florida will subsidize education of these students at the rate of $1,500 a year each and a guarantee of at least $6,570 annually even if the quota is not filled.

Also extending medical and dental training facilities under similar contracts to Florida, which has no medical school, were the Medical College of Virginia, Louisiana State University, and Emory University. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, acting for the Commonwealth of Virginia, signed a contract providing for veterinary medical training for Virginia students at the University of Georgia. 6-4-49

Approximately two hundred and twenty-five white and two hundred Negro students are expected to enroll this fall under the contracts and under ten new ones to be executed shortly.

Negro May Head Ark. Boys School

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A Negro head for the Boys' Industrial School at Wrightsville, an institution for Negro boys located near Pine Bluff, was recommended last Thursday by the Arkansas Council of Children and Youth, a white group.

The council said in its report to Gov. Sid McMath that the school had been operated as a work farm and plantation, rather than a corrective and training school. Its report said "No rehabilitation whatsoever has been provided for the Negro inmates."

TO AID EDUCATION CAUSE:

Baltimore, Md.

$60,000 Donation Given Texas School

The Afro American

1-8-49

HOUSTON, Texas (ANP) — A gift of $60,000 from a local white woman last week has made it possible for the founders of St. Paul Industrial School at Malakoff to survive, Mrs. Alice Smothers, principal, declared last week. Sat.

Mrs. Smothers, with her husband, J. W. Smothers, superintendent, are the founders of the school set up to help children from slum areas and underprivileged families. Mrs. Susan V. McAshan, who befriended Mrs. Smothers and has contributed to the school before, gave the donation.

The new fun will be used to build a gymnasium. St. Paul was founded 20 years ago by the Smothers couple to help children nobody wanted. Since then they have used their own funds to maintain the school. Colored and white friends have donated to the institution. 1-8-49

180 Children Attend

Today the school has five cottages, an administration building and a dormitory. About 180 children attend with half coming from the community and the other half elsewhere. Of its faculty of 11, six teachers are paid by the State Board of Education.

Gifts to the school have been checks ranging from $1 to $5,000, an electric lighting system, three years ago, at a cost of $25,000 from the Texas Light and Power Company; a dormitory which houses 30 boys from Mr. and Mrs. Joe Zeppa and a water system from R. W. Fair.

Changes yet to come include a gas heating system donated by the Butane and Propane Gas Companies. Mrs. Smothers is slated to meet with Governor Jester and representatives of the Jesse Jones Foundation to discuss the school.

To Tour School

Mrs. McAshan will tour the school with 15 white women on Jan. 15. Speaking of her donation, she remarked, "It is a pleasure to do something for someone who has sacrificed so much."

Explaining how she and her husband have operated the school for 20 years, Mrs. Smothers said:

"We have dedicated our lives to the salvation of underprivileged children. One of the greatest goods the institution has done is the promotion of better race relations. There exists now a brotherly and sisterly love." Sat.

She gave most of the credit for the school's success to God, however. Her husband is a graduate of Hampton Institute and also has studied at Tuskegee. In fact, their ambition is to make St. Paul a "Texas Tuskegee." 1-8-49

Youth Handicapped In Preparation, League Charges

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Georgia Star

NEW YORK — Charging that Negro youth are being severely handicapped in acquiring preparation for earning a living because of limitations they face in trying to secure good vocational guidance and training in both public schools and private institutions, the National Urban League Saturday made public a detailed analysis of problems and conditions of Negro youth in relation to education and training.

The analysis, entitled "Some Problems and Conditions Among Negro Youth Concerned with Their Education--Vocational Guidance-Training and Preparation for Earning a Living," points out that the problem finds expression not only in inadequate and poorly organized vocational courses in schools, but in the attitude of counselors as well. The League urges the revision of courses and curricula to meet present needs of business and industry, and the training of counselors who possess "a respect for the dignity and worth of every human being, a real understanding of the basic principles of guidance, and a moral responsibility to put them into practice."

Documenting each charge with factual data gathered throughout the country covering public and private institutions both North and South, the analysis discusses physical facilities and equipment of schools, courses and curricula needs with relation to counselors, teachers and school administrators, shortcomings of parents in connection with school problems of their children, and the attitudes of Negro youth themselves. Prepared by Ann Tanneyhill, director of vocational guidance for the National Urban League, an interracial social work agency devoted to improving the living and working conditions of Negroes, the study is one of the organization's projects to bring to public attention the need for widening occupational opportunities for Negro youth. Reports of the nationally conducted 16th Vocational Opportunity Campaign and from field secretaries, as well as data from studies of the conditions of the Negro poulation in a number of cities made by the League's Community Relations Project, substantiate the findings.

OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS APPALLING

The use of old, dilapidated buildings, crowded beyond capacity, particularly in communities in the South is amply illustrated. In New Orleans it is noted that in that city " at no time in the history of public education has there been a semblance of adequate housing for Negro children." Field reports point out that "school facilities and services for Negroes are seriously limited, and while completely separate come very far from being equal." Here the pupil-teacher ratio is so high that graduates of the Negro high schools cannot secure accreditation for college entrance. Jun-4-3-49

The enrollment in Negro high schools during the school session 1948 increased over the previous year 43 percent, which the Orleans Parish School Board recognizes as "indicative of the will of Negroes to attend school." This situation is duplicated in many secondary schools in other states where separation of the races is legally mandatory. In Louisville, Kentucky, Central Colored High School was described in a recent report of school facilities, as one of the worst schools in the city. Two of the original units were erected in 1836. In another southern community, fire hazards, lack of toilet facilities and makeshift arrangements for class study were pointed out as serious deterrants to even minimum education. In many instances, shifting patterns of community living in relation to Negro housing brought Negro population to areas of cities formerly inhabited by whites. More inhabitants were crowded into a given area, and resulting overpopulated school buildings have not been expanded in any way.

LACK OF EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES

Students in an auto mechanics department in one institution are often required to borrow tools from a nearb-by third-rate garage to complete class assignments. This department was called "a discredit to the school because of an almost total lack of facilities and equipment necessary for many of the primary essentials in auto instruction or repairing. It is difficult to see how even the best qualified instructor could do an acceptable teaching job under such conditions." One high school was reported "sorely in need of repairs and equipment . . . the auto mechanics, masonry and woodworking shops were woefully inadequate in layout and space. Many students, some veterans, who are registered in these courses are not getting adequate or realistic training in these fields." Another was described as "so inadequate that such training as in availbale amounts to only a compromise."

TRAINING UNRELATED

Making the point that the situations cited are merely indicative of the nature and scope of the problem, and that the documentation in the League analysis is only a portion of the data in record in its files, the study discusses limitations of curricula. Many courses are not related to occupational trends, let alone to new developments in science and industry, or to the actual needs of local communities. This is noted especially in the case of veterans, who meet resistance to acquiring training for skilled jobs. They are "not content to return to their old jobs, but are interested either in obtaining jobs commensurate with their newly acquired skills, or in obtaining further training." In many places courses for skilled trades are non-existent. Even so, the vo- insofar as Negroes are concerned, of the vocational guidance they despite the fact that jobs are avail- give. "Of course there are too few able for skilled and technically- an insufficient number of well- prepared workers. organized guidance progams, and

One of the most serious indict- ments was made by Miss Tanneyhill cational guidance given by coun- who accused counselors and teach selors to the great majority of ers of allowing the race, color, youth, saying Miss Taneyhill, "is cir- ing created by the kind of post- and national origin of stu- cumscribed by their own ignorance graduate training received by counselors. Many persons are being prepared to guide and counsel young people, through graduate study in the major colleges and universities in the country. Traditional attitudes and old concepts of the place of the Negro are having a subtle influence

Jun-5-49

seiors, both white and colored. Many persons are being prepared to guide and counsel young people, through graduate study in the major colleges and universities in the country. Traditional attitudes and old concepts of the place of the Negro are having a subtle influence

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the past and present occupational contributions of Negroes and other 'minority group' citizens to this country, and is colored by stereotypes and by real myths and imagined community patterns of employment. Beyond that there is the very serious problem be- ing created by the kind of post- graduate training received by coun- selors.

Booker T Disciple Shuns FEP

Chicago Defender
Chicago Illinois

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE, Va. — S. J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Foundation chose this site last week to announce in effect that he is opposed to Fair Employment Practices guarantees.

Instead, Phillips, said if there were no closed doors in government and industry, and applicants were chosen on the basis of qualification, Southern Negroes would be left far behind by their white neighbors.

"The Negro's lot," Phillips declared, "will be improved as he improves in the job he does ... An attempt to force the issue seems impractical to me." This assumes that there will always be sufficient jobs, and that someone will be willing to hire Negroes voluntarily, when they meet Phillips' standards of 'qualification."

Wants 'Cooperation'

Phillips said the job of improving the lot of the Negro must be done in cooperation with the whites. "We must start by educating our people to do their job better."

Phillips, a former Tuskegee instructor is a strong disciple of Booker T. Washington, the great advocate of mechanical and manual training, and founder of Tuskegee. Phillips shares his belief in the idea "Put down your bucket where you are," for economic security.

TELLS OF $120-A-YEAR TEACHERS IN MISSISSIPPI

The Argus
St. Louis Missouri

WASHINGTON—Bolstered by President Truman's forthright inaugural reaffirming his unshaken belief in the equality of all men, Mrs. Armenia C. Mallory, lone Negro woman from the deep South invited to Mr. Truman's inauguration, returned to her school in Lexington, Miss., determined to secure better opportunities for Negroes in the Mississippi Delta where she has labored for 23 years.

Mrs. Mallory pointed out that of the 6,000 Negro teachers in Mississippi, who form the leadership group among Negroes, approximately 2,400 have had some high school and college training, while the remaining have less than high school graduation. According to Mrs. Mallory, a recent survey of nine selected counties in Mississippi, including Holmes, where she founded the Saints Industrial and Literary School 23 years ago, reveals that 297 or 31 per cent of the total number of teachers employed had only three years of high school education. Another 27, or 3 per cent had educational training ranging from seventh down to third grades.

"Salaries paid to these teachers can hardly be called a living wage," Mrs. Mallory said. She disclosed that the average salaries of teachers in the five and six months schools range from $120 to $240 per school year. The exceptions to this rule are the vocational teachers under the Smith Hughes Act, who are paid an average of $100 per month. Four such teachers act as principals of Holmes County schools, Mrs. Mallory said. 2-4-49. Fri.

Alluding to the low economic status of Holmes County with a total population of 39,000, 30,000 of whom are Negroes, Mrs. Mallory said that only 4.4 per cent of all males are gainfully employed in trades. "While 84 per cent of Negro males and 91 per cent of Negro females are in agriculture, only 767 colored farmers are full or part-time owners," she declared.

Mrs. Mallory confessed that she created somewhat of a mild sensation when her invitation bearing the White House seal arrived at the local post office. At the request of the post office officials, she shared it with several of the townsfolk who admitted it was the first inaugurial invitation they had ever seen. "One man offered me $50 for the invitation to the President's reception," Mrs. Mallory said. She stated that there was no indication of animosity over the fact tht a Negro had been so honored.

Mississippi "Lady For A Day"

The Argus. St. Louis Missouri
Fri. 2-4-49

Mrs. Arenia C. Mallory, founder-president of the Saints Industrial school, Lexington, Miss., was the only resident of her local town---white or Negro--- and the lone Negro woman from the "Deep South" to receive an invitation to President Truman's Inauguration and all of the social affairs attending the celebration, including the Inaugural Ball and the President's reception (considered the outstanding event of the inaugural week). She is shown bidding goodbye to her hostess and life-long inspiration, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder-President, National Council of Negro Women.

14h 1949

Harrison Library Serves Many Patrons In Raleigh

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C.—The importance of an institution and the extent to which it may go to encourage use of its facilities is well illustrated by inspection of the Richard B. Harrison Library here.

A library, like an individual, has personality. The individual may find it difficult to alter his personality, but the only limitations on the development of an attractive personality in an institution are material.

The Harrison Library throughout its 14 years has been recognized far and near for its magnetic personality. The person who has nurtured the institution from its infancy, and moulded the personality, is Mr. M. H. Lee, formerly librarian at Shaw University.

If the library did not exude life and attract people to it often, it would probably be still a small collection of books and magazines not much larger than when established in 1934 with about 900 volumes. Instead, there are 19,000 volumes, and about 10,000 borrowers of Raleigh and Wake county using the facility.

IN NEW QUARTERS

Two years ago the library moved into its new quarters after renovation of a large two-story home on Blount street.

Mrs. Lee has had remarkable success in converting the old structure into a comfortable and inviting center. The atmosphere is homely and itimate. Carefully chosen table and floor lamps, draperies, live flowers, pictures, furniture, and cleanliness all contribute to the friendly atmosphere.

The children's room has small furniture and low shelves, animal cutouts, an aquarium, and other furnishings of special appeal to children.

PERIODICAL ROOM

The periodical room is equipped with leather upholstered chairs and convenient ash trays.

Yet, the appeal of the library is not only inside the building. A bookmobile regularly visits 60 different stations in the county making books available to hundreds of persons who find it inconvenient to visit the library.

Other members of the staff are: Mrs. Annie Robinson, bookmobile librarian; Miss Maude Young, hospital librarian and clerk; and Mrs. Laura Kearns, children's librarian.

LIBRARY PROMOTION-WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent appointment of Mrs. Agnes M. Jones to the staff of the District of Columbia Public Libraries marks the first time that a Negro has held a professional assignment at the Main Branch of the District Library.

Mrs. Jones' new position is that of Readers Adviser in Sociology. She assumed her duties with the local library after having worked in the library of Congress, from which she resigned with the classification of a Bibliographer and Reference Assistant. Her former experience has been in U. S. Army Camp libraries, the Kansas City Public Library, and at Langston and Prairie View State universities.

A graduate of Atlanta University, Mrs. Jones holds the BS degree in Library Science from the Hampton Institute Library School, and she has completed residential requirements for her Master's degree at the University of Chicago Library School. The new appointee is a native of Atlanta, Georgia, and is married to J. Alvin Jones of Washington, D. C.

Mayor Okeys Plans For New Library; Bids Open Today

General

It was announced by Mayor William B. Hartsfield Friday that plans to establish a Carnegie branch library on West Hunter St. are well underway.

The Mayor disclosed that the West Hunter Street branch will be the first library to be established under the proposals outlined under the $1,500,000 bond issue voted by the city. He said the board has contracted Fuller and Beckett Architects for construction of the unit.

The library which will be designated "West Hunter Street Branch" will be located on Hunter Street near Ashby street, it was learned.

Plans and specifications for the building have been turned over to City Purchasing Agent Lloyd Walker and advertising will start today, it was said. Bids on construction will be accepted until April 11.

The contract has already been signed by the Mayor.

Children Use Library Facilities

The Children's room at the Richard B. Harrison Library in Raleigh, N. C. is a favorite spot for the boys and girls who make extensive use of facilities. In addition to the large collection of books for children the room has appropriate atmosphere to attract this age group. Four boys are shown above as they browse in one corner of the room. The boy at left is watching the fish in the aquariam. They are, left to right: Willie R. Harris, Phillip Morgan, Charles Morgan, and Charlie Scott.

Bookmobile Carries Library To Wake County

The bookmobile operated by the Richard B. Harrison Library in Raleigh, N. C., extends the library to citizens throughout Wake county stopping at 60 different stations. In the scene above, borrowers have gathered around the vehicle which has stopped in the yard of the home to serve its patrons.

Above is the new home of the Richard B. Harrison Library in Raleigh, N. C., which was occupied by the institution one year ago. The library was first established in 1934 by Mrs. M. H. Lee, with about 900 volumes. It has grown steadily until it now boasts of 19,000 volumes and about 10,000 borrowers in Raleigh and Wake county.

Mrs. Agnes Jones Appointed To Washington Library Post

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Agnes M. Jones has been appointed to the staff of the District of Columbia public libraries, marking the

MRS. AGNES JONES

first time a Negro has held a professional position at the Main Branch of the District Library.

Mrs. Jones will serve as Reader Adviser in Sociology.

A graduate of Atlanta University, Mrs. Jones holds the BS degree in Library Science from the Hampton Institute Library School. She also has completed residential requirements for a Master's Degree at the University of Chicago Graduate Library School. She is a native of Atlanta, Georgia.

Prior to her present assignment, Mrs. Jones was employed in the Library of Congress as a Bibliographer and Reference Assistant from which she resigned to take her new position. She also worked as a librarian in the U. S. Army Camp libraries, the Kansas City Public Library and at Langston and Prairie View State Universities.

MAYS

Where Folks at Top Are Enough Courage, Everything Turns Out Right

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

WHEN people at the top, people in authority, muster up enough courage to do the right thing, to take a forward step, almost invariably things turn out all right. As a rule, it is the "big people" who are afraid to do the thing that is right. When top officials make up their minds nothing unfortunate happens. "Little folks" will follow.

Dr. Mays

A few weeks ago, light broke down in Chattanooga, Tenn. I was there May 11 to speak to the Interracial Committee of Chattanooga. Before I was introduced, the presiding officer Dr. Fowle, pastor of one of the outstanding Presbyterian churches of the South, told me enthusiastically that two weeks before the officials in charge of the public library had voted to permit Negroes to use the public library. I was happy and curious.

Happy to know that it had been done and curious to know if it had been done without restriction. I asked three white persons if it was opened on a non-segregated basis, they assured me that it was non-segregated. My curiosity was still up. I wanted to check it with the colored people who would be the first to know if there was discrimination.

I LEARNED FROM several of them that it was actually opened to Negroes on a non-segregated basis. I kept pushing because when something like that is told to me I have a little doubting Thomas in me. It seems that the library is really opened on a basis of integration; but it is rumored that special rest rooms will be installed for Negroes. I think that is unfortunate. I believe Chattanooga could have gone the whole way.

But be that as it may, this is a tremendous step in the right direction. As far as I know, Chattanooga is the only city in the South where the main public library is open to Negroes on a non-segregated basis. Where library provision is made for Negroes, it is usually a branch library. And the branch library is always inferior to the main library which is for whites. I am definitely of the opinion that Chattanooga is leading the South in this area. If I am wrong, I welcome correction.

As I see it, two groups need to be congratulated. I understand that the Negro citizens kept pressing their claims. If they had not pressed their claims, the public library would not have been opened to them. There is virtue in knocking at doors. So I extend my thanks and congratulations to the Negroes of Chattanooga. The Mayor of Chattanooga and the Library Board also need to be complimented.

I HEAR THAT the public library is not being used to capacity and that no money was available to provide facilities for Negroes. When this matter was being discussed, it is said that the Mayor himself asked the question, "Why can't Negroes use the public library?" It seems that this gave the proper, official momentum. No doubt, considerable spade work had been done by several persons up to this time. The Library Board had to have courage, too. If they had been "scared" souls, the Mayor might have backed down.

The white persons with whom I talked are proud of this forward step. Why shouldn't they be? Every human being who believes in fair play must be glad when something fine is done. And mark my words, this little act on the part of Chattanooga will go a long way to further the cause of interracial good-will in that city. It will do the souls of well-meaning white people good.

There are many people in the South who want to see a better South, but who are afraid to do the little things that will help to make the South better. But when fears are overcome and things are done, there is a joy that passeth all understanding. Let us take off our hats to Chattanooga and hope and pray that other Southern cities will go and do likewise.

STAFF MEMBERS LIBRARY IN LIBRARY SERVICE DEPARTMENT—Reading from left to right seated: Mrs. H. E. Jupiter, Children's Librarian; Mrs. A. A. McPheeters, Head of the Department and Librarian of West Hunter; Mrs. M. R. Leathers, Librarian of Auburn Branch and Head of Work With Young People. Reading from left to right standing: Mrs. C. M. Ford, Librarian, University Homes; Miss B. McAdams, in charge of publicity for the Department; Mrs. R. S. Cochrane, Acting Assistant at Auburn.

WEST HUNTER BRANCH TO BE FOR USE OF NEGROES
Fuller & Beckett, architects, prepared plans for $79,933 library

Constitution Staff Photo—Charles T

UNCLE REMUS LIBRARY DEDICATION SET FOR FRIDAY
Stevens & Wilkinson, Inc., are architects for $87,721 Structure

MODERN AND USEFUL FOR ATLANTANS

3 New Libraries To Be Dedicated

The old concept of a library, a run-down building with poor lighting, dark corners and drab walls, is on the way out in Atlanta.

Dedication of the first three projects authorized from the $1,700,000 earmarked for library improvements in the 1946 bond issue has been set for this week and they are the last word in library construction.

Uncle Remus, East Atlanta and the West Hunter (Negro) branches will be opened formally with exercises, John Settelmayer, Library Director, announced yesterday.

The Uncle Remus observance will climax the dedications with exercises at 8 p. m. Friday at the $87,721.86 structure, located at 945 Gordon St., S. W., on the birthday of Joel Chandler Harris, author of Uncle Remus stories.

At 8 p. m. tomorrow the $48,996.51 East Atlanta branch, located at 457 Flatshoals Ave., S. E., will be dedicated, and at 8 p. m. Tuesday the $79,933.99 West Hunter (Negro) branch will be dedicated.

The new structures will have club-car comfort in spots and are designed and constructed to attract persons of all ages and of all interests.

"We will have some upholstered chairs," Settelmayer said. "The walls will be in warm, pastel colors. There will be no dark corners. The new buildings are the finest of any in the communities in which they are located. They are something of which any citizen can be proud, and they will be useful and educational. It is our purpose to stock each with at least 8,000 books.

"We are proud of them and are grateful to all those who have made them possible. When our program is completed with the dedication next year of the Main Library on Carnegie Way and the Peachtree branch on Peachtree Street, Atlanta will have as modern and adequate facilities as any other comparable city in the nation.

"We have invited all interested persons in each community to attend the dedication exercises.

By HERMAN HANCOCK

These facilities are dedicated to better education, better information and the enjoyment of the people of Atlanta. They are theirs, and we hope they like and use them."

Milton G. Farris, President of the Atlanta Public Library Board of Trustees, will preside at the ceremonies, and Mayor Hartsfield will accept the facilities in behalf of Atlantans. The programs will last only one-half hour each.

Settelmayer said estimates of overall costs for the Main Library total $1,391,240 and that the Peachtree branch will add another estimated $92,107 to outlays for library improvements in Atlanta.

West Hunter Library Unit Given Formal Dedication

Atlanta's new library for its Negro citizens, complete with a collection of books exclusively by Negro authors and a "browsing nook" stocked with miscellaneous reading matter and comfortable chairs, was opened formally last night at 1116 Hunter St., S. W.

Mayor Hartsfield accepted the West Hunter Branch Library on behalf of the City, and C. A. Harper, retired Principal of Booker T. Washington High School, accepted it for the community it will serve.

Milton G. Farris, President of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Public Library, presided; the Rev. Maynard H. Jackson, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, gave the invocation and a special guest was Miss Fannie Hinton, former Director of the Atlanta Public Library.

EAST ATLANTA GETS ITS FIRST LIBRARY BRANCH ON TUESDAY
Clement J. Ford, architect. planned building for 8,000 books

John C. Settelmayer, Director of the Public Library, introduced the staff of the new branch and expressed hope the library will become "a real community center."

Shelves, tables and furnishings throughout the branch are made of birchwood. A large television set, gift of an anonymous donor, is a feature. A large children's book section is provided.

The branch supplements the Auburn Avenue and University Homes Branch Libraries and will be the main Negro library in the City. It will house 13,000 volumes. Mrs. A. A. McPheeters, librarian, heads a staff of five.

Ultra-Modern Structure On Hunter Street

Hartsfield, Others Take Part In Ceremonies Here

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. -(SNS)- Atlantans crowded into every corner and nook of the new West Hunter Street Library Tuesday night as host of prominent speakers including Mayor Hartsfield, lavishly praised the ultra-modern functional building at formal dedication exercises.

After Misses Beth Chandler and Anna Bell snipped the ribbon, formally opening the building, Mayor William B. Hartsfield unhesitatingly called the library "one of the most beautiful buildings in the entire system. He added:

"This library offers an opportunity for people to get something for themselves and, with schools, churches and homes, makes for a well-rounded community."

"It offers culture, knowledge and better education for all. Our hope lies in better education for all the people."

Later genial Milton P. Farris, chairman of the board of the Atlanta Public Library system, told the assembled guests: "The library board doesn't discriminate against anybody."

Farris told how the Board had asked the City Council to equalize the salaries of Negro and white workers in the library system. Proudly, he announced that Mrs. A. A. McPheeters, head of the Negro department, receives the same base pay as any other department head.

C. L. Harper, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, urged that every citizen avail himself of the use of the library.

Declaring that there is "no segregation in thought," Harper asserted "if the culture level of Atlanta Negroes rise, the culture level of Atlanta will also rise."

Harper hailed the equal salaries of the library workers, and bemoaned the fact that the Atlanta Board of Education has not done likewise.

Asserting that the West Hunter Library embodies the "ultimate in library construction for the next ten years, Dr. John C. Settlemayer introduced Mrs. A. A. McPheeters, head of the Negro Division of the Atlanta Public Library System.

After calling for the "cooperation of everyone," Mrs. McPheeters introduced her assistants. Among her assistants are:

Mrs. Del Jupiter, asst. librarian of the West Hunter branch; Mrs Ruth Cochrane, asst. librarian of the Auburn Avenue branch; Miss Bertha McAdams, asst. Auburn Avenue branch; Mrs. Martha Leathers libriarian of the Auburn Avenue branch.

Also Mrs. Melzetta Laws, clerk of the West Hunter Branch; Mrs Charlie Ford, librarian, University Homes Library; and John W. Parham Jr., and William Allison, pages.

After the ceremonies concluded the crowd looked over the building which contains a television set. The building is divided into sections which include an adult reading room, a children's wing, a "browsing corner," an auditorium, a special section for the Negro collection and the staff lounge, workroom, kitchen and the librarian's office.

The building, which was designed by Fuller and Beckitt, has a variety of fresh, modern effects. The interior is complete with light, functional furniture, which gives a spacious atmosphere.

LIBRARY DEDICATION—Mayor William B. Hartsfield (above) is shown addressing a group of Westside Atlantans at the dedicatory exercises held at the newly-constructed West Hunter Street Library. Seated on the platform are other dignitaries. Mrs. A. A. McPheeters (bottom) head of the new library, is pictured just before she introduced the library staff. Included among the platform dignitaries seated behind her are Dr. J. C. Settlemeyer, Milton P. Farris, Ralph Huie and C. L. Harper.—(Adair Photo)

Many At Sessions Of Americans Library ConfabAt Miami Beach

MIAMI, Fla.—Among the delegates attending the recent South-East Regional Conference of the American Library Association held at Miami Beach were Mrs. Susan D. Butler and Mrs. Mae Purcell from Charleston, S. C., Miss Evelyn Cuthbert and Mrs. Paralee Dupree from Sumter, S. C.

Also Mrs. Allegria Westbrook from Charlotte, N. C., Mrs. Bertha Hall from Salisbury, N. C., Miss Parepa Watson and Miss Ann Johnson from Durham, N. C., Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee from Raleigh, N. C., Mrs. Ida Wilson, Washington, D. C., Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Olga Bradshaw, Jacksonville, Fla. Miss Celeste Hatcher, Savannah, Ga., Miss Bertha Pleasant, Montgomery, Ala., M. J. Thomas, Ann Collins, Eleanor Young, and Gladys Anderson from Tallahassee, Fla.

Others included Mrs. Martha Marie Berghel and Mrs. Louise Graves from Daytona Beach, Fla., Mrs. Walter McRae, Mrs. Rossie French from Jacksonville, Fla., Mrs. Anna Broughton, Mrs. Elise Blanks from Tampa, Fla., Mrs. Goldie Long from Palatka, Fla., Mrs. Lillian Skinner from Lake City, Fla., Mrs. Rashelle Carmer from West Palm Beach, Fla.

From Miami were Miss Melzie Elliott, president of the Dade County Library Association, Mrs. Augusta Colston, Mrs. Juanita Stirrup, Mrs. Hazel Edwards and Mrs. Dorothy Sanford.

The Negro State Library Association organized by Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee in 1935 had an all-day planning session at Booker T. Washington High School. It has applied for merger with the white state librarians. Among the guest speakers were Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, director of the library school at Atlanta University and the second Negro woman to receive a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. She is serving on several committees of the ALA. Other speakers were Mrs. Sarah Kremzeman, white Florida State Supervisor of school libraries, and John Cory, white executive secretary of the ALA.

Among those who attended the planning session were Mrs. Eugenia Williams, teacher librarian at Bethune Cookman College and local school librarian, Mrs. Whitlean Ingraham, Mrs. Mary L. Nickson, Mrs. Marjorie G. Rhodes, Miss Barbara Bailey, Mrs. Christobel Moore, Mrs. Lamar O'Bryant and Mr. David Dobbs, principal of Dorsey High School, Miami.

The visiting librarians were taken on a tour of the city and were later guests of the AKA at its annual masquerade party at the Harlem Square ballroom.

Schomburg Collection Plans Exhibit on Negro Press

A Harlem exhibit of pictures and clippings dealing with National Negro Newspaper Week, Feb. 27 to March 5, will open at 1 p.m. today at the Schomburg Collection of Negro History of the New York Public Library at 104 West 136th Street. The exhibit includes a page from "Freedom's Journal," the first Negro newspaper to be published in this country, together with photographs of its two editors, John Russworm and the Rev. Samuel Cornish. The exhibit was prepared by Jean Blackwell, acting curator of the collection.

Aids Schomburg Collection

Marion Palfi Gives Photographs of Negro Leaders to Library

Acquisition of a group of photographs of outstanding Negroes, the gift of Marion Palfi, photographer, was announced yesterday by the New York Public Library. The photographs will be added to a growing picture gallery at the library's Schomburg Collection of Negro History at 104 West 136th Street.

Included in the Palfi group are Langston Hughes, poet; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, sociologist and educator; Arna Bontemps, and Horace Cayton, authors; John Work, musician and arranger; Dean Dixon, orchestra conductor; Hazen Scott, concert pianist; Aaron Douglas, muralist and portrait painter; Perry Watkins, stage designer; E. Simms Campbell, cartoonist, and Colonel Benjamin O. Davis jr., highest ranking Negro in the United States Air Force.

LIBRARY GETS M'KAY MS.

'Home to Harlem' Is Presented to Schomburg Collection

The original manuscript of Claude McKay's novel "Home to Harlem" was presented yesterday to the New York Public Library's Schomburg Collection, 104 West 136th Street, by the late poet's daughter, Mrs. Hope McKay Virtue.

Now regarded as one of the important works on Negro life of the period, the novel was severely criticized by the Negro press when it appeared in 1928. Like other of the author's work, "Home to Harlem" was planned and written through the research facilities offered by the Schomburg Collection, where Mr. McKay daily spent time over a period of many years.

Observing National Negro Week, the branch is displaying through Saturday pictures and clippings contrasting today's Negro press of about 150 newspapers with its beginning in 1827. Supplementary material includes a check-list of all newspapers published by Negroes in this country to 1946. The collection is open 1 to 9 P. M. Monday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Tuesday through Friday and from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturday.

200 Books In Bishop's Gift

A gift of 200 books, chiefly theological material and sermons, has been made to the Schomburg Collection at the Public Library, 104 W. 136th St., according to announcement made this week by Miss Jean Blackwell, curator. The donor is the Rev. J. Albert Johnson, former bishop of the AME Church in Ontario, Canada, and Philadelphia, Pa.

Some of the items are the following: "The American Negro in the World War," "Christianity Under the Searchlight," "Encyclopedia of African Methodism," "History of the AME Church," Vol. 1 and 2; all six volumes of the "Journal of Negro History," "The Afro-American Group of 'Episcopal Church," "Scraps of AME History," "Origin and Growth of Religion" and 'The First Negro Priest on American Soil."

14h 1949

YALE UNIVERSITY

Yale To Open Collection Of Negro Arts, Letters

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — One of the most comprehensive collections of Negro arts and letters of the 20th Century--ranging in variety and scope from the recordings of blues singer Bessie Smith to volume by Booker T. Washington--will be formally opened at the Yale University Library on Saturday, January 7.

The collection, unique in America, contains manuscripts, letters, pamphlets, books, phonograph records, photographs and art objects by and about Negroes. It is known as the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection and was established by Carl Van Vechten, noted author and critic of New York City.

The exercises will be held in Sprague Memorial Hall at Yale at 2:30 P. M. and are open to the public. Among those participating will be President Charles Seymour; Miss Muriel Rhan, soprano, of New York City, who will offer musical selections; and Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, who will deliver a Bergen Lecture.

Mr. Van Vechten first started to collect material on Negroes a quarter of a century ago when he was seeking information for a book, published in 1925. His research developed into a lifelong project which has its culmination in the collection at Yale.

He sought first editions of books music, recordings, letters, clippings and photographs many of which he took himself. Contributions came from many of his friends including such noted Negro writers as Langston Hughes and W. E. B. DuBois.

FIRST CONTRIBUTION

Then in 1941 Mr. Van Vechten wrote a note to Bernhard Knollenberg Yale Librarian at the time: "Some time ago we discussed briefly the possibility of my giving the Yale University Library my Negro books and papers. If you still want them I've decided to go ahead with this idea."

This was not his first contribution to the Yale Library. He had already donated more than 300 of Gertrude Stein's letters with an almost complete set of her writings in typescript.

Mr. Van Vechten suggested the name James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters in honor of the brilliant Negro writer, musician, and teacher who died in 1938. The Collection today contains many of the original manuscripts and letters of James Weldon Johnson contributed by his widow.

The books of the Collection are drawn from two broad categories. The first are books by writers with Negro blood, and the second, the best of books about Negroes by white authors. Thus, under the first category are represented the works of Langston Hughes, Wallace Thurman, Richard Wright, Walter White, and Booker T. Washington.

Ark. Nurses Integrated

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..EW YORK — (NNPA) — The Arkansas State Nurses Association has voted unanimously to accept colored nurses into full membership, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses announced last Friday.

A move to accord full membership to colored nurses was voted down last year by the white nurses association by a narrow margin, but after sponsors of the colored nurses conducted an intensive campaign the Arkansas association approved full membership for them.

The colored graduate nurses association also said it has received unofficial reports that similar action has been taken by the Alabama State Nurses Association, but the report could not be immediately verified.

The action of the Arkansas nurses association was hailed as far-reaching by Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, president of the colored nurses association, and Mrs. Alma Vessells, its executive secretary.

Progress made by their organization in eliminating racial barriers, they said, is shown by the fact that in 1942 there were seventeen state organizations which barred colored nurses from membership, while today state organizations in Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, South Carolina and the District of Columbia are the only ones known to deny colored nurses membership.

COLLEGE DEFICITS MIRROR RECESSION

New York Times

Lag in Fund Campaigns, Drop Expected in Rolls Accentuate Plight Shown in Survey

14i 9-12-49

By BENJAMIN FINE

Despite a peak in tuition fees, many American colleges and universities are in serious financial straits; 20 per cent of private institutions of higher learning—130 out of 646—report that they are operating on a deficit this year.

To make matters worse, virtually every college—more than 90 per cent—is finding it more difficult than it was a year ago to raise money, either through alumni campaigns or appeals to the public. Although a peak enrollment of 2,400,000 was reached last year, 42 per cent of the colleges and universities expect registration to drop, and thus accentuate the financial difficulties.

Moreover, an education recession appears definitely on the way. Fifteen per cent of the 790 liberal arts colleges, including public, private and denominational institutions, report that the recession has already begun for them. Many will be forced to discharge faculty members, drop existing courses and in other ways retrench.

These conclusions are reached in a survey of the nation's colleges and universities conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES. A total of 630 institutions of higher learning participated in the study.

Tuition rates have gone up steadily and are now an average of 52 per cent higher than they were in 1941-42. That year, the average for all colleges, private and public combined, was $205. It went to $236 in 1946, then to $299 in 1948, and reached $312 this fall.

Fees for private colleges are higher than those for public institutions. In 1941 the private colleges charged $233, while this year the average has reached $355. For men's colleges the tuition rate this fall is an average of $407, white private women's colleges charge $439, on the other hand the average for the public colleges increased from $75 in 1941 to $104 today, men's public colleges increased from $67 to $140 during the period or 109 per cent.

It would appear, however, that tuition fees will not go any higher for the time being at any rate. Only three per cent of all the colleges reached by the Times survey report that they plan to increase tuition. Ninety-seven per cent emphasize that the rates cannot go any higher under present conditions. A majority of the colleges feel that the rates cannot increase without keeping out worthy students.

RISE IN GENERAL CHARGES

The general increases have made the cost of going to college today greater than it has ever been before. For example, the average annual charge for board and room-the highest single cost for campus students-has risen just about fifty per cent since 1941-42. This year the average student paid $299 for his room and board. By 1946-47 the cost had increased to $375, two years later it was $430 and this fall it is $444. Students at private colleges will pay even more; those attending men's institutions will pay $495 and those in women's colleges an average of $602.

Fifty-five percent of all private and public colleges report that the general fees, over and beyond tuition, board and room charges have gone up. Many colleges have added general fees which are little more than disguised increases in tuition rates. This is particularly true in public institutions where tuition fees are kept down by State law. The upshot is that the total annual cost to the student has increased fifty-two per cent in the last eight years, whereas in 1941 the student had to pay an average of $572 for a year's education, this fall he will have to pay $871.

OVER ALL COSTS TO STUDENTS

The estimated cost to attend a Men's private college in 1941 was $796, while at present it is $1,073. The cost of going to a private women's college has risen more proportionately going from $211 to $1,285- an increase of fifty-eight percent. The annual cost to a student at a co-educational college has increased from $521 to $846 or sixty-two per cent. The average cost at the private college this fall is $934 as compared with $603 in 1941.

Although it costs a student considerably less to attend a public college than a private one, nevertheless the increase in the last eight years has been substantial. In 1941 the average expenses at a public college amounted to $466, today they are $665 an increase of forty-three per cent.

Negro colleges report that their operating expenses and their general fees have gone upward in recent years. In 1941 the average tuition fee at a Negro college was $72 while this fall it is $140, an increase of ninety-four per cent. The average board and room fee has gone from $180 to $315 or a rise of seventy-five per cent while the over all estimated cost to the student has increased from $290 to $469.

On the question of fund raising, the 630 colleges and universities in the survey report that they are in midst of campaigns with goals ranging from $100,000 to $100,000,000. Of this amount $222,454,515 has been raised, while the rest is expected over a five year period.

Fifty-eight per cent of the private colleges are engaged in fund-raising campaigns of $1,964,674 for a college. The men's institutions are asking for an average of $3,317,375 each.

Only seventy-four per cent of the public colleges and Universities are appealing for money, and they are asking for a total of $32,500,000.

For the most part, the funds for the public colleges come from the cities and states. The campaigns are for 'extra' things.

The figures are even more revealing for the private colleges where the bulk of the money is being sought.

See other side

ninety-eight per cent of men's, women's and co-educational private colleges find that it is harder to raise money to day than a year ago.

Many of the college presidents observe that the public has begun to 'dry up' or sharply curtail their giving and even the Alumni are beginning to be less generous in their response to the campaigns now underway.

OPPOSITION TO SUBSIDIES

However, the colleges and universities are rather strongly opposed to Federal Aid, especially in the form of direct subsidies. Sixty-nine per cent of the institutions of higher learning declare at their present level. The response is even more striking in private colleges only nineteen per cent of them say that they that they need State or Federal Aid to continue.

However, a far greater number advocate Federal Aid for their institutions, even though they can continue to operate without it. Forty-six per cent of the universities 790 Liberal Arts Colleges and Universities advocate Federal aid. Sentiment is pretty much evenly divided among men's and women's colleges on this issue, Forty per cent of all institutions support the principle of Federal aid. Typical of the comment made by college heads is that of Dr. Howard B. Jefferson, President of Clark University who opposes "direct subsidies" but says: "I do advocate a program of National Scholarships. Clark University is willing to continue to serve the Government through Research Projects. I do not consider grants for Research projects aid in program of national scholarships as Federal Aid to Education."

While forty-two percent of the colleges estimated that their enrollment is decreased forty-four per cent thought it would remain the same this year as it was last. Only 14 per cent expected an increase this fall.

Although decreased enrollment may be welcomed by Institutions that were overcrowded by the influx of Veterans in mnay colleges - a smaller student body means a decline in needed revenue. This is particularly true for the "marginal" colleges that doubled or trebled their enrollment soon after the war and may now find the deflationary process rather painful.

New York Times
Sun. Oct. 2, 1949
New York, N.Y.

Tennessee State Gets $30,000 for Home Ec. Research

Atlanta Constitution Sect. 4-6-49 Edition

Drawing up initial plans for the project are from left: seated, Dr. Florence L. McLeod of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Callie Mae Coons, assistant chief of the U.S. Bureau of Home Nutrition and Home Economics at which awarded the grant; and Miss Erna B. Jones, director of home economics, Tennessee State College; standing, Dr. Hubert Crouch, Mrs. Norma Potts Dillard, and Miss Christine Hall, members of the college faculty.

UNCF Official Is Now On Tour

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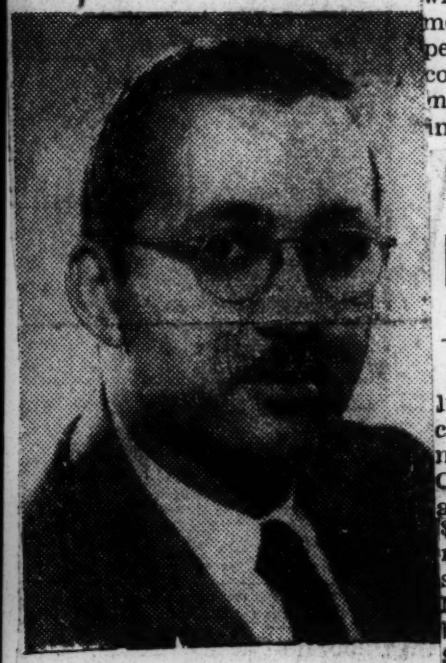

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) William J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund left national headquarters Friday, November 4, on a tour of 11 cities, including 8 in which member colleges are located, to confer with campaign and college officials of the 1949 appeal, and to report campaign progress to alumni groups in those cities.

Mr. Trent's purpose in visiting eleven of the member colleges is to observe, at first hand, the type of work that is being done and discuss the Fund in its relationship to these institutions. Those included in his itinerary are LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark; Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss; Wiley and Bishop colleges, Marshall, Texas; Tillotson and Samuel Huston Colleges, Austin, Texas; Xavier and Dillard University, New Orleans, La., and Texas College, Tyler, Texas.

In Chicago, the first campaign city included in the tour, Mr. Trent will attend a meeting of the college alumni, which will be presided over by Mr. James E. Stamps, president of the National Federation of The General Alumni Association. Mr. Stamps is regional director of the Social Security Board, for the Chicago area. Also, while in that city, Mr. Trent will speak, at a luncheon meeting of the Chicago Women's Committee of which Mrs. Edgar Fernhard is chairman.

Plans for the 1950 campaign, which will open in April, to raise money for the annual operating expenses of the Fund's participating colleges, will also be discussed with members of the Steering Committee in those cities visited by Mr. Trent.

College Fund Campaign Reaches $20,000 Mark

Daily World, Atlanta Ga. Wed. 6-29-49

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Meeting at the fourth and final luncheon, Tuesday at Frazier's cafe Society, the executive committee of the Atlanta United Negro College Fund Drive heard reports of additional monies collected totaling $2,394.35 and heard General Chairman J. B. Blayton, Sr., and Associate Chairman Dr. Benjamin E. Mays announce that total contributions up to this date amount to $20,527.51, approximately $3,500.00 short of the $24,000.00 goal.

Both Dr. Mays and Mr. Blayton stressed that additional monies are expected in from many sources. Money collected after Tuesday is to come through the office of President Mays at Morehouse College. General Chairman Blayton will continue supervise the collection of contributions. wed. 6-29-49

The luncheon started with brief speeches by Blayton and Mays, who were lavish in their praise of the work of the committee. Blayton called the campaign a "great success' and Mays declared "that this is one of the most pleasing campaigns I have ever participated in. The enthusiasm, spirit and drive were commendable."

Additional monies reported collected at this banquet were $2.00 from the Summer School reported by Dellie Boger; Dr. E. A. Jones came forth with an additional $10.00 from Atlanta dentist. Dr. J. Max Bond reported on the money collected from Summer School teachers, all of which was reported through Dr. May's office and was incorporated in the final amount.

Mrs. Curry, former dean of Spelman College, announced an additional $35.00 for Spelman College. David T. Howard High added $36.00 to its amount through a report by C. L. Giden. Principal C. N. Cornell personally contributed an additional $100 for Washington High School.

Mrs. B E. Mays and Dr. F. B. Washington reported an additional $67.50 and $80.00, respcetively, from Atlanta dentists.

An additional $100 was added to the contributions of local churches by the First Congregational Church, Reverend Homer McEwen, pastor, announced P. G. King announced $130 more for Atlanta Mortcians, $100 of which was donated by Mr. Ivey. Rev. M. L. King, Sr., had collected $110 from mortcians and local churches.

Mr. Burney reported an additional $6 for the insurance companies and Mr. Hubert Jackson reported $261.39 for the University John Hope homes after which Mr. Henderson announced an additional $120.75 for the Eagan homes.

Atlanta nurses contributed $10 more through Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Salina Shaw announced further contributions from the social agencies totaling $36. Mrs. Taylor announced $209.50 for the YWCA after which Mrs. Birdie Wallace brought forth $7.50 for the small businesses on Hunter St.

Rev. Tobin brought forth collections totaling $17.00 from other local churches. The employes of Citizens Trust Company contributed $24. Dr. Mays then announced collections totaling $281.71—$25.00 from George W. Burton, $100 anonymous and $126.71 from the BTU Congress.

Dr. Mays also announced $750.00 which was collected and contributed through the activities of W. H. (Chief) Aiken. The chairman announced that a complete list of all contributors will be published later in the summer.

Control Board, Southern Governors Meet in Miss.

Afro American - Dat. 12-3-49

Social Work Training Added to Sectional Program; High Court Decision Bypassed

BILOXI, Miss. (NNPA)—Southern states, seeking to dodge the mandate of the United States Supreme Court to either provide equal facilities or open white state supported schools to colored students, are pressing their regional education program.

Educators from 13 Southern States met here Nov. 20-21, to promote the project and plan a series of studies designed to broaden the program so as to give it a bi-racial aspect. The meeting was held in connection with the conference of Southern Governors which opened here.

The group is called the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. J. H. Johnston, president of Virginia State College, who attended the meeting, said many colored educators fear that regional education will postpond the day when colored students are admitted freely to all state-supported colleges and universities.

181 Use System

Fourteen schools are participating in the program with 388 students enrolled under regional contracts through which a state without a professional school sends a quota of students to a school in another state and pays a subsidy for the privilege. Of the 388 students 181 are colored.

They are attending Meharry Medical College and Tuskegee Institute. The states pay the schools $1500 per student per year for dental and medical training at Meharry and $1000 a year for veterinary training at Tuskegee.

For a few thousand dollars annually a state gets access to a school costing several million dollars. The states also are evading the United States Supreme Court decision, holding that a state must provide within the state the same courses for colored students or admit colored applicants to the white state-supported school.

Atlanta U to Be Used

The board added social work training to its regional education program. It authorized its staff to take the necessary steps to establish regional schools in the field of social work. It also approved its staff's action in stepping into the field of nursing education.

Indications are that Atlanta University will become a regional school for training colored social workers. It is the only colored institution in the South with a graduate school in social work, and is the only graduate social work school for any students in Georgia. Georgia will send its white students in social work to regional schools in other states.

Appointed

Ruth Bullock of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed to the technical fund-raising staff of the United Negro College Fund, at its national headquarters at 22 East 54th street, New York City, it was announced by Mr. William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the fund.

A 1948 graduate of Spelman college, one of the 31 private accredited colleges participating in the Fund's annual fund-raising campaign, Miss Bullock also attended the School of English, Simmons college, Boston, Massachusetts, graduating from there in 1949. She will serve as technical secretary of the education committee, headed by Dr. Constance Warren, former president of Sarah Lawrence college.

College Fund Moves Into $150,000 Headquarters

NEW YORK—Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton Institute, headed a list of several hundred distinguished supporters of the United Negro College Fund who visited the Fund's new $150,000 headquarters at 22 East 54th St., where "open house" was held last week.

William J. Trent, executive director of the Fund which services 32 colleges, conducted the press through the modern 5½ story building purchased in December, 1948, through a gift of $80,000 from an anonymous donor.

3 Floors Rented

The first, second and third floors are under lease to business firms. This income, together with the sum the Fund will charge against each campaign for rent, will cover building operating costs and pay off the $70,000 mortgage against the property, Mr. Trent explained.

The fourth, fifth and sixth floors are occupied by the Fund.

Other Floor Facilities

The record and files department, the Fund's manager's office, the New York City campaign staff, and the stock and shipping room constitute the fourth floor.

On the fifth floor is located the executive offices, the campaign field staff, the publicity office, and the receptionist.

The sixth floor is occupied by the New York Women's Committee of the Fund, headed by Mrs. Catherine Hughes Waddell, and an informal conference room.

Costs of renovating the three floors will be taken out of the net revenue from operation of the building. No money raised in the Fund's annual campaign will be used in the operation, maintenance or renovation of the building.

Financial Operation

Furniture and equipment for the beautifully decorated women's headquarters were made available by Mrs. Waddell and a group of Fund supporters who made outright gifts or donated cash for the purpose.

Model of Efficiency

The office is set up on a model of efficiency with easily accessible files in a streamlined record department.

Cross indexing of donors and their gifts, together with an International Business Machine recording service, makes it possible for the Fund to immediately ascertain any information on persons or donations they have made in any campaign.

The system also provides a way whereby each donation is readily recorded and acknowledged.

72 Non-Members Help

Mr. Trent reported that 72 colleges which are non-members of the Fund have donated $26,000 to the current campaign.

Members of the Press Club of New York City were guests at the open house meeting. Members of the Women's Committee and staff personnel poured tea and provided other tasties.

Stassen Will Push United College Fund

NEW YORK — John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, Monday made public the names of nationally known educators, public and business leaders who will serve on the National Council for the fund's sixth annual appeal set to open nationally on April 20.

Among the new members of the council are: Harold E. Stassen, president, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding, president, Vassar College; Miss Dorothy Maynor, the noted soprano; Dean Donald K. David of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, J. D. O'Brien, general manager of the inland manufacturing division of General Motors Corp., Dayton, Ohio; Rall I. Grigsby, commissioner of education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., and Henry H. Hill of Nashville, Tenn., president, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

RENAMED ADVISORS

Mr. Rockefeller also announced that the following members of the National Council who served in 1948 will again be members of the advisory committee: Ernest G. Adams, Providence, R. I.; Bruce Barton of New York City, Henry Bell of Tyler, Tex., M. L. Benedum of Pittsburgh, Lindsay Bradford of New York City, W. Randolph Burgess of New York City, Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor, New York University; Mrs. William L. Clayton of Houston, Tex., and Dr. Edmund E. Day, president, Cornell University.

Also Dr. Harold W. Doods, president, Cornell University; David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union of New York City; Edwin R. Embree of New York City, William Dean Embree of New York City, Harvey S. Firestone Jr. of Akron, Ohio; T. K. Gibson, Chicago; Walter S. Gifford, New York City; T. M. Girdler of Cleveland; Ellsworth S. Grant of Hartford, Conn.; William Green, president, AFL of Washington, D. C.; W. T. Holliday, Cleveland; Charles R. Hook of Middletown, Ohio, and Charles E. Hughes Jr. of New York City.

Also, Eric Johnston of Washington, D. C.; Lee T. Jones of Kansas City, Mo.; Donald F. Keefe of New Haven, Conn.; Samuel D. Leidesdorf of New York City; Lawrence J. MacGregor of Summit, N. J.; Fowler McCormick of Chicago; Edwin B. Meissner of St. Louis, Mo.; Jeremiah Milbank of New York City, T. E. Millsop of Weirton, W. Va.; Philip Murray, president, CIO; Graham Patterson of Philadelphia; A. W. Robertson of Pittsburgh, Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa.; Dr. Charles Seymour, president, Yale University; Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I.; Edgar B. Stern of New Orleans, La.; Channing H. Tobias of New York City, and Ernest T. Weir of Pittsburgh.

STARTING SIXTH ANNUAL DRIVE FOR NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

John D. Rockefeller Jr., principal sponsor congratulating Dorothy Maynor, a graduate of Hampton Institute and chairman of the Women's Division, after her singing at the meeting held in the Rainbow Room of Rockefeller Center yesterday afternoon. At the left is Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, who was the principal speaker, and at the right, Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The New York Times

Responsibility And Opportunity

It is a commonplace of the democratic faith that education is indispensable to the maintenance and growth of freedom of thought, faith, enterprise, and association. Thus, the social role of education in a democratic society is at once to insure equal liberty and equal opportunity to differing individuals and groups, and to enable the citizens to understand, appraise, and direct forces, men, and events as these tend to strengthen or to weaken their liberties.—A REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

THERE has just been launched the 1949 national United Negro College Fund drive for monies with which to assist the current operations of member institutions. Admittedly there is [illegible] in education in America and especially are the private colleges at the crossroads. In a double sense this is true of the Negro private colleges which the UNCF especially seeks to aid.

We think every person owes it to himself and the future of his family, his race, and his country to contribute in the campaign. Contribute something—and contribute as much as possible!

For, as the UNCF points out, "the private colleges in America have been among the primary agencies concerned with maintaining the freedoms so necessary to the American creed . . . They have dared experiment with social technique that aided in solving vexing social problems. They have broken new ground in educational theory and practice and have thereby enriched American life.

"The private Negro colleges have not only held to these traditions, but also have been powerful forces in keeping alive the hopes and ambitions of a disadvantaged group. They were, for the most part, founded for the purpose of bringing about an educational emancipation for a newly freed people. They were designed originally to prove to all the educability of the least advantaged who had never had a chance to learn."

That proof was forthcoming, and the colleges deserve well of those of this generation—in memory of generations past and as a heritage for generations to come.

It can be said without disparagement that the private Negro college, free from political or state control, has furnished the leadership of a people beyond comparison in the days from emancipation to the present. Whatever the trend is in governmentally supported and administered schools, there will ever be a place and a need for the liberal, fearless, untrammeled private college.

As the College Fund's literature points out, "these colleges—their facilities and students, and the graduates—are making a rich contribution to the stability of community life. Well educated citizens are a community asset. Also, these people are helping constructively to solve some of the problems of race relations which have

The financial difficulties of the colleges have been helped but not removed by the fund's assistance These difficulties are intensifying. Only the unstinted support that they deserve will suffice them in this hour of need. And the youth of today, the leaders, workers, and pioneers of tomorrow, will be helped or hindered by the kind and amount of help every person, group, corporation, lodge, club, fraternity, sorority, union, church and other agency lends to the United Negro College Fund. We cannot believe that the responsibility—nay, the opportunity—will be waived by inaction.

(In many key cities in the country local committees are conducting their coordinated drives for funds. Give through them. If this is not practical, send your donation to the UNCF, 38 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.)

Valuable "Educational Chest"

The United Negro College Fund, established in 1944, has enlisted staunch support from the American public—from business men, unions, foundations, community organizations and individuals. For the fund recognizes that insuring to Negroes the means for self-advancement is a primary requirement for overcoming the handicaps that poverty and prejudice have put in their way. It recognizes that the training of potential leaders—teachers, doctors, nurses, scientists, preachers—offered by the Negro colleges is an intelligent and constructive approach to improved race relations.

These colleges, some of them looking back to pathetic beginnings in basements, box cars and abandoned Army prisons during and shortly after the Civil War, have become highly respected institutions of learning. Their achievements of the college staffs and of their graduates are extraordinary demonstrations of that combination of ambition, hard work and dauntlessness that Americans most admire. Their willingness to pool resources and join forces in a common cause further recommends the College Fund to the American people.

This year's appeal asks $1,400,000. That

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Fund-Supported College Presidents Meet In N'York

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NEW YORK — The annual Fund-Raising Institute of the United Negro College Fund, attended by the presidents of the Fund's 31 member private Negro colleges and universities, was held this Friday and Saturday, January 14 and 15 at the Hotel Astor in New York City. Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama and President of the Fund presided over the two-day session at which the results of the 1948 campaign just completed were discussed and plans made for the 1949 appeal.

Honored at the Institute luncheon on Friday noon was William E. Cotter, Counsel for the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, and 1948 Campaign Chairman for the Fund who was presented with a certificate of appreciation by Dr. Patterson.

The principal speaker on the Institute agenda was Arnold C. Marts, head of the firm of Marts and Lundy, and well-known fund-raiser whose topic was "The Importance of Corporations in Philanthropic Giving."

Because of the greatly increased costs of current operation of their schools, the assembled educators discussed the need for an expanded program for 1949 in order to insure the institutions of the vital ten percent of current operating budgets which the Fund provides, and so enable them to maintain maximum efficiency in educating their students. Ways and means of broadening the base of giving among Negroes, the chief beneficiaries of the products of these colleges, were discussed. More support will be sought in the coming campaign from Negro groups and clubs such as alumni organizations, church groups, business associations, etc.

BOARD LEADERS.

Thomas A. Morgan, Chairman of the Board of Sperry Corporation, presided at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fund held on Saturday as part of the Institute's program. Members of the Board other than the college presidents and Mr. Morgan chairman, include Arthur Brenner, C. Arthur Bruce George H. Burchum, Walter D. Fuller, William E. Cotter, M. Lafayette Harris, Walter Hoving, Lindsley F. Kimball, Mordecai W. Johnson, Fowler McCormick, James E. Stamps Willard S. Townsend and Mrs. Chauncey Waddell.

Among the presidents attending the two-day meeting in New York were Rufus E. Clement Atlanta University; J. A. Bacoats, Benedict College; David D. Jones, Bennett College; Richard V. Moore, Bethune-Cookman; Joseph J. Rhoads, Bishop College; James P. Brawley, Clark College; A. W. Dent, Dillard University; Charles S. Jonnson, Fisk University; Harry V. Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton Institute; Hardy Liston, Johnson C. Smith University; J. Reed Miller, Knoxville; J. H. White, Lane; Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne; Horace M. Bond, Lincoln; W. J. Trent, Livingstone; Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse, W. A. Fountain, Jr., Morris Brown; E. C. Peters, Paine; Harold L. Trigg, St. Augustine's; Robert F. Harrington, Samuel Huston; Robert P. Daniel, Shaw University; Florence M. Read, Spelman College; A. D. Beittel, Talladega College, D. R. Glass, Texas College; Wm. H. Jones, Tillotson College; Harold C. Warren, Tougaloo College; F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union University; J. S. Scott, Wiley College; Mother M. Agatha, Xavier University.

Drive Is Opened Here for Negro College Fund

New York Herald Tribune
14

Stassen Tells Conference Education Can Help Solve American Social Problems

New York Times
Thurs. 1-20-49

Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, said Tuesday that American social weaknesses can be eliminated by the same educational forces which have led to attainments in economics, science and technology. What is needed, he said, is improved education for all Americans. He said education will give America "its true cultural basis."

Mr. Stassen, Cornelia Otis Skinner, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, addressed the opening meeting of the sixth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, whose national goal this year is $1,400,000. The meeting was held in the Rainbow Room in the R. C. A. Building in Radio City.

Contributions to the fund will be distributed to thirty-one accredited private Negro colleges, practically all in Southern states, to cover a 10 per cent gap between their combined income and operating expenses. The colleges have a total enrollment of 23,413 students, of whom 7,670 are war veterans.

There were also brief talks at the meeting by Don G. Mitchel, president of Sylvania Products, Inc., who is chairman of the fund's Greater New York Committee; Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, executive assistant to Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard, of the Department of Welfare; Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press and national vice-chairman of the fund and Dorothy Maynor, singer. Miss Maynor was also presented in a musical program. Presiding was John R. Suman, president of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.). John D. Rockefeller jr., chairman of the fund's national advisory council, also attended.

Sixth Annual Appeal

Stassen Will Push United College Fund

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pa
14

NEW YORK — John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, Monday made public the names of nationally known educators, public and business leaders who will serve on the National Council for the fund's sixth annual appeal set to open nationally on April 20.

Among the new members of the council are: Harold E. Stassen president, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding, president, Vassar College; Miss Dorothy Maynor, the noted soprano; Dean Donald K. David of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, J. D. O'Brien, general manager of the inland manufacturing division of General Motors Corp., Dayton, Ohio; Rall I. Grigsby, commissioner of education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., and Henry H. Hill of Nashville, Tenn., president, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

RENAMED ADVISORS

Mr. Rockefeller also announced that the following members of the National Council who served in 1948 will again be members of the advisory committee: Ernest G. Adams, Providence, R. I.; Bruce Barton of New York City, Henry Bell of Tyler, Tex., M. L. Benedum of Pittsburgh, Lindsay Bradford of New York City, W. Randolph Burgess of New York City, Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor, New York University; Mrs. William L. Clayton of Houston, Tex., and Dr. Edmund E. Day, president, Cornell University.

Also Dr. Harold W. Doods, president, Cornell University; David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union of New York City; Edwin R. Embree of New York City, William Dean Embree of New York City, Harvey S. Firestone Jr. of Akron, Ohio; T. K. Gibson, Chicago; Walter S. Gifford, New York City; T. M. Girdler of Cleveland; Ellsworth S. Grant of Hartford, Conn.; William Green, president, AFL of Washington, D. C.; W. T. Holliday, Cleveland; Charles R. Hook of Middletown, Ohio, and Charles E. Hughes Jr. of New York City.

Also, Eric Johnston of Washington, D. C.; Lee T. Jones of Kansas City, Mo.; Donald F. Keefe of New Haven, Conn.; Samuel D. Leidesdorf of New York City; Lawrence J. MacGregor of Summit, N. J.; Fowler McCormick of Chicago; Edwin B. Meissner of St. Louis, Mo.; Jeremiah Milbank of New York City, T. E. Millsop of Weirton, W. Va.; Philip Murray, president, CIO; Graham Patterson of Philadelphia; A. W. Robertson of Pittsburgh, Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa.; Dr. Charles Seymour, president, Yale University; Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I.; Edgar B. Stern of New Orleans, La.; Channing H. Tobias of New York City, and Ernest T. Weir of Pittsburgh.

$1,400,000 SOUGHT BY NEGRO COLLEGES

New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
14

Annual Drive of Their Fund Opens—Rockefeller, Stassen Among Those at Meeting

The sixth annual fund-raising campaign for the thirty-one member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., got under way yesterday at a meeting of 400 friends of the fund in the Rainbow Room at Rockefeller Center. The drive, which is for $1,400,000 for current expenses of the colleges, is sponsored by John D. Rockefeller Jr., who was present to give his endorsement.

Educational leaders asked for wider public interest in the plight of the private Negro colleges. The amount sought this year was estimated by fund officials to be necessary "to bridge the gap between fixed income from tuition, endowment and recurring grants, and the cost of doing an educating job of minimum efficiency."

Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, said he was cheered by a campaign that found students, thousands of corporations and leaders of American capotal joined together in a common effort to open up broader opportunities for everyone, regardless of race, creed or color. Groups that could enter into a united effort "without controversy" could go far to open up avenues of opportunity, he said, adding that such efforts would solve future problems of many complexities.

Negro Scientists Praised

Don G. Mitchell, president of Sylvania Electric Products and chairman of the fund's New York committee, said he had been won over to the cause of higher education for Negroes by a speech made in 1923 by the late Dr. George Washington Carver at the University of Florida. His own concern had found the employment of Negro scientists a paying business proposition, he added.

Calling for an all-out campaign against racial discrimination, Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, actress, said that at one time she had questioned the support of Negro colleges, seeing in them something to continue racial segregation. At present, she said, these colleges were necessary, since it was the separate college or none.

Actors and entertainers are flatly opposed to racial discrimination, she said, adding that the campaign by the Actors Guild to open Washington theatres to Negro patrons was a step in the right direction and worthy of imitation by other professional groups.

Miss Dorothy Maynor, singer, told the meeting that the campaign was a reminder that in our society the strong are expected, now as before, "to bear the burdens of the weak." She said Negroes were learning to shoulder their share of the burden of supporting worthy institutions, believing today that both races must work together in the administration, construction and suppore of necessary educational institutions.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the Phelps-Stokes Fund said the private Negro colleges had done more than train students, that they had "blazed new pathways in education and bridged gulfs of interracial misunderstanding and prejudice."

The fund, which has offices at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, reported yesterday gifts to the women's division totaling $37,589.

MARY McLEOD Bethune Chicago Defender

United Negro College Fund Starts Drive; Fund Aids 31 Institutions

THIS again is the season of the year when the United Negro College Fund launches its campaign. This drive will mark its sixth effort— a pooling of resources for united action, an educational chest.

The $1,400,000 is not sought as a substitute for needed endowments, or for state and federal support. It is only a bridge across the gap between the $16,000,000 cost of operating 31 institutions and the income from tuitions, endowments and recurring grants. It is so deserving of the support of all of us.

As the fund points out in a pamphlet I have before me, these institutions of higher learning were only a hope 100 years ago. Today they are training the teachers, ministers, scientists and lawyers, the social workers and nurses, the skilled technicians and farmers upon whom both a race and a nation depend. The pamphlet tells this story of the first college for Negroes in America:

When the pioneering spirit takes hold of a man, he achieves great things. That was the way it was with John Miller Dickey, educator and preacher, who mortgaged his home and laid the groundwork for the first college for Negro youth in America.

Dr. Dickey was pastor of a small church in the little Pennsylvania town of Oxford. It was there, in 1849, while ordaining a young white man for missionary work in Africa, he had a vision of a school where Negroes could receive training for leadership among their people.

His idea sometimes met with ridicule, often with angry opposition, but he persisted in his belief that a race enlightened would eventually be free. His determination to establish a school was strengthened by the plight of James Ralston Amos, a young Negro boy. Because he was unable to find a school where he was welcome, young Amos walked 28 miles, once a week, to recite his lessons to Dr. Dickey.

Driven by his dream, John Miller Dickey at last found a way to make it real. He mortgaged his home to purchase a 30-acre farm that was to become the site of the first college for Negroes in America. In April, 1854, a charter was granted by the State of Pennsylvania under the title of Ashmun Institute. And James Ralston Amos was one of the first three graduates.

Named Lincoln University in 1866, its record argues well for the wisdom of the man who dreamed of its existence. For Lincoln has graduated many outstanding leaders of the community.

The story of the struggle behind the founding of Lincoln is the story that can be told all of today's leading private colleges and universities for Negroes. And their achievements gain stature in the light of their beginnings.

Born of hope, a 100 years ago, the private colleges and universities that are now training the majority of Negro youth are still the greatest hope of the 14 million Negro people who look to them for their leaders.

Ganson Purcell Heads Negro College Fund

Ganson Purcell, Washington lawyer, has accepted the Washington chairmanship of the 1949 United Negro College Fund Campaign, it was announced yesterday.

Purcell

The campaign will open in Washington April 19. The objective for Washington will be to raise $38,000 of the $1,400,000 national goal. The funds will be used to maintain current operations of the 31 member institutions.

Purcell is Washington partner of Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Bushby & Palmer. He was chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission from 1942 to 1946, and a member of the President's National Power Policy Commission and of the Economic Stabilization Board. He lives with his wife and three children at 3501 Macomb st. nw.

United College Fund Given Headquarters

NEW YORK—The new national headquarters of the United Negro College Fund, made possible by an anonymous grant, will be a five-story building at 22 East 54th St., it was announced last week by William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund.

The need for larger working quarters has resulted from the fund's expanded program to help its member colleges and universities meet current operating expneses, Mr. Trent stated.

In 1944, whe nthe fund conducted its first campaign, appeals were made in only 33 cities. Each year more committees were included in the fund's nation-wide appeal, until in 1948, in its fifth year, formal campaigns were conducted in 60 major cities through the country.

To Help Negro Colleges Fund

The national vice chairmanship of the sixth annual appeal of the United Negro College Fund has been accepted by Claude A. Barnett, director of The Associated Negro Press and a resident of Chicago, it was announced yesterday by Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the board of the fund. The 1949 campaign will raise money to help meet current operating expenses of the organization's thirty-one private Negro colleges and universities.

S. D. Leidesdorf Named By Negro College Fund

Samuel D. Leidesdorf has been appointed chairman of the foundations committee of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced yesterday at the fund offices, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street. The fund's sixth annual campaign for money to aid its thirty-one member colleges starts next month. Mr. Leidesdorf is founder of the accountancy firm which bears his name and is president of the Pershing Square Building Comporation and other corporations.

Members of the committee which Mr. Leidesdorf heads are Bruce Barton, chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc., advertising agency; William Dean Embree, of the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley; John J. Graeber, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, and Charles Evans Hughes jr., of the law firm of Hughes, Hubbard & Ewing.

Named to College Fund Post

Samuel D. Leidesdorf

The national chairman of the sixth annual appeal of the United Negro College Fund, which begins in April, will be John R. Suman, vice president and a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, it was announced yesterday by Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the board of the fund. The fund helps thirty-one Negro universities and colleges in thirteen states to train social workers, teachers, clergymen, nurses and other community leaders.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Suman said he felt strongly that any assistance that "further improves education for the youth of our 14,000,000 Negro citizens not only will help this enormous segment of our population, but will be a constructive force in the economic and moral health of the entire country."

Named National Leader Of College Fund Appeal

John R. Suman

Best Campaign For United College Fund

THE American people contributed a total of $1,145,896.85 to the fifth annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, a fact which constitutes a notable tribute to interracial amity in this country.

The figures exceed those of all previous campaign records, Mr. WILLIAM J. TRENT JR., executive director, reports. They underscore the wide endorsement this movement has gained among Americans of both races, including business groups, big corporations, individuals, alumni and college students.

The funds will be made available to help 32 private accredited Negro colleges and universities meet current operating expenses and improve educational facilities for their students.

In releasing the report, Mr. TRENT commented: "The growing realization that these colleges and their graduates are making an important contribution to improved race relations is evidenced by the increase in number of contributors each year. Since the first campaign in 1944, the number of individuals contributing to the fund has more than doubled, while the number of volunteer workers tripled."

What Mr. TRENT had to say here

points to one of the most significant aspects of the college fund. It indicates that this united effort aids immeasurably in the promotion of better racial understanding in our nation. In this respect, it has the possibilities of becoming the most helpful medium instituted in this country since the northern philanthropies began pioneering in Negro education in the South.

The record shows that campaign funds represented 44 states, two territories, and three foreign countries. Gifts from individuals accounted for 55 per cent of the total amount received, while 2,500 business firms contributed over $300,000, and philanthropic foundations gave nearly $200,000. Students on the campuses of leading white colleges and universities responded to the appeal. Students and alumni of member colleges were among the contributors.

The result was a commendable achievement. Credit goes to those who helped even in the least to crown this praiseworthy effort with surpassing success. Sat 1-15-49

Worthy Of Support.

Montgomery Advertiser

From Tuskegee Institute comes announcement of the 1949 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. The national goal, $1,400,000, will bridge the gap between the cost of operating the 31 member institutions — approximately $16,000,000—and income from tuition, endowment and recurring grants.

It is described as "the critical ten per cent without which these famous old Negro colleges and universities could not serve the thousands of young Negro men and women who daily look to them for their education." As literature for the 1949 campaign points out, the private Negro colleges must ask help from the community because they have no wealthy alumni and their endowments are small. Their students can afford to pay only one-half or less of the cost of their education.

Widespread public approval of the undertaking is indicated by the fact that since the beginning of the United Negro College Fund in 1944 contributions have exceeded $5,000,000.

Contributions increase the efficiency of Negro institutions that are providing leadership to raise the educational level, the health standards and the economic welfare of a tenth of the nation's population. Intelligent white leadership has long since recognized that raising these standards benefits not only the Negro, but the entire community and nation. This is particularly true in the South where the proportion of Negro population is much higher and the potential contribution to the general welfare correspondingly greater.

Jri-2-4-49

Friend Of Colleges

Dr. J. D. Patterson is seen about to embark via plane in the interest of the United Negro College Fund through which thirty-two private colleges for Negroes seek over a million dollars to keep their doors open.

Some of the outstanding men in the nation give of their time a substance to the promulgation of this great effort, but for which some of the best schools in the nation would have to close their doors for lack of funds.

"New Deal" taxes made it impossible for men of large means to give to the support of these schools and much of the effort of a half century would have been lost had Dr. Patterson not given credit to the United Appeal for help.

Negro College Fund Drive Set

The National Negro College Fund, which supports 31 private accredited Negro colleges and universities, principally in the Southern States, will open its annual campaign April 19 with a goal of $1,400,000.

Last year the campaign raised $1,066,113. The higher goal has been set this year to bridge the fixed income received by the colleges from tuition, endowment and grants and the higher costs of education.

TRUMAN CITES NEGRO FUND

Urges Support for $1,400,000 United College Drive

Support of the sixth annual appeal of the United Negro College Fund was urged by President Truman in a message made public yesterday by John R. Suman, national chairman. The drive will open nationally next Tuesday at a meeting in the Rainbow Room at Rockefeller Center, with John D. Rockefeller Jr., Harold E. Stassen, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Cornelia Otis Skinner speaking. The goal is $1,400,000.

"For many thousands of Negro youth," wrote the President, "local, private Negro colleges offer the best opportunity for education and advancement. These colleges have their origin deep in the roots of America. Many of them were created by missionary effort. All of them have a background of religious faith.

"Their continued growth and improvement should be a source of pride to all Americans, for they represent the sincere efforts of people who have banded together in the American way—to help themselves by helping one another."

United College Fund Drive Opened At Ti

Speaker Urges Negroes To Help Themselves; Support Asked

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 17 — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder, president-emeritus and trustee of Bethune-Cookman College and president of the National Council of Negro Women, opened the United Negro College Fund Drive at Tuskegee Institute today with an address in the institute chapel here.

Dr. Bethune stressed the importance of the private schools in the American educational scheme. She outlined how through years of continuous leadership the private institutions have been free to work out the more difficult aspects of the Negro educational program.

Dr. Bethune stated that the United Negro College Fund Drive is a challenge to youth, to the Negro race and to all Americans everywhere who are interested in the preservation of the democratic form of government.

She indicated that others will help to the extent that Negroes are willing to help themselves. She said the unity which the United Negro College Fund represents among 31 schools for Negroes is in itself an outstanding educational achievement.

She urged all persons throughout the nation to support the United Negro College fund, which was founded by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

Earlier in the evening the speaker paid tribute to President Patterson for his foresight in visualizing the need for such an organization as the United Negro College Fund and expressed appreciation for the approval and for the whole-hearted support which the American people are giving it.

"Many institutions," she said, "have been able to expand their educational programs and render a larger, more useful and effective service to their students because of the receipt of additional funds realized through this agency. It should continue to merit the support of the American people." Mon 4-18-49

The chapel in which the distinguished educator spoke seats over 3,000 persons and practically every seat was taken when Dr. Bethune began to speak. Many among those who heard the stirring address came from out of town. Also among those present were physicians and surgeons who had been in attendance upon the 37th annual clinic and the 31st annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which had been in session during the week, and remained to hear the guest speaker.

The United Negro College Fund is directed this year by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration at Tuskegee Institute.

The United Negro College Fund has the endorsement of John D. Rockefeller, who serves as chairman of the National Council; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell is associate chairman.

Institutions which will benefit from the fund are: Atlanta University, Benedict College, Bennett College, Bethune-Cookman College, Living-Union University, Wiley College (Pennsylvania), Bishop College, Clark College, Morehouse College, Paine College, Morris Brown College, Fisk University, Dillard University, and Xavier University.

Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton Institute, Morris Brown College, St. Augustine's College, Samuel Houston College, Talladega College, Texas College, Tillotson College, Tougaloo College, Lane College, Lincoln University, Virginia Union University, Bethune-Cookman College, LeMoyne College, Lincoln University, Tuskegee Institute.

Sunday evening service was furnished by the 100-voice Tuskegee Institute Choir under the direction of William L. Dawson.

Rockefeller Again Chairman Of United College Fund Drive

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Jan 28 49

Atlanta Georgia

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will serve as chairman of the National Council of the United Negro College Fund, for its 1949 appeal, it was announced Thursday by Thomas A. Morgan, at the Fund's headquarters at 38 E. 57th Street. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the board of Sperry Corporation, is chairman of the Board of the Fund.

Mr. Rockefeller also served as chairman in 1948, when the National Council was established as a continuing committee, and made a permanent part of the Fund's organization.

Under Mr. Rockefeller's leadership nationally prominent business and civic executives have been recruited for the council to advise and aid an educational program participated in by thirty-one privately financed Negro member colleges. Guided by this national committee, citizens in 60 communities throughout the country raised $1,145,896 in 1948 to help the cooperating colleges and universities meet their current operating expenses and improve educational facilities for their students.

EXPRESSES INTEREST

In accepting the chairmanship of the National Council for another year, Mr. Rockefeller declared, "I had a deep interest in the Negro race even before my father established the General Education Board. Because this campaign is both constructive and cooperative, it offers to every citizen an unusual opportunity to indicate concretely his interest in and good will for, the Negro race. To industry, likewise, it brings a similar opportunity and responsibility, for industry is increasingly concerned in a wise and just solution of this great national problem—a problem which, if rightly dealt with can and should be converted to a source of great enrichment to our national life."

In addition to announcing that Mr. Rockefeller again will head the National Council of the Fund, Mr. Morgan said that Winthrop W Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, who was national treasurer of the 1948 fund raising effort, has agreed to fill the same post for this year's appeal scheduled for next April.

Ignorance Of Leaders Held As Drawback To Negro Masses

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Georgia

NEW YORK—(ANP)—"The masses of Negroes are being held back by the lack of education of Negro leaders in the south," declared Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, white, Riverdale chairman of the greater New York women's committee of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., here last week. Mrs. Waddell was making a plea for northern financial aid to Negro schools in the south.

Pointing out that the present situation among Negro schools in the south demands a rebirth of interest in Negro education by Northern peoples, she said that the majority of Negro students are unable to pay more than a third of the usual tuition charges of standard colleges and that Negro institutions have difficulty collecting tuition fees of $100 to $200 a year.

She recalled that the majority of the private Negro colleges in the south were founded by northerners who worked through various religious denominations and recommended that those persons of the north with an interest in the welfare of the Negro "increase their understanding by spending part of their vacations in the south."

She suggested that college campuses be visited, and idea which originated with the late Booker T. Washington who inducted northern businessmen to make annual pil-

County, Virginia.

Circumstances in this case bear a striking similarity to those of one pending in Roanoke, Virginia, in which Carlk Council Hamilton, a steel worker, was charged by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ada L. Hammond, with violating the same law, which makes it a felony for colored and white persons to intermarry.

Hamilton was jailed at Salem, Virginia, on December 24. Preliminary hearing in Roanoke County trial Justice Court was scheduled for January 12. His wife, the former Florence Madalone Hammond 19, is a Baltimore stenographer.

Speakers Urge Full Support

Norfolk Va
1-11-49

Goal For 31 Member Colleges In United Fund $1,400,000

NEW YORK — More than 400 persons heard Harold E. Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Cornelia Otis Skinner, actress, urge support of the United Negro College Fund at the opening of its sixth annual nationwide campaign here last week in the Rainbow Room at Rockefeller Center.

Harold Stassen emphasized the role of the 31 accredited private Negro colleges in the Fund in "education and humanitarian progress." The Fund is seeking $1,400,000, or 10 per cent of the combined operating budgets of its member schools.

John R. Suman, vice president, Standard Oil (New Jersey), chairman of the 1949 campaign, presided at the meeting. Sponsors were Winthrop W. Aldrich, Fund treasurer, and chairman of the Chase National Bank; Claude A. Barnett, vice-chairman of the current campaign, and director of the Associated Negro Press; John W. Hanes, director, U. S. Lines, and Walter Hoving, president Hoving Corporation, both national council members.

Don G. Mitchell, president of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and chairman of the Fund's Greater New York Committee; Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation, council member; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., council chairman; Frank Totton, vice-president, Chase National Bank; council member; and Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, daughter of the late Charles E. Hughes, and associate chairman of the council.

The speakers addressed the gathering from a dais which included such well known Fund supporters as Dorothy Maynor, soprano, who sang a group of songs; Ruth Whitehead Whaley, executive assistant to New York City Department of Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard, and co-chairman of the Fund's Greater New York Committee; and the Rev. Benjamin Robeson, of the Mother AME Zion Church, New York City, who made the invocation.

Dr. Tobias, who is a graduate of Paine College (Augusta, Ga.), one of the 31 colleges in the Fund, said: "Private colleges for Negroes have done vastly more than just train students. They have blazed new pathways in education, bridged gulfs of interracial misunderstanding and prejudice."

MUST BE NO LAG

Pointing out that every college in the Fund is rendering the kind of service in which member schools such as Fisk, Atlanta, Hampton and Tuskegee had pioneered, Dr. Tobias declared it was important, therefore, "not only in the interest of the Negro but in the interest of America's cultural as well as economic leadership of the nations of the world, that there be no lag in support of these institutions."

Mrs. Whaley, who also graduated from a Fund college (Livingstone, Salisbury, N. C.), is the first Negro woman to be admitted to the bar in North Carolina, and the second admitted in New York City. She is director of staff and community relations in the Department of Welfare. Claude A. Barnett is a graduate of Tuskegee.

and material achievements.

Backing the fund raising are many of the nation's most prominent civic, business and educational leaders. John D. Rockefeller Jr., is serving his second year as chairman of the campaign. Sponsorship by many other notable individuals indicates their judgment of the worth and judicious use of the funds

Because of its merit as well as the fact that this city's two private Negro colleges share largely in the funds, the campaign is worthy of New Orleanians' support, which should be given generously.

A Worth of College Campaign

Detroit Mich Free Press
Mon 2-23-49

AMONG the campaigns to which Detroiters contribute is one which never has attained its local quota. Now it is lagging again, with prospect that once more the workers will fall short of their goal.

It is the United Negro College Fund drive, one of the worthiest to be undertaken here, and at the same time one of the most modest in its requests. This year only $75,000 is being sought in Detroit. The national quota is $1,400,000.

This money plays a major part in raising the educational standards, and hence the economic standards, of America's 14,000,000 Negro citizens. It is distributed among 31 accredited Negro colleges—fine schools such as Hampton, Fisk, Tuskegee and Lincoln.

America's well being and prosperity are only the well being and prosperity of its individual citizens. It cannot move ahead faster than does the individual citizen. Too long we have been remiss in forwarding the lot of the Negro. A contribution to the campaign, which has its headquarters at 208 Mack Ave., constitutes one of the best ways of building the Negro community to the level which it must reach for the good of Americans of every race.

Two New Orleans Negro colleges—Xavier and Dillard universities—ordinarily receive twice as much money between them from

Big Businessmen Respond to UNCF; Lend Time, Money

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-4-49

NEW YORK—In a special appeal to business men and industrialists, Frank W. Abrams, chairman, board of directors, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), urged support of the United Negro College Fund currently conducting its sixth annual nation-wide campaign "as a safe, sound investment."

Pointing out that nearly 3,000 leading business corporations contributed to the Fund in 1948, Mr. Abrams declared in his statement: "Any investment in education is an investment in democracy, and only in a democracy can free private enterprise hope to survive. If we develop our educational system, expand it, make it stronger, we will be cultivating our greatest national resource, the people of America. And no one has a greater stake in the future of America than American businessmen."

NON-CONTROVERSIAL

Because they feel it is such a vital force in our economic and social life and because in aiding thirty-one accredited, private colleges which train Negro leaders of the community it represents a safe, non-controversial approach to race relations, many prominent businessmen have lent their names and time to the Fund.

Among them are John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman, national council of the Fund; John R. Suman, vice president, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), chairman 1949 national campaign; Winthrop W. Aldrich, president, Chase National Bank, Fund treasurer; Samuel D. Leidesdorf of the firm of accountants which bears his name, chairman, Fund Foundations Committee; Thomas D'A. Brophy, chairman of the board, Kenyon and Eckhardt, chairman of the Fund's public information committee, and Don G. Mitchell, president, Sylvania Electric Company, Inc., chairman, Greater New York committee of the fund.

College Fund Buys Building With Gift

NEW YORK — With a $150,000 gift by an unidentified benefactor, the United Negro College Fund, Inc. has purchased a six-story building at 22 E. 54th st.

William H. Trent, executive director of the Fund, said the mailing address at 38 E. 57th st., will continue to September 1. The fund seeks to raise $1,600,000 this year for 31 member colleges.

Negro School Fund Drive Launched

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Jan. 4-21-49

The Washington phase of the United Negro College Fund drive to raise $1,400,000 for 31 Negro colleges was launched last night at St. John's parish hall, 819 16th st. nw.

"By improving the educational opportunities and facilities of our Negro citizens," Ganson Purcell, local drive chairman, said, "we can find our surest, most effective and most democratic approach to the problem of race relations."

Purcell, attorney and former head of the Securities Exchange Commission, announced the Washington quota is $38,000.

Purcell read to sponsors and campaign workers a letter from President Truman, addressed to National Campaign Chairman John R. Suman, of New York City. The letter, indorsing the drive, stated, in part:

"The time is again at hand when many Americans turn their thoughts to the education of Negro youth. Along with most other Americans, I place great reliance on education as a means of national self-improvement."

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the director of Selective Service, and cochairman of the drive here, termed the Fund "a sound investment in good citizenship."

Tim. 4-21-49

F. D. PATTERSON

The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

The United Negro College Fund

The United Negro College Fund is a community chest for 31 private colleges serving Negro youth. These colleges, with the exception of one, are all located in the South and that exception is the Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa., an institution which was started in 1848 under the Presbyterian Church for training of ministers. These institutions are all four-year colleges accredited by the regional accrediting agency which is the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The United Negro College Fund was organized in 1944 in recognition of the newer trend in fund raising when the national tax structure became such as to prohibit the large gifts of the past from a comparatively few individuals. It seemed to leaders of the member colleges that the time had come when they should make common cause in behalf of the youth their institutions serve and to invite the American people to help erase the serious inequity which exists in the education of Negro youth as compared to the opportunity of average American youth. All citizens, regardless of race or region, need the best education possible to measure up to the demands and opportunities of present day American democracy and to be the asset which they should to the Nation's strength.

THE FUND is a community chest for these institutions which goes out each year to seek the critical 10 percent needed to complete the budget for current operation. The 1949 campaign seeks $1,400,000, and this represents the minimum sum required to have these institutions stay out of debt and continue to offer their mounting enrollments satisfactory education. These colleges, though now less strong than they need to be to meet the demands of present education, are carrying a substantial part of the educational load for Negro youth in the South. These institutions are sorely needed now and in the indefinite future to help provide leadership for the Negro people. They must help educate the doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, and members of other professions required to offer the professional services needed by the 14,000,000 of American Negroes. These institutions represent a cross section of all religious denominations and offer a variety of educational opportunity varying from technical and vocational to liberal arts and religion. As a group they provide an asset which the South and Nation can ill afford to lose for the lack of the comparatively small sums required to keep them functioning.

Sun. 6-21-49

While it is not expected that these institutions will expand greatly during the next few years since the large percentage of the mounting college enrollment will probably be taken care of by the state institutions, it is necessary that they as private institutions be kept alive as a symbol of the freedom of education from absolute public control. As private colleges they may continue in flexibility their programs to meet the educational need of the kind and variety required in a rapidly changing world.

These institutions likewise constitute a social laboratory in which efforts in race relations may be explored at the leadership level. Most of these institutions represent splendid examples of working together of whites and Negroes for the common good. This they have done throughout their long and worth-while history. Some of these institutions were started primarily through efforts of Southern whites who were willing to co-operate with Negroes in the achievement of educational opportunity at the college level. During these times when more than ever we are striving for national unity, it is important that we preserve these outposts of good will.

The 1949 campaign represents the sixth consecutive effort. Each of the five previous campaigns have netted the Fund a little more than a million dollars per year. This generous response on the part of the American people underwrites the national conviction that education for all is a basic necessity in a democratic nation such as ours. Fund officials, however, are well aware that the dollars received by no means constitute the full benefit of the United Negro College Fund.

Most significant has been the opportunity provided through the Fund for retelling the significant story of the educational needs of Negro youth and the attraction of many warm friends over the nation to help correct a situation in which the educational opportunities for Negro youth lag far behind the average for the South as well as for the nation as a whole. The campaign has been conducted in 50 of the larger cities in the United States and in almost every instance the top leadership of both the white and Negro groups have been won as friends to the United Negro College Fund and out of this friendship has come increased understanding and good will.

Your Help Is Needed

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-7-49

Thousands of young Americans who are going to make you proud of your race are urging you to make a generous contribution to the 1949 campaign of the United Negro College Fund. You have done a good job in the past. In the last five years, you have helped to raise over five million dollars to keep the doors of thirty-one Negro colleges open.

You are concerned about racial advancement, about breaking down racial barriers and you applaud when a Negro boy or girl shatters precedents across the color line. It gives you a spine-tingling thrill to see a black boy who seems to have all the odds in the world against him compete with America's finest and come out on top. You know that you have made a contribution to his victory. He got the opportunity to stretch his legs and his mind because you helped give him that opportunity.

You may not have had a chance to go to college or if you did, you probably had to do it the hard way. Anyway, you know that college is where a real American kid belongs. You know, despite what others may say, it certainly does not pay to be ignorant. You know too, that however smart a lad may be, going to college will make him smarter still.

Sat. 3-5-49

This is important to you because you have learned that in the great contest of life in our complex society there is no substitute for brains. You have the experience and wisdom to understand the deep needs of our youth who still dream of great futures, great successes. These kids are depending on you to help them write a new chapter in American history, open locked doors that should never have been locked, and move up to first-class citizenship and take the whole race with them.

You know the story better than anyone can tell. This is just a reminder that your 1949 contribution to the United Negro College Fund is due. You are the backbone of the race and you do your duty because you never let a good cause down. You are the kind of American that the rest of America, black and white, cannot get along without.

14i 1949

United Negro College Fund

Chaplain Presents College Fund Check

Chaplain Beverly M. Ward, Harrisburg, Pa., presenting a check for $872.20 to Lt. Col. W. A. Stricklen. Reform. Ala., commanding officer 76th AAA Battalion, which will go to the Fund drive. The check represented the voluntary contribution from members of the battalion.

Sessions At Hunter On November 29

United Negro College Fund Sponsors Meet; Dr. Mays To Speak

NEW YORK—General George C. Marshall has accepted an invitation to speak at a symposium on "America's Stake in Higher Education for Negroes," Nov. 29, at the Hunter College auditorium here, at 8:30 p. m.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., one of the fund's member colleges, will be the other speaker on the program. Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, former president of Wellesley College and wartime head of the WAVE, will preside.

OTHER SPONSORS

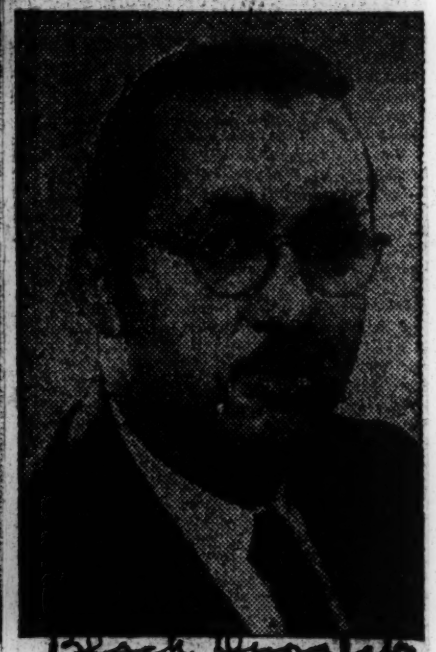
In addition to the United Negro College Fund, which represents 31 private accredited colleges and universities, the organizations sponsoring the symposium include the following college clubs of New York: Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Wellesley, and the New York branch of the American Association of University Women.

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

In his announcement of the event, Dr. F. D. Patterson, fund president, stated that Dr. Mays will discuss the importance of greater opportunity for higher education for Negroes in America to our domestic progress, while General Marshall will stress its international significance in relation to our position as a leading democratic nation.

Admission will be by invitation. They will be issued from the fund's headquarters at 22 East 54th street in the near future, Dr. Patterson said.

Executive Director



William J. Trent, jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund will leave national headquarters Friday, November 4, on a tour of 11 cities, including 8 in which member colleges are located, to confer with campaign and college officials of the 1949 appeal, and to report campaign progress to alumni groups in those cities.

31 Colleges Receive Share Of $450,000

NEW YORK—With the distribution of $450,000 to the 31 private accredited colleges and universities participating in its annual fund-raising campaign, the United Negro College Fund has provided its member institutions with $895,000 this year, to date, for current operating expenses. This announcement was made by William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the Fund.

The final distribution of money raised by the Fund in its 1949 appeal will be made after the present campaign closes on Dec. 31, Trent stated. The Fund sought $1,400,000 this year, or approximately 10 percent of the combined educational budgets of its affiliated colleges.

The 31 member colleges of the Fund are located in 13 states, from Pennsylvania to Texas, and among those recently visited by Trent are Le Moyne and Lane Colleges in Tennessee; Bishop, Wiley, Samuel Huston, Tillotson and Texas colleges in Texas and Xavier and Dillard Universities in New Orleans, La.

Tells College Fund Group School Setup to Blame

Dr. Mays Bemoans Lack of Openings for Graduates, Foresees Complete Integration

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The most serious failure of this country in relation to the colored problem has been with regard to the lack of reasonably good educational facilities and opportunities for members of the colored race, Gen. George C. Marshall, declared here last Tuesday night at a United Negro College Fund Drive.

Making one of his rare public appearances, General Marshall spoke on "The International Significance of Racial Progress," before a mixed audience of 2,000 persons at Hunter College Auditorium. The symposium which had as its theme "America's Stake in the Educated Negro."

The general shared the speaking honors with Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Says U.S. Must Clean House

"We must be careful to remove the mote from our own eyes as we seek to clear the eyes of the world," General Marshall, declared.

He termed the failure of the nation to provide good educational facilities to colored people "grossly unfair" and "seemingly indifferent to its importance in the development of a stable and dependable democracy."

Citing the "urgent" need for a better informed public opinion as to world affairs, the former Secretary of State said the place of the colored man in such an opinion should be re-evaluated and is two-fold.

"He forms a part of the body of American opinion that in the end determines policies," he said, "and he is also a special subject of frequent propoganda broadcasts directed against the state of health in our democracy."

Sees Integration in 50 Years

Dr. Mays spoke on "The Colored College Graduate in America" in a prepared speech which became unusual for the portions of it which he failed to deliver.

He predicted that this nation will make more progress toward a completely integrated society in the next 50 years, than it has made in the past 300, but he made a last minute sidestep of that portion of his prepared text which said "In the year 1975 differentiation based on race will be greatly reduced.

To raise such a topic as this one in the year 2,000 would be almost irrelevant, he added.

How Marginal Man Was Made

Dr. Mays traced the "four distinct movements" which he said "worked as if by design to make the colored American a "marginal" man in the early days of this country. He said the "forces of religion almost took the lead" and that decades before the Southern States enacted segregation into law the churches had inaugurated such a policy.

He added, "It is difficult, therefore, to refute the argument that these four forces, religion, education, science and the law—worked harmoniously as if by design to build up a separate world for the colored man in our Democracy."

However, he pointed out, despite the ghetta and marginal character of his existence, the colored college graduate serves his nation with "distinction and honor."

In this connection he cited Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Booker T. Washington, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Professor E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, James Weldon Johnson Langston Hughes, P.B. Young of Norfolk, and the Murphy family of the AFRO AMERICAN Newspapers in Baltimore.

Still a Ceiling on Openings

Dr. Mays charged that there is still a ceiling on how far colored persons in America may go and there are still areas in which he cannot enter.

He listed the ceiling for colored people in Government as being an "advisor on racial affairs." "Recorder of Deeds" or Governor of the Virgin Islands. In diplomatic circles, he said the ceiling was likely to be Minister to Liberia or something to do with colonial peoples.

Going back to his prediction as to eventual integration, Dr. Mays said the process has already begun and that the opportunities will be greater tomorrow than they are today.

Just Colleges in Future

In this connection he saw in that "integrated tomorrow" a situation in which there will be "no colored colleges and no white colleges. Morehouse and Fisk, Atlanta and Howard, Agnes Scott and Emory, Duke and Vanderbilt, will open their doors to all qualified students irrespective of race, religion or nationality," he predicted.

Goal In Sight For The United College Fund

SINCE its establishment in 1944 the United Negro College Fund has raised nearly $7,000,000 for the benefit of its 31 member colleges.

Viewed from any angle this is a noteworthy achievement and the officials of the Fund, its yearly campaign officers, and the thousands of individual and organizational investors in this educational chest throughout the country, cannot be praised too highly.

It is too early to evaluate properly the efforts made in the 1949 campaign since it does not end officially until December 31. But there is every reason to believe that last year's goal will be surpassed. As of November 1, contributions totalled $1,074,488.32 representing an increase of several thousand dollars over the 1948 total.

Pending the close of this year's drive, however, this much can be said without hesitation. The dollars contributed to this humanitarian cause will go far toward accomplishing the objective of greater educational opportunities for Negro youth, and improved race relations in our nation.

The fact that the United Negro College Fund, up to now, has been able to raise nearly $7,000,000 in ever-increasing yearly amounts is a most hopeful sign. It reflects not only careful, systematic and intelligent organization, but a winning combination of hard work by the volunteer campaigners and the wholehearted cooperation of the public.

Moreover, such expansion and achievement are the inevitable result of many other factors—a constructive program of widespread benefits for all; influential leadership at both the national and local levels; the approval of leaders in every field of endeavor; and an enthusiastic and cooperative press.

There are significant implications in the Fund's continued success. It is heartening evidence that the spirit of enterprise and self help which has typified the American tradition is still richly rewarded in this country.

It is a strong indication of increased concern with the problem of race relations, and a sincere desire for a democratic solution. And, finally, it is added proof of our ability as a people to work together harmoniously and intelligently, for a common advantage.

SOLDIERS' CONTRIBUTION TO COLLEGES RECEIVED

NEW YORK - Contributions from servicemen with the U. S. Army of Occupation in Japan and Germany, totaling $8,180.20, have been received at United Negro College Fund headquarters here at 22 East 54th Street, it was announced by William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

The gifts included a check for $4774.45 sent by Lt. Gorham L. Black, Jr., of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Japan who stated in an accompanying letter that the amount had been "voluntarily contributed by over 3500 officers and the Regiment who are interested in a better tommorrow for 14,000,000 Americans today!"

Money orders totaling $872.20 came from the personnel of the 76th AAA Auto WPN Battalion (SP) in Japan, many of whom are either former students of the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, or are prospective future enrollees.

A check for $1,207.75 came from the soldiers assigned to the 7871st Training and Education Group, Kitzingen Training Center, Germany, who contributed that amount to a United Negro College Fund campaign conducted there in the first weeks of this month, (December) by the Tuskegee Club of Europe, of which Capt., Cecil W. White of Selma, Ala. is president. Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is one of the 31 private accredited colleges participating in the Fund's 1949 appeal for $1400,000 needed to help meet current operating expenses. Other member institutions included such well-known colleges and universities as Fisk, Hampton, Lincoln and the Atlanta University group.

Elec[illegible] Board United College Fund

Journal Norfolk Va.

These two men were recently re-elected to the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund. They are: James E. Stamps, left, manager, field office, Social Security Board, Chicago, and president of the National Federation of the General Alumni Associations of colleges in the fund; and Willard S. Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees, CIO. Other members of the board also re-elected are Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, daughter of the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes; C. Arthur Bruce, vice-president of the E. L. Bruce Lumber Co., Memphis; and Walter D. Fuller, president, Curtis Publishing Co.

Pres. Truman Urges College Fund Aid

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—President Harry S. Truman has urged support of the United Negro College Fund in its sixth annual nationwide appeal, it was revealed Saturday by John R. Suman, national chairman. Mr. Truman sent his endorsement in a letter which read:

4-20-49

"The time is again at hand when many Americans turn their thoughts to the education of Negro youth.

"Along with most other Americans, I place great reliance on education as a means of national self-improvement. The founders of our country had great faith in education. Jefferson, in particular, felt that an educated citizenry was essential to the development of a democracy.

"For many thousands of Negro youth, local, private Negro colleges offer the best opportunity for education and advancement.

"These colleges have their origin deep in the roots of America. Many of them were created by missionary effort. All of them have a background of religious faith. Their continued growth and improvement should be a source of pride to all Americans, for they represent the sincere efforts of people who have banded together in the American way—to help themselves by helping one another."

4-20-49

The United Negro College Fund opened its nationwide campaign on April 19th at a meeting in the Rainbow Room, Rockefeller Center, with Harold Stassen, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Cornelia Otis Skinner and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the national council, as speakers. The Fund is appealing for $1,400,000 to aid 31 private accredited Negro colleges in meeting current operating expenses.

Atlantans Hike College Fund Totals To $12,000

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta campaign of the 1949 United Negro College Fund drive passed the halfway mark Thursday when contributions totalling $20,000 were reported at a luncheon at Frazier's Cafe Society.

Fri. 6-17-49

The next meeting of solicitors is scheduled for next Thursday June 23, when General Chairman J. B. Blayton hopes to set a date for closing the local campaign.

President W. A. Fountain of Morris Brown College highlighted the luncheon with a report of $1978.20 for faculty and student body of that institution.

Spelman College reported an additional $470.20 to bring its total to $1001.

Mr. Paul King, business manager of Clark College, reporting in the absence of President J. P. Brawley listed contributions of $2250, for the Methodist institution.

W. H. (Chief) Aikens, who was absent on business in Washington, D. C., sent his pledge of $1,000 towards the drive.

6-17-49

Rev. M. L. King, Sr., pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, reported solicitations of $350, which included a $100 contribution from Rev. C. S. Jackson of Israel and Salem Baptist churches; Ebenezer $100; Greater Mount Vernon Baptist, pastored by Rev. E. M. Johnson $100; and the Atlanta Missionary Society $50. An additional $50 by W. L. Murdock, was listed in Rev. King's report.

Ted Lewis Cleaners made a contribution of $200. Dr. E. A. Jones and Dr. Wm M. Boyd reported $65 for Atlanta dentists. Mrs. A. Louise Taylor made a partial report of $81.50 for the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA. Mr. Roger Henderson sent a contribution of $100. A $10 contribution was reported from Mr. James Holloway of Holloway Jewelers. President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College reported contributions totaling $494. Mr. C. N. Cornell reported an additional $50 to bring the total reported by the Atlanta public school system to $982.50.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays, Mrs. J. E. Bowens and Mrs. Evelyn Frazier reported contributions totaling $223. Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool reported $10 from the Mount Olive Baptist Sunday School and $100 from Hooper's Fish Market. Jake Henderson turned in $16 as the first contributions from housing projects with the amount collected at Grady Homes.

Other contributions were listed from Rev. L. M. Tobin, Rev. J. R. Sanders, Rev. R. H. Gresham, Frazier's Cafe Society, Rev. W. L. Weems, Corinth Baptist Church, and Rev. L. J. Burt.

Local citizens contributed $21,837.82 to the national total during 1948.

The United Negro College Fund drive is a cooperative venture of 31 private colleges located mostly in the South. Atlanta University, Clark College, Gammon Theoligical Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, and Spelman College share in the funds raised nationally.

Aid for Negro Colleges

The Times New York, N.Y.

The Need for Broadened Educational Opportunities Is Pointed Out

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Please permit me to solicit the interest of your readers in the United Negro College Fund.

mon. 6-6-49

The campaign for this fund is designed to help meet the current expenses of its member institutions, thirty-one of the thirty-six accredited Negro colleges and universities. In past years similar campaigns have had a measure of success. In the last five years they raised $5,000,000. A million a year is a substantial sum. But this great country, with millions of good citizens anxious to assist in righting the wrongs we have inflicted upon our Negro fellow citizens, can reasonably be expected to do much better than one million a year. Our people can afford it, and the Negro colleges need it.

In the more enlightened parts of the country there is a powerful movement for banning discrimination in employment, a movement which has resulted in laws against discrimination in an area containing one-fifth of the population of the United States, and in an active public opinion in support of the principles of fair employment practices. But neither law nor public opinion can reach what may be called "vested discrimination," the discrimination against Negroes who have never been able to surmount the barriers of cultural and educational backwardness.

In the Northern states school and college are open to Negroes on democratic terms, and although we have made only a beginning in breaking down the social-psychological barriers to Negro educational achievement, the number of educated and cultivated Negroes one encounters nowadays is most encouraging. In the South the Negro colleges provide the major opportunity for Negro youth for higher education. Most of the students come from low-income family groups and cannot afford either the cost of other institutions or the cost of travel to other sections of the country for education.

It is worth noting that the Negroes themselves, although economically the weakest fraction of our population, contributed some $700,000 out of the $5,000,000 raised by the fund in the last five years. This is one-seventh of the total, from less than one-tenth of the population. It is gratifying to note so strong an impulse to self-help. It grows stronger, year by year. But the upgrading of Negro life is a more important issue for the dominant racial majority than for the Negroes themselves. The interests of the dominant majority are prejudiced by the continuance of discrimination in whatever form. We are one people, and the existence of a deprived minority is a grave flaw in our national integrity.

The address of the United Negro College Fund is 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York 22, N. Y.

JACOB BILLIKOPF,
Chairman, Executive Committee, Howard University.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1949.

Building for Park Criticized

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I applaud the idea of the recreational addition to the city by the acceptance of Miss Wollman's gift which enables additional ice and roller skating facilities in Central Park. However, I take exception to the architecture of the proposed building adjacent to the rink.

In a city renowned for its modern buildings, bridges and parkways, why in this day and age must we reproduce the mausoleum type of architecture with which the park already abounds?

Why not select a first-rate architect of the contemporary school to give us an outstanding, functional and suitable building that will look like the present instead of the past?

HENRY DREYFUSS.

New York, May 26, 1949.

PLANTATION MOON

Come slow, come slow, O pale plantation moon
Above a land as dark as Africa's night,
Where silence like an unstruck banjo's string
Stretches across the fields where cabins' light
Wavers like fireflies blinded by the dark.
Come slow, come slow, where rows of cotton wait
Motionless as a sea with tides withheld,
Remembering the bright scythe of the heat.
O pale plantation moon come slow, come slow,
Lift as a heron with spreading wings of white;
Even now the measured breath of honeysuckle
Lies like a dagger in the heart of night.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY.

2 Cities Hit Quota for College Fund

Both in Georgia, Money Donated by 44 Schools

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Two cities have passed their quotas for the United Negro College fund as of June 1, the latest campaign progress report revealed last week.

Augusta, Ga., headed by Dr. J. E. Carter Jr., was the first to exceed its 1949 goal. Savannah, Ga., was next with slightly more than its $1000 quota.

Cities contributing more than half their quotas included New Orleans, led by Monte LeMann, Yougstown, O.; Florida, and the women's division of the Greater New York committee, headed by Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell. This women's group has raised more than $60,000.

44 Colleges Contributed

The New Jersey committee and the Detroit group have raised more than $20,000 each. Hartford, Conn., has raised 40 per cent of its quota.

Stephens College of Columbus, Mo., contributed a gift of $1,500, and Tulane University of New Orleans gave $200. A total of 44 colleges have aided the fund.

The following foundations have donated to the fund:

Grant, George F. Baker trust, the Eugene and Agnes Meyer, Samuel H. Kress fund, New York, Phelps-Stokes fund, Jessie Smith Noyes, Barker Welfare Donner, Davella Mills, Old Dominon, Philadelphia Inquirer Charities, Inc., and Teagle.

TAKE UNCF AWARD: Receiving the Rev. C. C. Franklin Award, a leg on a sun-ray loving cup, for reporting a total of $1,900 raised by June 26, Nathaniel L. Williams, dean of the NY Hampton Club team for the United Negro College Fund Drive beams as Mrs. Ruth Whaley, center, co-chairman of the fund drive, presents him with the diadem. Others in the picture, left to right, are William Pate Inman, president, Hampton Club; Mrs. Hattie L. Clark, Hampton Club member; Dr. W. R. Jones, president of the St. Augustine Club, runner-up in the fund raising; Mrs. Naomi F. Williams, dean, Knoxville College Team, which won a leg on the cup in last year's drive; and Mrs. Alice Gordon, assistant dean, Hampton Club. Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer, director of the Uptown Division of the drive, announced that to date $13,000 has been raised in the campaign. The second place Knoxville College Club reported $1,877.97 and the St. Augustine Club ranked third with $1,386.40. The presentation was made at the Harlem YWCA.

College Fund Success Said To Depend On Students

Whether or not the United Negro College Fund is to be successful is dependent on the type of students turned out by the colleges and the ways in which they serve in their communities, Mrs. Catherine Hughes Waddell of New York, associate chairman of the National Council of the Fund, told the students of Spelman College on Monday.

In Atlanta for the two-day meeting of the Fund, Mrs. Waddell spoke of the many problems associated with fund-raising and mentioned the need for young women who can be pointed to as typical of what the colleges are doing for the Negro youth of the nation. The students were also advised that by furnishing the right kind of leadersip, large or small, they can go a long way in promoting the cause of the Fund and thereby make it possible for the college to benefit from larger donations to the cause of higher education.

Mrs. Waddell has been a trustee of Spelman since 1947. A graduate of Wellesley College and a member of the current Wellesley College Campaign Committee, she offered the Wellesley motto "not to be ministered unto but to minister" as a challenge to her listeners.

The speaker mentioned the warm friendliness of Spelman which she likened to that of her alma mater where she said "what you are is the thing that counts." She urged the students to do all in their power to support the cause of the Fund by the type of lives they live for "we can do more if we can talk about you and what you are doing."

Mrs. Wadell was introduced to the college audience by President Florence M. Read.

United College Fund Board Meets Here Tuesday

The sixth annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Negro College Fund will be held on Tuesday, October 4, at Atlanta University, with Thomas A. Morgan, chairman, presiding. Mr. Morgan, is chairman of the Board and president of the Sperry Corporation.

An interim report will be made by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director, at the meeting on the progress of the Fund's 1949 campaign for its member colleges and universities, which include Atlanta University, Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman and Gammon Theological Seminary, all located in Atlanta. Because there are still a number of local campaigns currently being conducted, the final result of the 1949 nation-wide appeal will not be announced until the end of the year.

Authorization of the second distribution to members instiltution of the money raised by the United Negro College Fund in 1949 will be included in the program of the meeting, as well as a discussion of plans for the 1950 fund-raising campaign.

Members of the Fund's Board of Directors attending the meeting from New York City include Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, daughter of the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Dr. Lindsley Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Mr. Arthur Brenner.

College Fund Directors Hold Annual Session

ATLANTA, Ga.—The sixth annual meeting of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund will be held Tuesday, Oct. 4, at Atlanta University, with Thomas A. Morgan, chairman, presiding. Mr. Morgan is president of the Sperry Corporation.

An interim report will be made by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, at the meeting on the progress of the fund's 1949 campaign for its member colleges and universities, which include Atlanta University, Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman and Gammon Theological Seminary, all of Atlanta.

Because there are still a number of local campaigns currently being conducted, the final result of the 1949 nation-wide appeal will not be announced until the end of the year.

Authorization of the second distribution to member institutions of the money raised by the United Negro College Fund in 1949 will be included in the program of the meeting, as well as a discussion of plans for the 1950 fund-raising campaign.

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United Negro College Fund

Fund Board Head Also Re-Elected

Interim Report On 1949 Campaign Made By William Trent Jr.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was re-elected president of the United Negro College Fund by a unanimous vote at the sixth annual meeting of its board of directors, held at Atlanta University, Oct. 4.

Dr. Patterson, who originated the plan of cooperative fund-raising for private colleges and universities which resulted in the establishment of the United Negro College Fund, has been its president since its inception, in 1944.

Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the board and president of the Sperry Corporation, was also re-elected chairman of the Fund's board of directors for the next fiscal year.

REPORT MADE

An interim report on the progress of the 1949 United Negro College Fund Campaign was presented at the meeting by William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the Fund. Mr. Trent announced that there are still a number of local campaigns currently being organized, so that the final campaign report cannot be made until the end of the year.

The authorization and second distribution to member institutions of money raised in 1949 by the Fund was included in the meeting's program, as well as a discussion of plans for the 1950 nation-wide appeal for the Fund's 31 member institutions which will open early in April of that year.

EXPANSION CITED

In accepting the presidency of the Fund for the sixth successive year, Dr. Patterson commented on the Fund's record of progress, citing the expansion of membership from the original 27 participating colleges and universities to the present 31; the substantial growth of the number of contributors from every part of the nation which has more than doubled, and the number of volunteer workers in the annual campaigns which has tripled, since the Fund's beginning in 1944.

"The United Negro College Fund has successfully demonstrated that cooperative fund-raising is a practical and economical answer to the pressing financial problems that face all private institutions of higher learning" Dr. Patterson said, adding, "It has set a new pattern in the field of educational financing, and given new hope to those of us who are directly concerned with maintaining high educational standards for our youth."

Trent Reports On Progress Of 1949 Campaign

14i

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute was re-elected President of thwe United Negro College Fund by a unanimous vote at sixth annual meeting of its Board of Directors, held at Atlanta University, this week.

Dr. Patterson, who originated the plan of cooperative fund-raising for private colleges and universities which resulted in the establishment of the United Negro College Fund, has been its president since its inception, in 1944. Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, Chairman of the Board and President of the Sperry Corporation, was also reelected chairman of the Fund's Board of Directors for the next fiscal year at Tuesdays meeting.

An interim report on the progress of the 1949 United Negro College Fund campaign was presented at the meeting by William J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the Fund Mr. Trent announced that there are still a number of local campaigns currently being organized, so that the final campaign report cannot be made until the end of the year.

The authorization and second distribution to members institutions of money raised in 1949 by the Fund was included in the meeting's program, as well as a discussion of plans for the 1950 nation-wide appeal for the Fund's 31 member institutions which will open early in April of that year.

In accepting the presidency of the Fund for the sixth successive year, Dr. Patterson commented on the Fund's record of progress, citing the expansion of membership from the original 27 participating colleges and universities to the present 31; the substantial growth fo the number of contributiors from every part of the nation which has more than doubled, and the number of volunteer workers in the annual campaigns which has tripled, since the Fund's beginning in 1944.

"The United Negro College Fund has successfully demonstrated that cooperative fund-raising is a practical and economical answer to the pressing financial problems that face all private institutions of higher learning today. It has set a new pattern in the field of educational financing, and giving new hope to those of us who are directly concerned with maintaining high educational standards for our youth."

COLLEGE FUND DIRECTOR ON TOUR OF 11 CITIES

NEW YORK—William J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund left national headquarters Friday, November 4, on a tour of 11 cities, including 8 in which member colleges are located, to confer with campaign and college officials of the 1949 appeal, and to report campaign progress to alumni groups in those cities.

Mr. Trent's purpose in visiting eleven of the member colleges is to observe, at first hand, the type of work that is being done and to discuss the Fund in its relationship to these institutions.

Those included in his itinerary are LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark; Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss; Wiley and Bishop colleges, Marshall, Texas; Tillotson and Samuel Huston Colleges, Austin, Texas; Xavier and Dillard University, New Orleans, La., and Texas College, Tyler, Texas.

In Chicago, the first campaign city included in the tour, Mr. Trent will attend a meeting of the member college alumni, which will be presided over by Mr. James E. Stamps, president of the National Federation of The General Association Mr. Stamps is regional director of the Social Security Board, for the Chicago area. Also, while in that city, Mr. Trent will speak, at a luncheon meeting of the Chicago Women's Committee, of which Mrs. Edgar Bernhard is chairman.

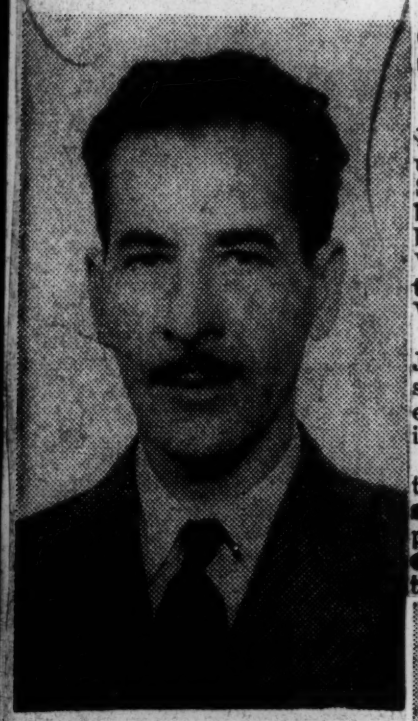
Plans for the 1950 campaign, which will open in April, to raise money for the annual operating expenses of the Fund's participating colleges, will also be discussed with members of the Steering Committees in those cities visited by Mr. Trent.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, president of Tuskegee Institute, is re-elected president of the United Negro College Fund by a unanimous vote at the sixth annual meeting of its board of directors at Atlanta University. Dr. Patterson, who originated the plan of cooperative fund raising for private colleges and universities, has been president of the U. N. C. F. since its inception in 1944.

Butcher to Study Afro-American Drama in London

Pat. 9-15-49

H. U. Drama Director on Tour With Group



JAMES W. BUTCHER JR.

WASHINGTON

James W. Butcher Jr., assistant professor of English at Howard University, one of the directors of the Howard Players, has been given a grant to study drama in England for one year.

Professor Butcher, it was announced recently, will receive assistance under the Bulbright Act upon the recommendations of the State Department, the Institute of International Education Commission in the United Kingdom.

the United Kingdom.

The Howard drama director left the States on August 28 with the Howard Players on a three-month tour of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden to present three plays, "Mamba's Daughters," "The Wild Duck," and "Miss Julia," expects to spend a year studying at the London school, following the players engagements.

A native of Washington, he attended Howard and was graduated with the A.B. degree from the University of Illinois in 1932. He received the M.A. degree in drama from the University of Iowa, in 1941, with the aid of a General Education Board Fellowship, and has done graduate work at Columbia.

Mr. Butcher has been associated with the Howard Players since 1934. He spent 30 months as an Army officer during the war, serving as theater advisor with the Army Special Services Section.

He is married to the former Dr. Margaret Just Wormley, who is also a member of the staff of Howard University.

Gets $6,000.00 Scholarship

ARLINGTON, Va. (NNPA)—Richard Albert Drew, a June graduate of Armstrong Technical High School, Washington, D. C., has been awarded a $6,000 scholarship by Cornell University, Cornelius W. de Kiewet, acting president of the university, announced last Wednesday.

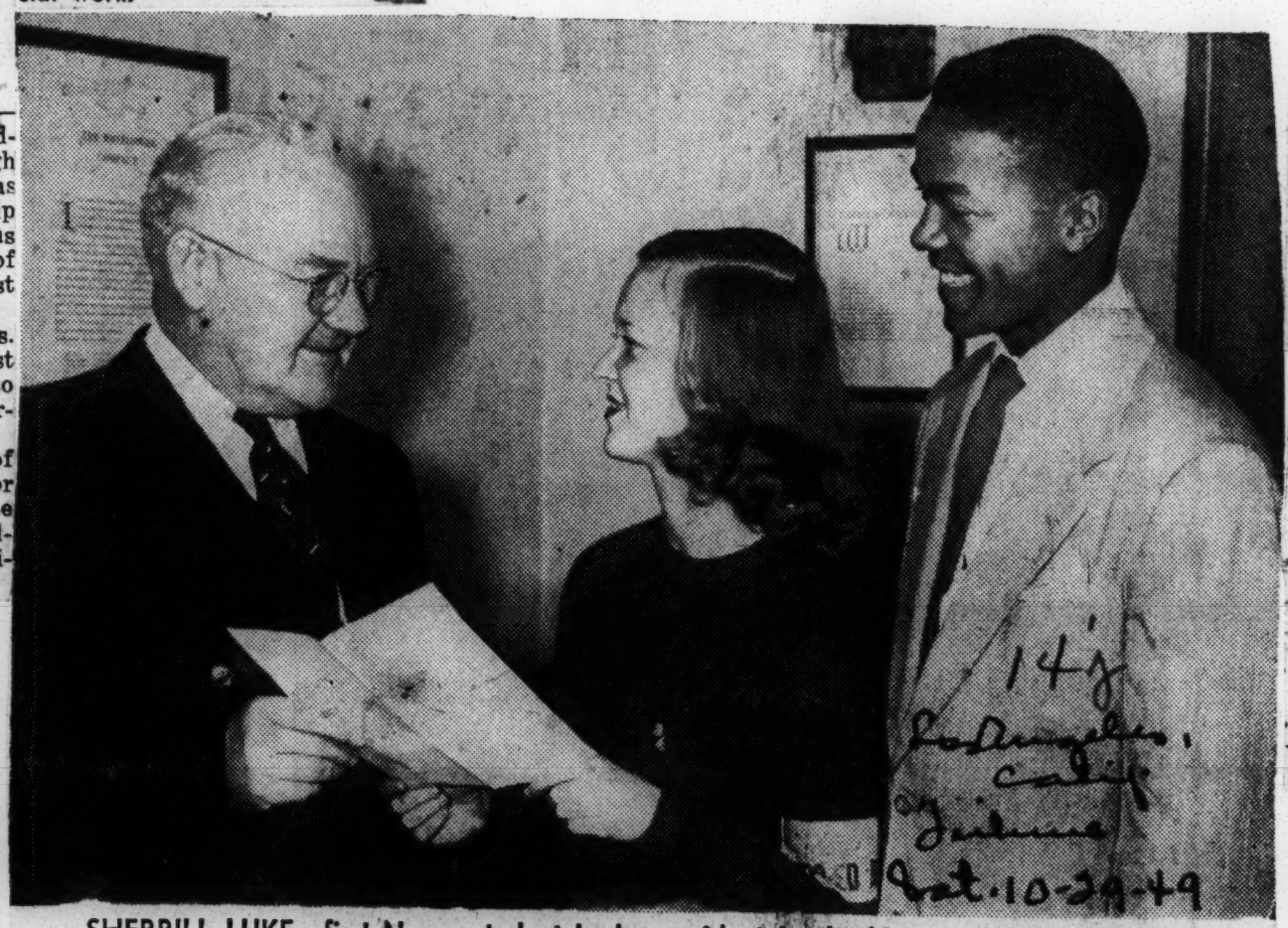
Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Drew, of 2505 First street south, Arlington, plans to enter the five-fear civil engineering course at Cornell this fall.

The national scholarship, one of twenty-five, was awarded for scholastic achievement and the promise of participation and leadership in other university activities.

WINNER — Mozella J. Jackson, of Oklahoma City, Wilberforce graduate, was awarded the Urban League's Adam Hat Fellowship for a year's study at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, it was annouced this week. She plans to enter the field of medical social work upon her graduation and was selected from among a large group at an unassembled competitive examination open to college gradu-

three years ago, with an annual ates.

The fellowship, established gift of $1200, provided by the Adam Hat Welfare Fund, facilitates graduate studies for Negro students preparing for leadership roles in professional social work.



SHERRILL LUKE—first Negro student body president in the history of UCLA, dimples as he looks on the presentation by Mayor Bowron of a proclamation making this University of California Weekend. Observance coincides with homecoming activities at all of the far-flung branches of the University of California.

Receiving the proclamation from the Mayor is Pat White, coed homecoming auxiliary chairman.

Another 'First' For Women In Education

NEW YORK (ANP)—The first assignment as principal to be held by a Negro woman in the Queens school was given to Mrs. Mabel H. Bullard last week.

Mrs. Bullard was appointed to the post of acting principal of Public School 92 in Corona.

A graduate of Atlanta university, Mrs. Bullard has done further study at Columbia university, and has a Master's degree in vocational guidance. She has taught at North Carolina college, in the Brooklyn public schools, and was a teacher for two years at the school where she has been assigned a principal.

Dr. V. S. Nyabongo, Brilliant A&T Teacher, Scholarly

Motto of Young Educator Must Be "Go"; She's Been Most Everywhere, Quenching Her Thirst For Knowledge

Pat. 10-29-49

A doctoral dissertation on "Achievement in Modern Foreign Languages in Negro Colleges," the author of which is Dr. Virginia Simmons Nyabongo of the A. & I. State College faculty, has been published by the University of Wisconsin, from which the young educator received both a Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. She is also author of "Madame De Maintenon and Her Contribution to Education," a contribution which recently was printed in "The French Review."

Dr. Nyabongo, the wife of another Doctor of Philosophy, Akiki Nyabongo who is on the faculty of the A. and T. State College, Greensboro, North Carolina, is one of the most learned of present day educators. Her broad education has been acquired by extensive travel as well as study at leading colleges and universities. In addition to her teaching life, she has had considerable experience as a teacher, administrator and secretarial work. Back in 1942 she regularly gave radio broadcasts over Station WBIG Greensboro, N. C., her subject being "An Afternoon of Devotions."

Dr. Nyabongo since 1944 has been Director of Student Personnel and Professor of Modern Foreign Languages at A. & I. State College. Her wide range of knowledge and experience is made available to the public in lectures on fifteen different subjects, dealing with her travel and study experiences in the United States, Europe and North Africa. She is also the author of many articles on Africa, published in leading magazines and newspapers in Uganda, East Africa in 1942. You would guess her motto must be "Go," for few persons of her age have traveled as far in quest of knowledge as has this young teacher and administrator who was born not many years ago in Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Nyabongo is quite popular among Nashville teachers, before whom she has spoken on several occasions.

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Brilliant Educator

Dr. Virginia Simmons Nyabongo, of the A. and I. State College faculty and one of the most brilliant of the nation's young educators is the author of an article that recently were published in the University of Wisconsin Bulletin and the "French Review." Her lectures and addresses are listed under fifteen different titles.

Fourth Abbott Scholarship Winner Is Kanu Okoro, Native Of Nigeria

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Kanu C. Okoro, native of Nigeria, British West Africa, is the fourth Robert S. Abbott scholarship winner at Lincoln University's School of Journalism. The first graduate student to win the award, he received the master of science degree last August, at Atlanta university.

Okoro has been in the United States one year. Prior to his arrival here he studied at the University of London where he received the bachelor's degree in political science.

He will spend a year studying journalism at the Missouri school and will serve a three-month interneship with the Chicago Defender next Summer. The scholarship of $400, begun by the founder of the Chicago Defender, covers tuition and expenses at Lincoln for the one-year period.

The first Abbott scholarship winner, Mamie Ruth Butler, from Palestine, Texas, is managing editor of the St. Paul Recorder.

Lela Knox Shanks, second winner of the scholarship who was graduated from Lincoln last June, is working with several other L. U. grads who intend to start a newspaper in St. Louis.

The third, Otis N. Thompson, recently completed his interneship at the Chicago Defender and is now editor of the Lincoln Clarion, a student publication.

14j 1949

Cabbie Saves 9 When Bus Crashes

(Special to the AFRO)

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Edgar Davis, 45-year-old Indianapolis cab driver, was acclaimed last week for his heroism in saving nine of 36 passengers, 16 of whom went to a flaming death when a Greyhound bus crashed into a concrete bridge abutment, overturned, and burst into flame.

Eleven other passengers were injured.

Davis is in Bloomington Hospital where he is being treated for injuries to his back, shoulder and and head. Physicians said his condition is satisfactory.

Kicked Window Open

The cab driver, who was en route to his brother's (Cornelius) funeral in Columbus, Ohio, was asleep on the right hand side of the bus, four seats from the rear, when the crash occurred.

Awakened violently, he went to the back of the bus, kicked out the rear window, and calmly led nine of the passengers to safety.

He continued his heroic efforts until the searing heat which melted the bus tires and trapped the 16 victims forced him to retreat.

Davis has been a cab driver for 11 years, is married, and the father of two children.

Emergency Exits Jammed

The heavy casualties were attributed largely to the fact that the emergency exits of the bus were jammed when it overturned, making escape impossible.

EDGAR DAVIS

Among the dead was Mrs. Georgia Tandy, 50, of Indianapolis, who was on her way to Hopkinsville, Ky., for a two-week vacation.

Sleepy Driver Blamed

No other colored persons were listed among the dead or injured as identification of all but one body was completed.

A coroner's report blamed the driver of the bus, who was said to be dozing as the vehicle crashed into the abutment, skidded down the road 150 feet in flames, and turned over on its side, blocking the safety door.

FOUR OFFICERS GET NEW ASSIGNMENTS IN JAPAN

CAMP GIFU, Japan—Four officers from the 24th Infantry Regiment have recently been assigned as students at the Air Transportability School at Yamato. They are Lts. Joseph F. Jewett, Paul F. Marico, Robert Warren Jr. and Alexander H. Hunt.

Top Freshmen—Elected president of the freshman class at Columbia University last week, Victor E. Crichton, left, Bronx, N. Y., talks over the past elections with Francis Butler, right, who was named secretary-treasurer. Butler is from Nashville, Tenn. Crichton is an Air Force veteran.

SUGGESTION PAYS OFF—Mrs Madge Foster won $20 for a suggestion adopted by the Electronics Supply Office at Great Lakes. Hers was the highest award among several given recently. Making the award is Commander T. J. Montgomery, USN, Electronics Supply Officer. Commander C. R. Eagle looks on. (U. S. Navy Photo)

Anita Lyons Makes 'Who's Who' Among American Universities

Anita Lyons, 3317 Lucas, a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences at Saint Louis University, was one of 28 students named to Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, it has been announced by the Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert, S. J., president of the university.

Election to Who's Who is based on scholarship, leadership, participation in educational and extracurricular activities, citizenship, service and promise of future usefulness.

Miss Lyons, a graduate of Sumner High School, is majoring in speech pathology and plans on entering the teaching profession. She is a member of the Women's Sodality at the university and was formerly a member of the debate club and glee club. She is also a member of the New Theatre, an interracial dramatic organization in the city.

Scholastically at the head of her class at Sumner High School, Miss Lyons while there was a member of the student council, the National Honor Society, A Cappella choir, and the Allied Youth Organization.

Last February, Miss Lyons became the first of her race to be accepted into a Jesuit honor society at the University when she appointed to Gamma Pi Epsilon; appointment to the society is based on scholarship, service and loyalty.

Atlanta U. Professor Becomes First Negro Lecturer At Barnard College

DR. WILLIAM M. BOYD, professor of political science at Atlanta University, chats with students at Barnard College, at tea given in his honor by the College Undergraduate Assn. Dr. Boyd is lecturing at Barnard College under sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers). Students are, left to right: Catherine Peffer of W. Deerfield, Mass.; Elaine V. Herera of New York, and Carolyn Baskerville of Chicago.

By LILLIAN SCOTT

NEW YORK — Barnard College of Columbia University welcomed its first Negro lecturer, Dr. William Boyd, chairman of Atlanta University's political science department, last week.

Dr. Boyd came to Barnard for one week, to lecture, not about race, but government, under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee's Race Relations Committee. The Friends, over the last 14 years, in three of which Dr. Boyd has participated, has sent a number of distinguished Negro scholars to so-called white universities.

Dr. Boyd told the Defender, "The Friends Service Committee has this idea about race relations—it feels in addition to direct approaches such as those used by the NAACP, some good can be done indirectly. They pick certain individuals who have competencies in subject matter areas, and send the data on these persons to colleges, usually white, and ask them if they could use such a person for a week. I came to Barnard to lecture in my field of political science. If I do a good job, then they get to know me as a human being."

Also News Analyst

Dr. Boyd was talking to a Defender reporter in the public relations office of the college. He stayed in a Columbia University dormitory several nights and spent the remainder of his week at the home of Dean McIntosh.

Political science is not the only arrow in Dr. Boyd's quiver. The 33-year-old professor is also president of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches, and has also recently become a news analyst over the new Negro-owned radio station in Atlanta, WERD. And as a teacher in a nominally Negro school in the South, he has very pronounced views on the future of those schools.

As to the later, he feels, "If integration comes, it need not mean Negro colleges have to close up, but they will unless they offer what the people want." At A. U., he has tried to develop an especially strong political science department in the subjects of dependent areas and the Far East. No other southern school is specializing in those two areas.

He is especially enthusiastic over the prospects of winning the NAACP's pending case in Irwin County, Ga., demanding equal educational facilities.

A tall, lean, brown-skinned man with a heavy black mustache, Dr. Boyd was dressed in conservative gray. His wide smile is quick and he talks readily, and there is nothing of the ivory tower about him.

He was born, the tenth of 11 children, in Morehead City, N. C. He finished Kittrell College School, an AME institution in North Carolina, and then graduated from Talladega college with a A.B. degree.

Had College Romance

At Talladega, he met his wife, the former Betty Lewis, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Theirs was, he says now, "a college romance." They were married in 1940, and have two sons, Billy and Bob, age seven and four years, respectively.

Dr. Boyd gained his master's and doctorate degrees at the University of Michigan, meanwhile teaching at Fort Valley State College, which he left in 1948 to join A. U.'s faculty.

Morehouse Dean Speaks To Emory Univ. Students

On Tuesday, November 15, Dr. B R. Brazeal, Dean of Morehouse College, spoke to a group of Emory University students on their campus about how the development of an effective and fair employment policy for the Negro is interfered with by racial segregation. A few other facts of non-discriminatory employment were dealt with. The speaker was impressed by the interested and rational reaction of his listeners as expressed in an extended discussion period.

Dean Brazeal has appeared several times before as a speaker on the Emory University Campus. He has also appeared as a "race relations" speaker in other schools in Georgia including Georgia Tech, Agnes Scott College, Wesleyan College in Macon and before the Wesley Foundation Group of the Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville.

Fellowship Fund for Caucasians Only Administered by Columbia U. 29 Years

Disclosure Stuns Educational Circles; University Officials Defend Acceptance

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Columbia University has been administering a Fellowship Fund for the past 29 years which is limited specifically to "persons of the Caucasian race."

This disclosure, made last Thursday by Daniel Nelson, militant white president of the NAACP's chapter at the university; stunned educational circles and divided the campus into two camps.

Issue Splits Campus

One group demanded that the university—generally regarded as one of the nation's most liberal educational institutions—drop the Fellowship Fund immediately.

The other group, supported by university officials, contends that the exclusion of colored students by the Fellowship Fund is really not discrimination.

Mississippi College Cited

Those opposed to Columbia's administering the fund pointed out that, if Jefferson Military College in Mississippi can turn down a 50-million-dollar gift—because public sentiment is against an educational institution's practicing racial discrimination — richly endowed Columbia can afford to emulate the little Mississippi college.

Columbia officials, in a statement to the press, said they did not feel that in accepting the grant the university was open to charges of discrimination.

Terms of Fund

They revealed that the fund, granted to the university in 1920 by Mrs. Lydia Roberts, provided for graduate fellowships to be awarded annually

"To persons of the Caucasian race of either sex born in Iowa who have been graduated from a college or university in Iowa, and selected because of their scholastic training, seriousness of purpose, moral character, and real need of financial assistance."

University officials emphasized that holders of the awards must agree also to return to Iowa for a period of two years following the completion of their studies at Columbia.

School Defends Self

They are forbidden under the grant to study law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or theology.

"In accepting and administering awards of this type," the press statement said, "the university does not in any way believe that it is open to a charge of discrimination."

"There would be discrimination if any limitation other than those relating to the need and intellectual capacity of applicants were placed on scholarships provided from the general university funds.

Can't Deprive Students

"This, of course, is not, and never has been the practice at Columbia.

"While the university naturally prefers to have endowed scholarships with a few limitations as possible, we do not feel that we are justified in depriving some students of the benefits of restricted grants simply because they are not available to everyone."

Officials Surprised

A spokesman for Columbia said most of its officials were themselves unaware of the racial clause in the Roberts Fund until it was disclosed by the NAACP's chapter president.

At the time the grant was accepted, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, famed educator, who was succeeded by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, was president of Columbia.

The trustee board which voted to accept the grant was headed by Frederick Coyhendall.

6 Other Funds Similar

Asked if there were any other such funds administered by Columbia which bars participation by colored students, the spokesman said he did not know, but that it was possible that there were many others like it.

Nelson said there are now six other funds at Columbia which discriminate against certain groups.

Two of these are limited to Christian students, and four others require participating students to be children of parents born in the United States.

Will Ask New Policy

Nelson, a graduate student in political science, was elected to the NAACP office last spring.

He said he did not know whether or not Columbia could legally drop the jim-crow Fellowship Fund, but that his organization would press for a statement of policy which would at least guarantee that no such fellowships or funds would be accepted by Columbia in the future.

Columbia Criticized

Nelson called a protest meeting on the campus over the "Caucasian" clause.

When the campus paper, The Spectator, defended the clause in an editorial, he sent the paper a letter which was published and in which he stated:

"The university, by condoning such practices, thereby aids them and strengthens them.

"To claim that the financial benefits received outweigh the harm done is no different from acknowledging the right of a school to teach 'white supremacy' for a price of $50,000.

Called Insult

"The principle is the same though the circumstances and prices are different.

"The street walker who accepts $2 is no more virtuous than the call girl who wants $50.

"The Roberts Fellowship is an insult to all non-Caucasian students; it is a source of shame to all of us; financial benefits can never make up for sacrifice or self-respect."

Paper Defends School

In a footnote to Nelson's letter the editor of The Spectators said:

"We doubt that the presence of one discriminatory gift in the hundreds accepted by Columbia University spoils all the quality of education and research which they all help to support and by which the basis and ignorance may some day be eliminated."

Pamphlet Cited

The Columbia spokesman pointed to a statement in a pamphlet written by A. C. Ivy and Irwin Ross of the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith which states:

"The faculties of New York University and Columbia have done more, perhaps, than those of any other institution to destroy the myth of racial inequality and to lay scientific basis for fairer treatment of minorities."

The pamphlet is entitled, "Religion and Race: Barriers to College."

Columbia officials said four $1500 and nine $1000 fellowships were granted under the Roberts Fund during 1949.

Negro Elected To Head Columbia Undergrads Class

NEW YORK—a twenty-two year old Negro war vet was elected president of Columbia University undergraduate school for men Tuesday, for the first time in the history of the institution.

Victor E. Crichton, a native New Yorker, was chosen to head the 697 man class at elections held Tuesday. Officials at the University said he was the first Negro ever elevated to that position.

Francis A. Butler, 20, a freshman from Nashville, Tenn., was also elected secretary-treasurer of the class.

Crichton a graduate of the High School of Commerce, is preparing for study in the Graduate School of Engineering. He served three years in the Air Force, including a year with the occupation forces in Okinawa.

Butler is a graduate of the Peabody Demonstration School in Nashville. He is studying for graduate work at Columbia as an anthropologist.

HOBNOBBING—with General George C. Marshall at a Hunter College symposium on higher education, sponsored by the United Negro College Fund among other organizations, are Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse college, Atlanta, right, and Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, former president, Wellesley college. Marshall told his audience that, "We stand before the world as a model for all that individual freedom really means. We must be careful to remove the motes from our own eyes as we seek to clear the eves of the world."

TO JAPAN POST

Miss Beatrice A. Hargrove of New York City, who sails Monday, August 15 for Japan where she will be Principal of a Junior High School at Gifu. The school is maintained by the U.S. Government for American dependants abroad. The new administraror, who has held several teaching positions had been working toward her doctor's degree at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-13-49

SPEAKERS AT HUNTER COLLEGE SYMPOSIUM

Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, ex-president of Wellesley College; Gen. George C. Marshall and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, who discussed "America's Stake in the Educated Negro."

Head Columbia Freshman Class

Winners of elections in the freshman class at Columbia College talk over the results of the campaign between classes. Victor E. Crichton, left, of 1501 Boston Rd., the Bronx, was elected president. At the right is Francis Butler of Nashville, Tenn., who was elected secretary-treasurer. Young Crichton is a veteran of three years in the U.S Army Air Force.

Okinawa Vet, 22, Elected by Columbia Freshmen

First to Become President of Class; Others Stand Out at Manhattan College

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Victor E. Crichton 22-year-old college student of the Bronx has been elected president of the freshman class at Columbia College—the first of his race to hold the office, Columbia University officials announced last Wednesday.

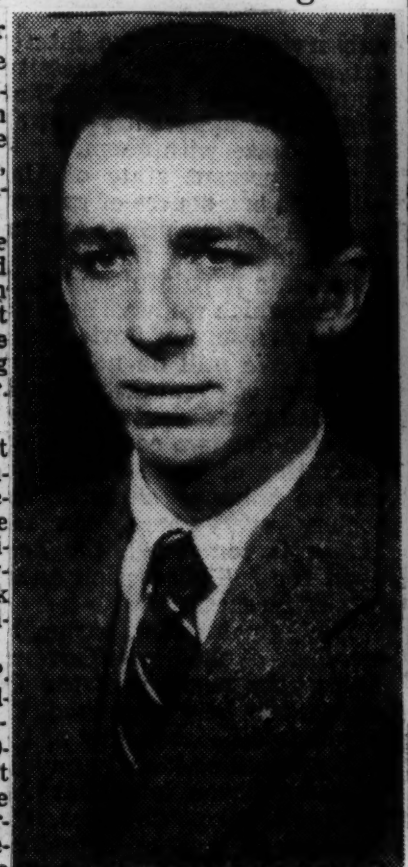
Crichton, an Army Air Force veteran of Okinawa, was elected president of the 697-man freshman class last Tuesday on a ticket which saw Francis Butler, a white youth of Nashville, elected along with him as secretary-treasurer.

Wiping Slate Clean?

Officials of the school did not hesitate to indicate their enthusiasm in making the announcement, coming as it did on the heels of the unfavorable publicity Columbia is currently receiving over being the only New York school which administers a fellowship for whites only.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Crichton, Crichton is a 1945 graduate of the High School of Commerce and a member of the 150-pound freshman football team at Columbia. He plans to do graduate work in the School of Engineering at Columbia upon the completion of his studies at Columbia College.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Crichton's election at Columbia came an announcement from Manhattan College that Junius Kellog, promising 6 feet 7 inch basketball star of Portsmouth, Va., has been nominated for the vice-presidency of the freshman class at Manhattan.



Francis A. Butler

The election of Victor E. Crichton, 22 years old, of 1501 Boston Road, the Bronx, and Francis A. Butler, 20, of Nashville, Tenn., as president and secretary-treasurer of the Columbia College Class of 1953, was announced yesterday. A veteran of three years with the Air Force, Mr. Crichton plans to enter engineering after college. Mr. Butler hopes to do graduate work in anthropology.

Named by Class of 1953 At Columbia University

Victor E. Crichton

FIRST NEGRO MEMBER NAMED TO NEWARK WRITERS CLUB

NEWARK, N. J. (ANP) James M. Smith Sr., staff member of the New Jersey Record, became the first Negro membership on the basis of his creative writing ability and outstanding work in the literary field in Essex county.

A native of Fort Gaines, Ga., Smith was educated in Vermont, Maryland and New Jersey. He is a graduate of Morgan State college from which he holds eight varsity letters for his prowess in sports. He has served on the faculties of Bella-Etta college, Macon, Ga.; Cleveland Junior high school, Newark; and as dean of the French department at Rust college.

Smith has also figured prominently in other pursuits. He received a scroll from the American Theatre Wing for presenting camp and stage shows for youth entertainment; assisted the UN Security council of Philadelphia with student participation in the "Letters Abroad" program, and was the first Negro track captain at East Side high school, Proctorsville, Vt.

Prexy's Son 2nd Marshal at Harvard

GREENSBORO, N. C.— Frank S. Jones, son of Dr. and Mrs. David D. Jones here, received top honor on the Harvard University campus, Dec. 17, when he was elected second marshal of the Senior Class.

He will lead the class at commencement and at alumni reunions in future years.

Jones, a resident at Lowell House, was the first colored manager of the Harvard football team. He is majoring in social relations and upon graduation in June plans to return to the South to teach.

Parents Proud

Howard E. Houston of Haverhill, Mass., who captained the current Harvard football team, for which Jones was manager, was named first marshal.

Jonathan M. Spivak, Washington, a star on the varsity soccer team and a member of the Harvard track team, was named third marshal.

Dr. Jones, president of Bennett college, said he and his wife were both "very proud of their son."

Fisk Students named To Who's Who

Eleven members of the class of 1950 have been named as Fisk representatives in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." These students who have been chosen as outstanding in the Senior Class on the basis of good scholarship, participation and leadership in student activities on the campus, college citizenship, and future usefulness.

The students are: Delia M. Bell, Philadelphia; Delores Branche, Darby, Pennsylvania; Samuel Cullers, Chicago; John Porter Franklin, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Edwyna L. Goodwin, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Vilma Howard, New York City; Clifford Matthews, Gainesville, Florida; Barron Palmer, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Norrine Roseborough, El Paso, Texas; James Sherwood, West Medford, Mass.; Billie Wright, Bluefield, West Virginia.

A joint student-faculty committee with representatives from the Student Council and the Faculty Executive Committee made the nominations to "Who's Who Among Students." The names of these students and short biographical material about each student will be published in the 1949-50 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

14j 1949

Morehouse Professor Gets $5,000 Grant

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Henry C. McBay, professor of chemistry at Morehouse College, has been awarded a grant of $5,000 to continue his laboratory investigations into certain chemical compounds.

The grant, a renewal of a similar amount given last year, came from the Research Corporation of New York. The corporation is a non-profit organization which distributes its entire net income to colleges and other research institutions.

Dr. McBay is a graduate of Wiley College in Texas. He holds a master's degree from Atlanta University, and a doctorate from the University of Chicago. At Chicago he began the chemical investigations he is still working on.

Rupert A. Lloyd, Jr. formerly a teacher in the French department at Morehouse College, has been appointed to the American Embassy in Paris, France as second secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul. He will take up his duties there around Aug. 1.

Husband, Wife Win M. D. Degrees Together

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(ANP)—A husband and wife team won medical degrees recently from Meharry Medical college, Nashville. The couple are Dr. Thomas W. Matthews, 25 year-old native of the Bronx, and his class-mate wife, Dr. Theresa Green Matthews, also 25.

Mrs. Matthews is also the first Negro woman from western New York to receive a medical degree. She is the stepdaughter of William L. Evans, executive secretary of the local Urban league. Mrs. Evans, wife and mother, is assistant executive secretary.

The youthful couple will take a year of internship together at Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis. They were married while juniors at Meharry.

Paul Quinn College Cites Killingsworth

WACO, Texas — Dr. J. DeKoven Killingsworth, for 27 years director of music at Clark university, Atlanta, was awarded an honorary doctor of music degree by Paul Quinn college here at its summer commencement August 15.

The degree was awarded Dr. Killingsworth, a 1903 graduate of Quinn, in recognition of his 32 years of service in the field of music.

Armstrong Graduate Wins $6,000 Scholarship

Richard Drew (center) with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Drew of Washington. Richard's scholastic record at Armstrong High won him a $6,000 scholarship to Cornell University last week.—Speed photo.

Accepts Teaching Post in Gifu, Japan

NEW YORK—Beatrice A. Hargrove who has been working towards a Doctor's degree all year at Teachers College, Columbia, has accepted an administration position in Japan.

Miss Hargrove will be principal of a junior high school at Gifu, Japan, south of Tokyo. The school is maintained by the United States government for American dependents abroad. She will sail from Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 15.

Miss Hargrove is an experienced teacher, holding a New York City teacher's license, a Missouri and an Alabama teacher's license. She has taught at Summer High School in St. Louis, was Dean of Girls at Douglass School in Webster Groves, Mo., taught biological sciences at Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., and at Parker and Westfield High Schools in Birmingham, Ala.

She is the daughter of the late Rev. W. D. Hargrove and Mrs. Laura Andrews Hargrove of Alabama. She is one of the national secretaries of the National Community Church, an ordained minister, a pianist, and a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

In New York she lives at International House, 500 Riverside Drive.

BEATRICE A. HARGROVE

Monk On Faculty Of Loras School

DUBUQUE, Iowa — The Rev. Bartholomew Sayles, O. S. B., assistant director of the monk's choir at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., has been named to the faculty of the Loras Institute of Liturgical Music.

Father Sayles will serve the Loras Institute for the second session to be held at Loras College August 8-13. It is believed to be the first time in the recent history of the institute that a Negro has been chosen as a faculty member.

THEY'LL NEVER DIE By Elton Fax

Fort Valley President Awarded LL.D. Degree

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — At the eighty-sixth annual Commencement, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, Dr. Cornelius V. Troup, president of the Fort Valley State College, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Troup was also the Commencement speaker at these exercises.

In addition to this degree Dr. Troup holds the A. B. degree from Morris Brown College, the M. A. degree from Atlanta University, and the Ph. D. degree from Ohio State University. He was elected to the presidency of the Fort Valley State College in 1945.

Claflin Prexy Gets LL.D. Degree

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Doctor of Laws degree was conferred on Dr. J. J. Seabrook, president of Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., at Allen University commencement exercises Thursday, May 27.

Dr. Seabrook, who was also Allen University's commencement day speaker, received the degree along with three clergymen who received the degree of Doctor of Divinity and more than one hundred graduates who received bachelor degrees.

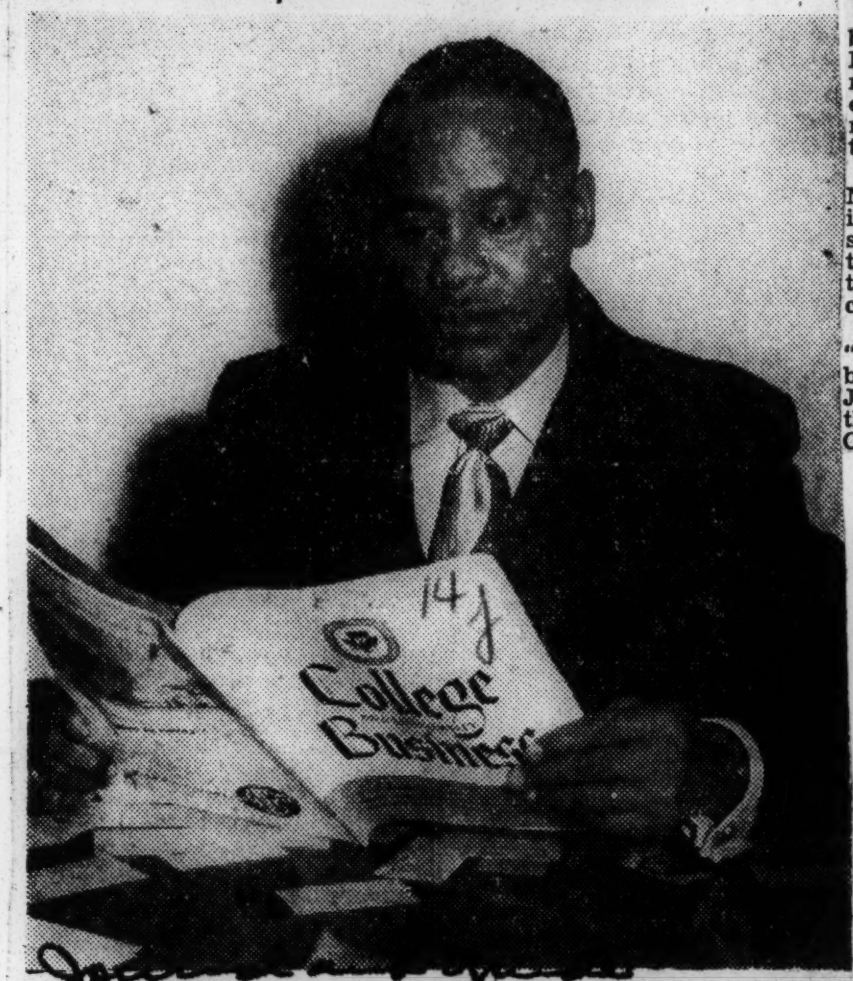
Georgia Highway Named for Negro

Constitution State News Service

ALBANY — A two-mile stretch of road marked as State Route 287 in Dougherty County, will be named after Dr. J. W. Holley, Albany Negro educator, who was the founder of Albany State College and its President for many years, R. S. Howard, County engineer, disclosed.

The road connects the Radium Springs Road with the Moultrie Highway. It was recently paved.

To Speak At Northwestern



Dr. William L. Crump, director of the division of business administration and education at Tennessee State College, will be the banquet speaker at the Fall meeting of Delta Phi Epsilon, a national business education fraternity, at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., on Nov. 5. The subject of his discussion will be "The Need for Scientific Research in the Area of Business Teaching."

He holds the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy in business education from Northwestern University.

Mrs. Mabel H. Bullard has become the first woman of her race in Queens, N.Y., to be named principal. She heads Public School 92 in Corona. A graduate of Atlanta Univ., she did further study at Columbia. . . The Cedartown, Ga., City Commission has passed an ordinance prohibiting the wearing of masks. Use of city property for Klan rallies has also been denied. . . Clyde O. Jackson, 21, named editor of the Omaha (Neb.) Guide is believed to be the youngest editor in the business. . . The Rev. J. H. Jackson, pastor of Chicago's Olivet Baptist Church, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Council of Church Women in Syracuse, N.Y. . . Dr. Frank M. Snowden Jr., of Howard University, is one of 40 American teachers who have received Federal scholastic awards to teach or do research abroad during the next academic year. . Two former Virginia teachers, Mrs. Altoona Trent Jones of Montgomery, Ala., and Mrs. Vivian Flagg McBrier of Washington, have published a music book for children. Entitled, "Finger Fun With Song to Be Sung," it was published by Handy Brothers, NYC, and sells for $1.50.

Young Soprano Receives Bryan Scholarship Award

NEW YORK —The NAACP announced this week that Paulin E. Phelps, young mezzo-soprano of Chicago and now a student at the Juilliard School of Music, is the recipient of the $1000 Nelson W. Bryan Memorial Scholarship for two years' continued study at Juilliard.

The scholarship was established by officers and men of the 477th Engineer Aviation Battalion as a memorial to Nelson W. Bryan, one of their members and a former musician, who was killed in a motor accident in France.

The money was given to the NAACP with the stipulation that it be used as a scholarship for some deserving, musically-talented boy or girl to pursue that talent at a higher level of education.

Miss Phelps, characterized as "one of our most gifted singers" by Dean Mark Schubart of the Juilliard School, was soloist with the Roosevelt College Symphony Orchestra.

Hoosier Teacher Is Party Guest Of Queen Elizabeth

LONDON—A teacher of Gary, Ind., was among the 100 American school instructors who drank tea, shook hands and paid honor to Queen Elizabeth here last week.

The occasion was a garden party held at Lambeth Palace, London home of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Hoosier Negro teacher is Miss Nanny Foster, the only one of her race at the affair. One of the instructors under the teachers' exchange system, Miss Foster had this to say about her stay in Britain:

"It was one of the great experiences of my life." She is a kindergarten teacher at Roosevelt School in Gary.

Music Scholarship Winner Congratulated

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People congratulates Miss Pauline Phelps of Chicago, winner of the Nelson W. Bryan memorial Scholarship for two year's study at the Julliard School of Music, Money for the award was given to the NAACP by officers and men of the 847th Engineer Aviation Battalion as a memorial to one of their members, a former musician killed in a motor accident in France. Miss Phelps, a mezzo-soprano is studying voice at Juilliard.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 10-29-49

Awarded $150 Scholarship

Miss Fan Nelle Daniels of Washington, music student, who won $150 scholarship at the recent meeting of the National Ushers' Unio in Boston.

Afro-American Sat. 8-21-49 Washington, D.C.

Girl From N.Y. Awarded 1st A. Ritchie Low Grant

POULTNEY, Vt. (NNPA)—A colored girl from New York City's Harlem will enter Green Mountain Junior College this fall as the first recipient of a new scholarship memorializing the late Rev. Ritchie Low, AFRO correspondent and founder of the well-known "Vermont Plan."

The girl is Eleanore C. Beane, 18, daughter of Mr. Elton and Mrs. Marguerite Beane, New York City. Announcement of the award was made last Thursday by Dr. Howard C. Ackley, president of the College.

Long an admirer of the Rev. Mr. Low's work, Dr. Ackley established the grant last spring. Covering approximately half the student's college expenses, it is to be awarded annually to a colored woman and is to be officially

Mr. Low visited the Green Mountain campus to discuss his program with the students.

"The Vermont Plan is just an adventure in better race comity, tempting to promote the same ideals, the same spirit of understanding that was characteristic of Mr. Low's work," he said.

"Especially in these times does it seem appropriate, therefore, that we should help widen educational opportunities for colored students in the name of the Vermonter who dedicated such a large share of his life toward bet-

the "A. Ritchie Low Scholarship."

Well Rounded Personality

Miss Beane, whose application received the scholarship received the recommendation of Dr. Herbert King, pastor of New York's Grace Congregational Church, is a graduate of Washington Irving High School in New York. The plan has now spread to Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Colorado and California.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 10-29-49

Adds to Racial Comity

Two months before his death on Christmas Eve, 1948, the Rev

understanding among per-
of the two races."
working through children as an elastic and leavening force," he said on that occasion.

"It is a token or tangent phase of making democracy work at the level of the individual and village in an era when democracy is being so much emphasized on an international level," he declared.

He added that the plan "cannot solve the 'race problem,'" but he believes it "helped the present new generation of youngsters of both races to make most fruitful their joint heritage of democracy."

Green Mountain's Ideals Same

Mr. Low's address heightened student interest in problems of race relations and led to the establishment of the scholarship for colored women, Dr. Ackley said last Thursday.

"At Green Mountain we are at-

Rev. A. Ritchie Low

T. Washington, Columbia.

Mrs. Clemmie Webber of Orangeburg, South Carolina is director of the Southern Region. Marion M. Speight of Bethune-Cookman College is chairman of the Education Project of the Region.

FLORIDAN WINS $500 DELTA SCHOLARSHIP

Daily World Atlanta Ga

Patricia Delores Adams, a recent graduate of Industrial High School, West Palm Beach, Florida, has received the $500 scholarship which is annually awarded by the Southern Region of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Miss Adams, valedictorian of her class, won in competition with 194 seniors from 40 high schools throughout the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

The scholarship, a part of the Education Project of the Southern Region of Delta Sigma Theta, has been awarded for the past three years to the young woman with a high academic average and the highest test score. Each student who participates must be recommended by the principal.

Rosalie Raglin, a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School Atlanta, Georgia, placed second and Lela Belle Lucas of Booker T. Washington High School, Memphis, Tennessee, received honorable mention.

RANKING STUDENTS

Other ranking students are listed in order:

Charlotte Louise Jefferson, Industrial High School, West Palm Beach.

Mildred Bernice Anderson, Spencer High, Columbus.

Hilda Frances Thompson, Heart of Mary, Mobile.

Patricia Adams

Scholarship to Rome

Benjamin T. Johnson Jr., recent honor graduate from Fisk University has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship for study at the University of Rome, Italy. He will sail on the S.S. Vulcania from N.Y., Nov. 1, with other students going to study abroad. The son of Attorney and Mrs. Johnson of Boston, Mass., he has a brother, Joseph Johnson, who is a Freshman at Howard University, Washington.

Receives Scholarship Award

Miss Gertrude Lee Townsell, an honor student at Langston university, is the first recipient of the Midwestern Region's $100 annual scholarship award. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Townsell, Red Bird, Okla. Miss Townsell is a sophomore in college in the field of music and a member of Lambda Alpha chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority. She participates in both the University Choir and a University A Capella Choir.

In keeping with one of its ideals, scholarship, the Zeta Phi Beta sorority at its 1948 Boule, in an effort to broaden its scope of presenting awards to encourage deserving and ambitions young women, recommended that each region give an undergraduate scholorship over and above those given by the national body.

The suggestion was met with favor in all regions. At the last regional meeting in Omaha, Nebr., the Zetas voted to make the $100 scholarship award an annual project. The award is given on the basis of scholastic achievement, character, and participation in campus activities.

White Lad Wins Elks Contest

[illegible], Colo.—Democracy in action was demonstrated in Denver this week when 17-year-old [illegible]berg (white) was named [illegible] the State finals of the annual IBPOE of W. oratorical contest.

The finals were held at New Hope Baptist Church.

One of two white finalists, Dornberg emerged victorious over Leonard Carillo, Vernon Slaughter, Eddie Reddick and Charles Jenkins.

Mary Louise Wright, Immaculate Conception High, Charleston.

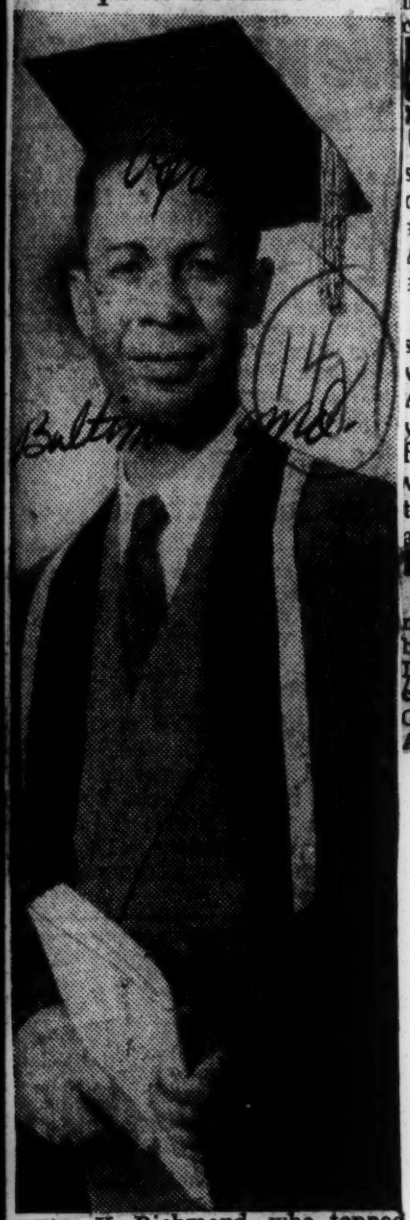
Minnie Rose James, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta.

Yvonne Lois Exum, Booker T. Washington High, Memphis.

Mary Elizabeth Hudson, Booker

Rosalie Raglin

Tops at Columbia



Julius K. Richmond, who topped his class in dentistry at Columbia University where he received the D. D. S. degree from President Dwight D. Eisenhower last week. He also was awarded the Van Woert prize of $100. All the other members of his class were white. Doctor Richmond will interne at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children in Boston and plans to return to his home in Georgetown, British Guiana, in November.

Dr. Ellington, If You Please—It's Official!

NEW YORK—If you're calling Duke Ellington, who was born Edward Kennedy Ellington, he's changed the handle again. For last Thursday, the popular composer-bandleader and pianist received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music from Wilberforce (Ohio) University. In cap and gown, Dr. Ellington received the award from President Hill at the university's commencement exercises.

Negro Student Tops Students at Zurich

Roy Eaton, a City College senior studying at the University of Zurich on a scholarship, achieved the highest grades of all American students there, it was announced yesterday.

Eaton, an 18-year-old Negro student, of 375 Edgecombe Ave., was awarded City College's annual Aaron Naumberg scholarship last year. The award provided $2,000 for a full year's study at the University of Zurich. It was granted to Eaton on the basis of character and excellence in scholastic work.

Receives Honorary Degree

ATLANTA, Ga.—Lieut. Col. Elmer P. Green, chaplain of Greensboro, N. C., received the degree of Doctor of Divinity last month at commencement exercises held at Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta.

By Studying Nights for 30 Years Auto Worker Hopes to Be Doctor

He Already Has a B.S. Won by Grind Started in 1929—His Ideal Is to Serve Race

By BERT PIERCE

Awarded a hard-won Bachelor of Science degree after twenty years of study at night, Elwood Gaskins, 41-year-old employe of the Ford plant at Edgewater, N. J., is preparing to become a full-fledged medical doctor the hard way.

"I estimate it will require about thirty years more of night work, but it is worth all the effort," he esaid yesterday as he labored on the assembly line, perspiration dripping from his forehead.

"More doctors are needed to attend the people of my race"—Mr. Gaskins is a Negro who was born on a Virginia farm—"and I hope to contribute my services, although I guess I will be an old man before I am equipped to do so."

He gave the finishing touches to a car body and started on the next unit that mechanically moved into position.

Mr. Gaskins, who received his diploma from City College last June, pointed out that he had not missed a day's work the years he has toiled to complete his courses.

"I never lost heart, although sometimes I went off the job so tired I could barely remain awake in class," he said. "Most of the week-ends were devoted to writing themes and catching up on reading."

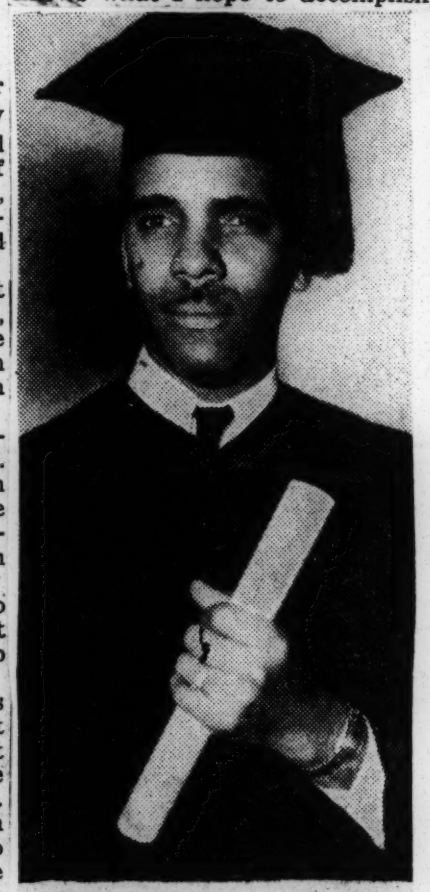
Ten in His Family

Mr. Gaskins was the third child in a family of ten. They moved to Newark and he got a job with Ford on Jan. 22, 1929. He emphasized that before coming North he was impressed with the effects of poverty among Negroes and the suffering that resulted from lack of medical care they could not afford. It was then he vowed to become a doctor, regardless of the obstacles to be overcome.

Shortly after getting work at the Ford plant, Mr. Gaskins enrolled as a night student and was graduated in 1937 with honors from Barringer High School in Newark. Then he entered Essex Junior College, and when his courses there were completed in 1943 he moved to New York to attend City College. He now lives at 545 West 144th Street. Because he was engaged in essential war industry he was deferred from military service.

In the meantime, Mr. Gaskins had married. Describing his wife "as the finest ever a man had," he admitted that his devotion to study had tried her patience at times.

"However, I feel sure that she knows what I hope to accomplish and I think that compensates somewhat for the hours I spend with the books," he said. They have no children.



Elwood Gaskins with his B. S. degree.

Works in Duck Pond

Mr. Gaskins is employed in the Ford "duck pond," the designation given to the plant area where car bodies receive special washes to expose any defects and to clean the first coat of paint so that the final coloring can be applied. There is a continuous flow of water and the workers wear rubber boots while splashing about in the puddles.

Asked about his plans, Mr. Gaskins wiped his hands on a wad of waste and sighed.

"There is so limited an opportunity for studying medicine at night, maybe someone will hear of my plight and furnish funds so that I can put in full time at medical school and be able to help others more quickly," he said hopefully. "I always wanted to be a doctor and specialize in tuberculosis and cancer, diseases so prevalent among my people. In my own family there was much illness I am sure could have been prevented or cured had we been able to afford medical care."

Mr. Gaskins attained the B. S. degree with a major in chemistry and mathematics. This fall he will return to City College for a post-graduate course in chemistry.

N. Y. Girl Wins $1,350 Scholarship

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Vassar College has assured Ruth M Graham of Corena, Queens, a tuition scholarship of $1,350, upon her entrance into the college next Fall, according to Dean Harry J. Carman of Columbia College, chairman of the board of the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

The scholarship is a $1,000 grant from Vassar, with the proviso that if Miss Graham does not win a supplementary award of $350 from New York State, Vassar will add that amount.

Miss Graham, who will be graduated this month from Flushing High School, was referred to Vassar by the National Scholarship Service, which selects qualified colored high school seniors and college seniors for referral to scholarships.

Miss Graham who attained an academic average of 94 per cent in her high school class, is the daughter of Lorenzo B. and Ruth Morris Graham, both former missionaries in Africa. Her father is the author of "Story of an African Boy," and "How God Fixed Jonah."

Food Chemists Pick Dr. Hall To Map Association Program

DR. LLOYD A. HALL

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, technical Director of Griffith Laboratories of Chicago, and food technologist of national repute, has been appointed national program chairman of the Institute of Food Technologists. This professional society is holding its decennial conference in Chicago.

Dr. Hall served as vice-chairman of the program committee for the ninth annual conference held in San Francisco, during July of this year. His contributions to the meetings that attracted approximately 3,000 delegates and industrial executives, prompted Dr. Carl R. Fellers, president of the Institute, to appoint him national program chairman for the 1950 conference.

As a leader in his chosen profession Dr. Hall has been one to realize that the work of food technologists is seldom appreciated by the man on the street when as a matter of fact most of the food now available in the groceries of America is their contribution in science and technology.

In addition to his recent election to full membership in the honorary scientific society, Sigma Xi, Dr. Hall is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association and American Institute of Chemists; a Member of American Chemical Society, American Association of Cereal Chemists, Illinois State Academy of Sciences, Institute of Food Technologists, Society of Chemical Industry, Illinois State Food Commission, Scientific Advisory Board Committee on Food Research of War Department, and Food Technology Council, Illinois Institute of Technology; a Consultant to George Washington Carver Foundation and the Recipient of Q.M.C. U. S. Army Certificate of Appreciation for services in Warld War II.

Vassar Scholarship Winner Wants To Be A Missionary

NEW YORK (ANP) — Ruth Graham,16-year-old winner of a recent scholarship to Vassar college, says her ambition is to serve mankind as a missionary.

Her desire to do this work, she said, comes from the fact that her mother and father met and fell in love as missionaries in Africa. Ruth would rather work in China, however, than in Africa.

"So many people can teach and hear in this country," she said, "but not so many are willing to go to foreign lands to do it."

She graduated with her twin sisters from Flushing high last month. Her sisters are a year older than she is. She happened to catch up with them because when they started to school she tagged along behind them and stayed in the classroom.

Pretty soon she started taking the tests, to, and before anyone knew it, she passed to second grade with them.

One of her twin sisters plans to go to Hunter college in September, and the other will take nurse training at Kings county hospital.

She is thrilled over her scholarship, particularly the size, $1,350, one of the largest ever given an undergraduate student to Vassar. The National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro Students recommended her to Vassar.

In her native Queens, she was active in church, club, and community service work. She also helped the Junior Civics organization of Corona.

Sisters Awarded Masters Of Arts

Misses Katherine and Bessie L. Ward, the daughters of Mrs. L. Ward Holmes, of 2953 Sheridan Ave., received their Master of Arts Degree in Education from the University of Columbia, New York, City, Aug. 12, 1949.

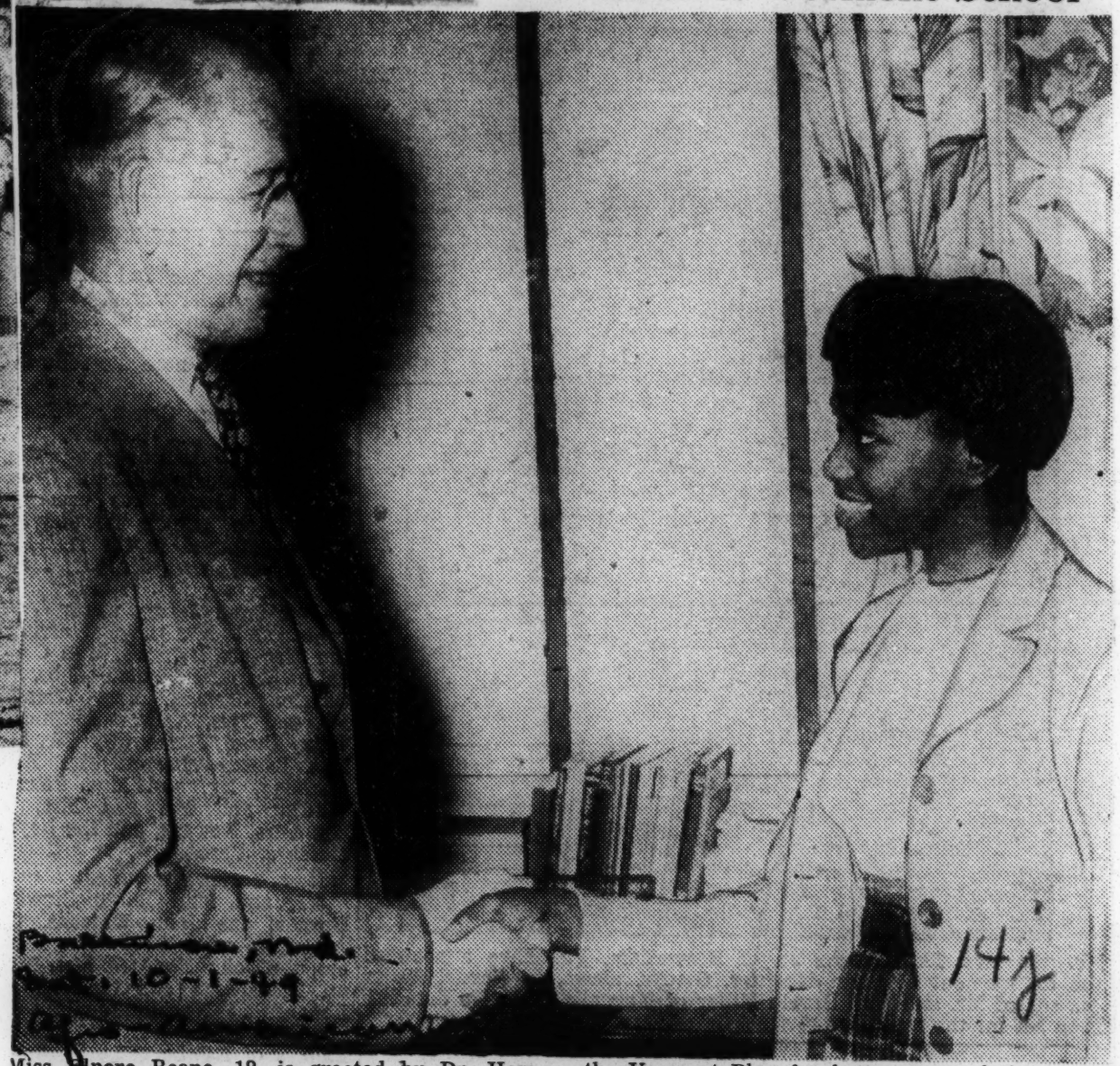
The Ward sisters are graduates of Stowe Teachers College, and are affiliated with Delta Theta Sigma Sorority. They are members of the Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church and are teachers in the St. Louis Public School System.

The young educators will serve as counselors at Camp Derricotte for the remainder of the season.

14j 1949

HER MAJESTY GREETS AMERICAN SCHOOLMA'AM London, Eng. —Queen Elizabeth has one of her brighest smiles for Miss N. Foster, teacher at the Roosevelt School, Gary, Indiana, as her majesty received visiting school teachers from the U. S. and Canada at Lambeth Palace. Other teachers wait in line to the right of the Queen (INS)

A. Ritchie Low Scholar Welcomed to Vermont School



Miss Elnore Beane, 18, is greeted by Dr. Howard C. Ackley, president of Green Mountain Junior College in Poultney, Vt. She's the first winner of the scholarship named in honor of the founder of the Vermont Plan for better race relations. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Elton Beane of New York City, where she graduated from Washington Irving high school.

Blind Teacher Gets M.S. After 20 Summers of Study

Mrs. Julia S. Catley (right), and Sister M. Laurianna Saam of Albuquerque, N.M., are congratulated by Chancellor Alfred C. Nelson of the University of Denver, where both women took advanced degrees. Mrs. Catley, who teaches at the Louisiana State School for the Blind, received hers in education.

14j 1949

Gets $1,350 Scholarship to Vassar College

Miss Ruth Graham of Corona, L.I., N.Y., who has been assured of a tuition scholarship of $1,350 to Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. She graduates this month from Flushing High School. Her parents are former missionaries. Miss Graham who attained a 94% average in her high school work, looks very pleased with the turn of events.

GETS $1300 SCHOLARSHIP

Ex-Osteopath Decides to Shift to Economics

NEW YORK—Mrs. Ruth C. Redding of 136 Lincoln St., Montclair, N.J., who practiced five years as an osteopath in Wilmington, Del., now wants to teach economics in college.

Hunter College here announced last week that Mrs. Redding, wife of Louis Redding, an attorney, has been awarded a $1300 scholarship for graduate study in economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

For maintaining an almost straight A average and graduating from Hunter in three years instead of four, she also won the Hunter $300 scholarship in economics.

In her junior year she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honor society.

Before entering Hunter College in 1946, Mrs. Redding was a physiotherapist in the Woman's Army Corps for 13 months.

LEADS ZURICH STUDENTS

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Roy Eaton, 18, a City College senior studying at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, on a $2,000 Aaron Naumberg scholarship won last year, made the highest grades of all American students there, it was announced recently.

New York Girl Wins Phi Delta Kappa Scholarship

NEW YORK—(ANP)— A 16-year-old New York high school graduate, Barbara Kaplan, won the 12th annual scholarship award of $500 from the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, it was announced last week.

Miss Kaplan, a graduate of Hunter high, ranked highest in a field of 165 contestants from high schools throughout the nation.

Winners of $50 regional awards were Miss Barbara Williams, Tuskegee, Ala., southern and Miss Margaret Walker, Cincinnati, midwest. All three winners are expected to study education in college.

Phi Delta Kappa is a professional sorority of women in education.

'Skegee Girl Wins $250 Scholarship

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Barbara Dean Williams, valedictorian of the Tuskegee Institute High School class of 1949, was winner of the annual $225 scholarship that is offered by Lambda Chapter, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

Barbara Williams

Each year Lambda offers this award to the young woman of the graduating class, who scores the highest number of points on a multi-phasic personality test, and who, at the same time, is recommended by the principal and faculty as having maintained throughout the year above average scholarship, good deportment and who exhibited a keen interest in the school activities.

On the multi-phasic personality test that was taken by twenty-five young women, the highest possible score was 566 and Barbara Dean scored 505.

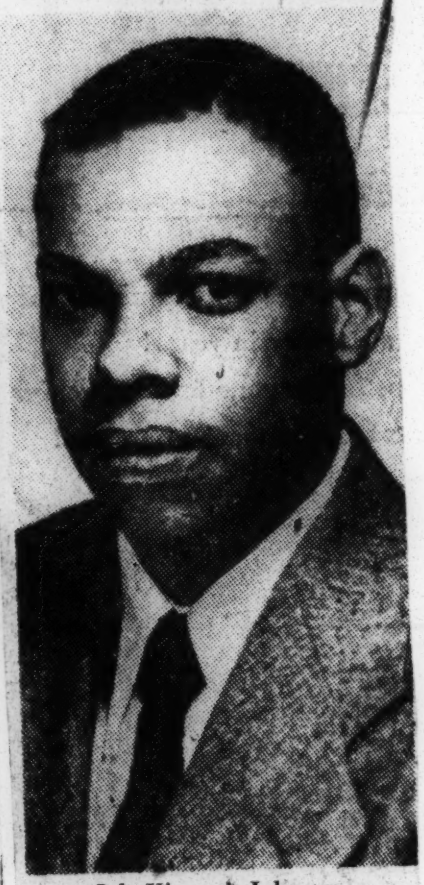
Scholarship Aid Of $6,000 Given Arlington Youth

By NNPA News Service

ARLINGTON, Va.—Richard Albert Drew, a June graduate of Armstrong Technical High School, Washington, D. C., has been awarded a $6,000 scholarship by Cornell University, Cornelis W. de Kiewet, acting president of the university, announced last week.

Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Drew, of 2505 First street, South Arlington, plans to enter the five-year civil engineering course at Cornell this Fall.

Winner of Scholarship For Study at Columbia



Jeh Vincent Johnson

Jeh Vincent Johnson, 18 years old, son of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, has won a four-year National Scholarship at Columbia College, it was announced yesterday. Valedictorian in his senior class at Pearl Senior High School in Nashville, Tenn., young Johnson will start at Columbia later this month.

He is one of forty-eight high school and preparatory school graduates who will begin their studies this year under the college's National Scholarship Plan. Created last year the plan eventually will bring 120 highly qualified students to the college for four years' study at a cost of more than $100.000 a year.

TWO HOWARD TUTORS WITH GROUP DISCUSSING UNESCO

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Two members of the Howard university faculty were among the prominent American leaders seated around a conference table at the Department of State last week discussing "the duties and obligations of UNESCO member states in view of present world contributions."

The occasion was the seventh meeting of the United States National Commission for UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization held here last Friday and Saturday.

The commission is composed of representatives of 60 national organizations and 40 others distinguished in fields ranging from education and the arts to business, labor, press, radio and films, and was established by law to advise the Department of State in fields of UNESCO interest.

Of the 100 members of this organization, 80 were present at the semi-annual meeting called in Washington for the purpose of discussing UNESCO policies and programs and formulating instructions for the delegation to the UNESCO conference to be held in Paris from Sept. 14 to Oct. 5.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school, Howard university attended the conference as a representative of the NAACP and Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard university, represented the American Teachers association.

Also attending the conference was William H. Hastie, governor of the Virgin Islands, who was appointed by the Department of State as one of the 10 special advisers to the Paris conference delegation.

Dr. Ethna Beulah Winston, chairman of the Youth Conservation committee of the National Council of Negro Women, attended the Washington conference as a guest representing the NCNW.

Dr. Charles Johnson, president of Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., who is a member of the executive committee of the U. S. National commission for UNESCO, was unable to attend the meeting.

The major items discussed at the conference were human rights, food and people, educational reconstruction, improvement of teaching materials, education about the UN, and exchange of teachers.

The general topic was "What should be the role of the states now members of UNESCO in promoting a better understanding among all peoples through education, science and culture, under the conditions which now obtain in the world and in view of the existence of the obligations imposed by the Constitution?"

The five U. S. delegates appointed by President Truman will join with those of 47 other member nations at the Paris conference to review progress and consider problems in UNESCO's broad fields of education reconstruction, mass communications, education, cultural activities, and in the social and natural sciences.

Aside from the 10 special advisors appointed by the Department of State, the Paris delegation will also be accompanied by three congressional advisors appointed by the President, and three official State Department advisors. In Paris they will be joined by the U. S. Counselor on UNESCO affairs and his assistant.

James W. Butcher Received Grant To Study In Europe

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James W. Butcher, Jr., Assistant Professor of English and one of the three directors of the Howard Players at Howard University, has been awarded a grant under Public Law 584, 79th Congress, the Fulbright Act, to assist him in his study of dramatic art at the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, London, England.

He was selected for the award by the Board of Foreign Scholarships upon recommendation of the State Department, the Institute of International Education and the United States Educational Commission in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Butcher, who leaves on Aug. 31 with the Howard Players on a three-month tour of Norway, Denmark and Sweden to present three plays, "Mamba's Daughters," "The Wild Duck," and "Miss Julia," expects to spend one year studying at the London school

Two Negroes Said Listed In 1949 Who's Who Issue

NEW YORK—(SNS)— The 1949 definitive, biographical encyclopedia of the English-speaking world "Who's Who," which has just been issued by the MacMillan Company here in America, is reported to contain the names of only two American Negroes, Paul Robeson and W. E. B. DuBois.

This is the original "Who's Who" first published in England in 1848 and the model for other more recent imitations such as "Who's Who in America," etc. This conservative publication, in its 3,080 pages covering the world, adits comparatively few Americans.

Paul Robeson's name has been included in this encyclopedia for several years back. Dr. DuBois' name appears there for the first time in the present edition. They are, respectively, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

New York Girl Wins Phi Delta Kappa Scholarship

NEW YORK—(ANP)— A 16-year-old New York high school graduate Babara Kaplan, won the 12th annual scholarship award of $500 from the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, it was announced last week.

Miss Kaplan, a graduate of Hunter high, ranked highest in a field of 165 contestants from high schools throughout the nation.

Winners of $50 regional awards were Miss Barbara Williams, Tuskegee, Ala., southern and Miss Margaret Walker, Cincinnati, midwes.t All three winners are expected to study education in college.

Phi Delta Kappa is a professional sorority of women in education.

Fisk President's Son Awarded Scholarship

NEW YORK—Jeh V. Johnson, 18, son of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, will begin studies this month at Columbia College, undergraduate school for men at Columbia University, on a four-year national scholarship.

An honor graduate of Pearl Senior High School in Nashville, young Johnson is one of 48 former high and preparatory school leaders who will study at Columbia College this year under the National Scholarship Plan.

To Columbia

Dr. Robert Earl Martin of Howard University has been appointed visiting professor at Columbia University.

Atlanta Girl Takes $1,000 AME Oratorical Contest Award

BY H. C. CARSWELL

A young woman member of the Cosmopolitan AME church was declared winner of the $1,000 Scholarship award in the statewide Oratorical Contest, held here Wednesday night in the Joe Louis Gymnasium of Morris Brown College, before a crowd, estimated at between 1800 and 2,000 delegates and visitors at which time, Bishop R. R. Wright, The contest was held in connection with the four-day AME Leadership Training Congress, in which churches will also be presented at tonight's broadcast.

The young woman, Miss Annie Roberts, spoke from the general subject, "The Program for the AME Church in Georgia" before a will be heard this evening at 8 o'clock over Radio Station WGST, Georgia Conference and Miss Amelia Smith, Southwest Georgia Conference, Buena Vista, Ga.

The winner, Miss Annie Roberts, will be presented at the eight annual conferences in Georgia were H. C. Carswell General Promotor of broadcast program for youth participants.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. awarded the prize to Miss Roberts. She will enter Morris Brown College next month, where she will begin a four-year, collegiate career.

Other prizes were awarded as follows: A second prize of $750 went to Miss Mildred Yearby, member of the Bethel AME Church, Quitman, Georgia, she will also enter the Freshman class this September at Morris Brown College.

Judges fo rthe contest were Rev. Elliott, religious editor of the Atlanta Constitution, William Fowlkes, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, and Dr. S. S. Morris, of Nashville, Tenn.

A third prize of $500 was gathered equally by Miss [illegible] of the Saint Mark's AME Church, Sparta, Georgia and Mr. Carl Hunter, of the Second AME Church,

DR. HOWARD LONG HEADS WILBERFORCE ED. DEPT.

The World
Atlanta, Ga.

Under the direction of Dr. Howard H. Long, Dean of Administration, and in cooperation with Dr. Otis D. Froe, Dean of Students, Dr. Jean Hamilton Walls, College Counselor, and Dr. Clara A. Henderson, Professor of Education, the Bureau of Educational Research will undergo reorganization.

This step has been undertaken as a result of termination, by resignation, of the services of Dr. Reid E. Jackson, who has conducted this work for the past two years. The Bureau will become a center for the tests and measurements of students and will have expert direction under these persons of professional rank.

Dr. Long, while serving as Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the District of Columbia, has conducted more tests and experimentations in the intelligence of Negro youth than any other scholar in the United States. His training at Harvard University and this experience in the Washington School System gives him an exceptional background to approach this work.

Dean Froe, who will assist in this work, has received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in December, 1948, from the University of Chicago, and has conducted major studies in the area of student personnel.

Dr. Clara Henderson, who received her Doctor of Philosophy degree from [illegible] University, and who was employed as an assistant has been interested in children of exceptional intelligence and has conducted educational studies dealing with the measurement of intelligence.

Dr. Jean Walls, who received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Pittsburg, and who has also served as Professor of Mathematics, has the background for the statistical measurement of this aspect of educational work and will also serve as interpreter in these results in connection with the counselling of students.

Lue. 6-28-49

President Charles H. Wesley observed that the cooperation of these persons with others in this field will bring to bear upon this situation a more efficient and concentrated endeavor than has hitherto been the practice in the operation of the program. He concluded "this is an opportunity to undertake now a more significant advance in this area and that, with the opening of the school year, 1949-50, the plan for the new development and intensive use of test results will be placed in operation."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PH. D. IN CHEMISTRY — E. Oscar Woolfolk of Pittsburgh received his Ph. D. degree in chemistry at the recent commencement exercises at the University of Pittsburgh. He was also elected to membership in Phi Lambda Epsilon, national honorary chemistry fraternity, and Sigma Xi, national honorary science fraternity.

NY Academy Pupil Named Valedictorian

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-14-49

NEWBURGH, N.Y. — The first colored pupil to become valedictoriano of a class at Newburgh Free Academy was named top scholar of the Class of '49 last week by Arthur C. Burnett, principal, at a special school assembly.

The singularly-honored youth is Robert F. Murray Jr., 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray of 120 Smith St., who has been a member of the National Honor Society for two years.

Murray, who has been accepted at Union College, is recipient of a $500 scholarship, his scholastic average having been 95.994.

Scholar, Athlete, Singer

He is president of the Cranarian Student Council and has been president of the Music Council for the year.

An all-around person, he has been on the basketball team for two years and on the varsity track team for three years. He is a member of the A Cappella Choir, the band, the Boys' Glee Club, the Octette and the Nathaniel Dett Quartet.

5-14-49

His out-of-school activities include Hi-Y, AME Zion Junior Choir and Boy Scouts.

Cliff Davis is outstanding CC graduate

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif
5-14-49

Three Negroes were among the most outstanding of Los Angeles City College's 940 graduates who promenaded in commencement exercises last Thursday.

Most outstanding was athlete Cliff Davis, who placed fifth in the discuss in the national jaysee championships and was a varsity gridder, also a member of the Executive Student Council, Associated Men's Student Council, and Delta Sigma, a national honorary accounting society. The other two were: Wendell Moss, national junior college debate champion and member of the Toastmasters' club; and Hortense Brown, member of the Associated Women's Council.

Tuskegee Teacher Wins Art Study Scholarship

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-25-49

Graduates Told to Guard Freedom Against All That Would Destroy It Here and Abroad

NEW YORK. — (NNPA) — A large number of colored students were among the record class of 9,088 graduates receiving diplomas at New York University here last Wednesday.

In the school's 117th commencement, they heard Chancellor J. Woodburn Chase, in his 16th commencement address, declare that it is impossible to protect the fundamental rights of the individual without governments, but that they should also remember that no government can long protect the freedom of individuals who have lost the spiritual desire to be free.

Chancellor Chase told the graduates that they must preserve their "precious heritage" as free Americans and must learn as citizens, the "equally difficult tasks of peace in a troubled world." Concluding he said, "You are the guardians of our freedom against all that would destroy it from within or without."

Although the integrated policy practiced at the school prevented the determination of the actual number of colored graduates, it was estimated that they ranged between 200 and 300.

Tuskegee Teacher Honored

High on the list of those honored for their achievements at the school was Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas, economics instructor at Tuskegee Institute, currently on leave to continue her studies here.

Mrs. Thomas, who received a masters degree in education and the arts was awarded the Ida M. Bodman Scholarship through which she will be able to take another year of study at the University.

The award came as a complete surprise to the native of Tuskegee. She did not know that it had been given to her until a reporter pointed it out to her in the official commencement program.

Daughter of D. E. Freeman, also an instructor at Tuskegee for the past 12 years, Mrs. Thomas finished Tuskegee in 1945 and has received two Rosenwald scholarships and one to Black Mountain College in North Carolina. She is an art teacher and a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Her mother was here for the graduation.

Other Graduates

Other graduates receiving their diplomas included Mamie Powell, also a Tuskegee teacher; Shirley Smith of New York; Vernon White of Dumas, Ark.; James Law of Baltimore; Gilbert Serman of the Bronx; Thomas Minter of New York, and George Bush of the Bronx.

Three women, Mrs. Osienda G. Finley, Miss Martha Manson and Mrs. Winifred G. Johnson of Lincoln Hospital received their Bachelors of Science degrees in nursing.

Still other graduates included Thomas J. Gardner of Tuskegee; Jeanette Mc. Gates of Institute, W.Va.; Garland Allen Malone of Charlotte, N.C., and John Coleridge Tracey, Lincoln, Pa.

Get Ph.D., Degrees

Among students receiving Ph.D. degrees were Ruth Naomi Henry of Washington, D.C.; Mae Belle Claytor of Washington; Elson K. Williams of North Carolina State College; Albert Taylor Jr. of Samuel Huston College; George H. Walker Jr. of Virginia Union University.

Miss Henry received her doctorate in philosophy for a thesis on "The Humanitarianism of Francois Coppee. Miss Claytor received her doctorate in philosophy, and her thesis was "The Construction of a Home adjustment Questionaire Which May Be Used as an Aid In The Detection of Symptoms of Juvenile Delinquency."

Williams thesis on "The Status of College-Teacher Preparation in North Carolina Colleges" won him his doctorate in education.

Taylor, who also received his doctorate in education, had as his thesis "A History of Gemmon Theological Seminary." Walker's thesis which won him a doctorate in education was entitled "A Coordinated Plan for a Communication Center at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College."

Masters Degrees

MASTERS DEGREES

Colored students receiving masters degrees included Leo Gabriel Baker, North Carolina A.-T.; Nancy J. Bland, Minor Teachers College, Washington; Dorothy E. Bogan, Miner Teachers; Eloise P. Bowles, Virginia State College; Rosa F. Bright, Morgan State College; Earl Stanley Britt, Coppin Teachers College; Eugene A. Brown, Virginia Union; Iris S. Brown, Howard University; Manuel W. Brown, Miner Teachers College; Agnes L. Bryant, Morgan State; Naomi Chatman Bryant, Howard University; Gladys Willis Burton, Miner Teachers College; Dove A. Butress, Virginia Union;

Also Samuel McChee, Hampton Institute; William Mann Jr., Hampton Institute; Grace Proctor, Morgan State; Vivian J. Purviance, Coppin Teachers College; Beatrice T. Rawlings Morgan State; Lola LoR. Riddick, Virginia State; Anthony Robinson Jr., West Virginia Sate; Ernest A. Roper, South Carolina State; Evaretta S. Rutherford Howard University; Rodney P. Savoy Jr., Howard University; Clarice Scales, Winston-Salem; Robert Hunter Simmons, Morehouse College; Walter T. Simmons Jr., Hampton; Bernice E. Simms, Miner Teachers College; Alfred Simons, Miner Teachers College; Earle G. Simpson, Winston-Salem Teachers College; Geraldine W. Hollis, Bernice S. House, Howard, Joseph H. Howard, State; Hubert Jr., Morehouse, Hampton Institute; Claude Jackson, Morgan State; Homer Johnson, Florida A. & M.; Reuben Johnson, Winston-Salem; Calvin G. Johnson, Armeta Leach, Irene Lee, Robert A. Lett, Lovelle South Carolina State; Walter B. Ward, Virginia State; Charles F. Denby, Julia K. Hall, Morgan State; Thomas W. Harris, Tuskegee Institute; Johnson C. Smith; Lee as J. B. Harris, Lincoln, Pennsylvania; Leo Hatton, Roslyn W. Henley, Miner Teachers College; Frank Henry Hampton Institute; Dudley F. Howard University; Ena W. Hill, Howard University; Frances B. Hill, Morgan State; Majorie Hines, Miner Teachers College; Lessie E. Hogart, Coppin Teachers College; Orelia Gant, Coppin Teachers College; George, Miner Teachers College; Walter Gladden, Howard University; Gonnell, Grady, Also Coppin Teachers College; Evelyn Lay, Virginia State; Eunice M. Johnson, A. & M.; Fannie T. Johnston-Salem Teachers College; Gadius J. Hubert, Florida A. & M.; Willis J. Jones, Morgan State; Abia F. Jackson, Virginia Union; Eunice Carrington, Morgan State; Florine J. Cooper, Also Julia T. Carter, Hampton Institute; Noel A. Cargo, Grace Amelia Clark Morgan State; Hampton Institute; Evelyn Coppin Teachers; Eunice M. Coleman, Also Eunice James Harrison Virginia State; Florine J. Cooper, Also South Carolina and M. Louis Cargo, Dale Howard University; Noel A. Cargo, Dempsey, Howard; Arthur O. Davis,

Smith, Coppin Teachers College; Frederick A. Smith, Miner Teachers College; Linnie R. Smith, Howard University; Vernon W. Sparks, Virginia State; Aurelia D. Stanley, Morgan State College; Hila M. Stephens, Flordida A. & M.; Edward M. Strayhorne, North Carolina State; James Talbert Jr., Miner Teachers College; Bradford Tatum, Miner Teachers College; Carl B. Taylor, Howard University; Cynthia Taylor, Howard University; Lorraine Taylor, Miner Teachers College; Mary J. Taylor, Morgan State; Albert N. Thompson, Tuskegee; Altharanzo Thompson, Langston University; Herbert B. Thompson, Bluefield State Teachers College; Nellyvonne P. Thompson, Bethune-Cookman College.

Also Rosa A. Toatley, Johnson C. Smith; Hezekiah Traynham, Morgan State; C. Jerome, Howard University; Nathaniel L. Tyler, Virginia State; Ezekiel Tysor, Fayetteville State Teachers College; Vida Van Brunt, Talladega; Clarice Vaughn, West Virginia State; Annie L. Waiters, Florida A. & M.; Bowen Wakefield, South Carolina State; Madessa H. Wallace, Coppin College; Laura M. Waller, Coppin Teachers College; Corrine Madry Williams, Florida A. & M.; Powell Woodson, North Carolina State; Moncerie J. Woolfolk, Miner Teachers College; G. Apollos Wortham, Howard University; Vernon A. Buck Jr., Morehouse.

IT'S A PHD. FOR DR. J. A. SIMMONS

Dr. J. Andrew Simmons of 3237 Fish Ave., Bronx, a graduate of Columbia University, received his doctor of education degree from his old Alma Mater. The doctor is active in civic affairs and is the assistant executive director of the Children's Center, a Dept. of Welfare agency.

Westside youth applies for scholarship to study abroad; is one of 21 U. S. winners

Demonstrating that the younger generation is happily lacking in "complexes" or "diffidence" about racial identity, 21-year-old William B. Jones will be setting out for New York Monday, and from there will set sail for England to spend the summer studying at the University of Southhampton.

Jones, who will take his bachelor's degree from UCLA tomorrow, is today one of 21 holders of highly coveted International Institute of Education scholarships for study abroad, come by primarily because he didn't need a special invitation to answer a notice in his school paper.

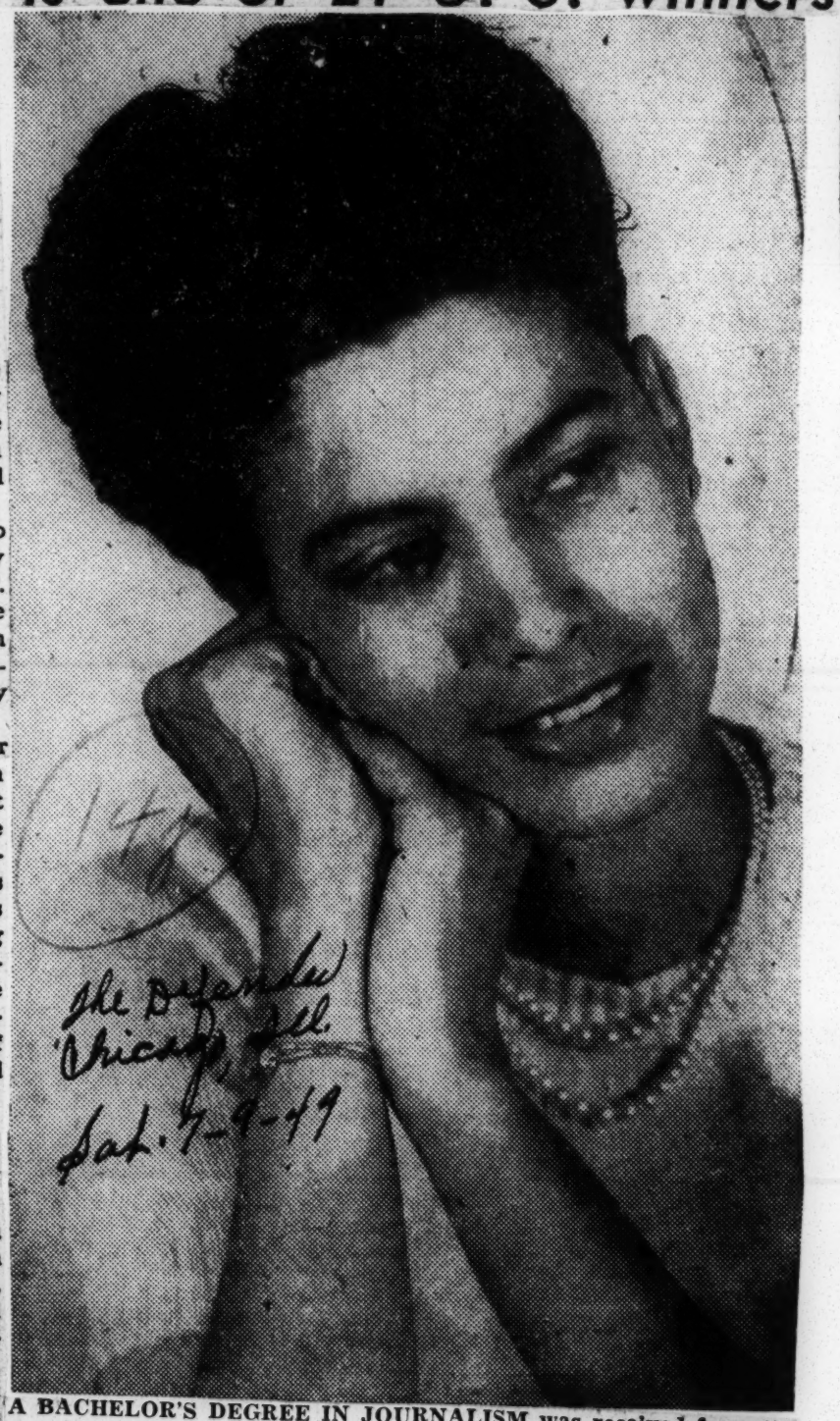
A self-possessed young man who has his future all charted, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Jones, of 1614 W. 35th st., says he saw an article in the Daily Bruin about the scholarships to be awarded by the institute for study abroad.

Planning to become a lawyer (he'll enter USC law school upon his return) young Jones thought the opportunity offered just the broadening he needs; so he applied for one of the scholarships. His statement of purpose, plus his "high B" average, and the glowing letters of recommendation he obtained from his political science professor and his minister, the latter the Rev. Lloyd Galloway, of Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, did the trick.

Young Jones is the only UCLA student to receive one of the grants, and so far, as is yet known, the only Negro.

Sailing June 30 on the Queen Elizabeth, the local youth will, in addition to his university lectures, hear many noted British political leaders on trips from Southhampton to London.

Graduated with honors from Los Angeles high school, Jones was initated into Pi Sigma Alpha, national honorary political science fraternity, in his junior year. He is a native son and the son of a native daughter; his mother, Mrs. LaVelle Bowdoin Jones, is a member of the well known Bowdoin family which includes Lorenzo Bowdoin, her brother, vice president of Angelus Funeral Home. Young Bill's father is assistant superintendent of Station "K" of the Post Office. Member of Kappa Alpha Psi, the young scholar is Keeper of the Exchequer, UCLA chapter of his fraternity.



A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN JOURNALISM was received from the University of California recently by Miss Jeanne Trahan, who is formerly of San Antonio, Texas. She is a member of the Theta Sigma Phi Women's Honorary Journalism Sorority. Miss Trahan resides with her mother, Mrs. Mary Osborne in Oakland, Calif.—E F. Joseph photo.

Miss Hines Gets Ill. U. Fellowship

CHICAGO—Miss Johnnie Hines, 59 Griffin Street, N. W., Atlanta, has been awarded a fellowship to the University of Chicago, Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins announced Wednesday.

Miss Hines was one of the 115 students from 34 states and 11 foreign countries selected for the graduate study awards, part of the university's $750,000 annual program of aid for outstanding students.

She received a $750 university fellowship in home economics. Miss Hines received her bachelor's degree from Spelman College in 1941 and her master's degree from Columbia University in 1942.

Doctor's Degree

...ON, Ohio—The Rev. Ren... ...tor of St. Paul A... Church, received the Doctor of Theology degree at Boston University commencement exercises last week. Dr. Stokes majored in social ethics. He was graduated from Wilberforce University in 1930 and three years later received the Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree from Boston University. He received credit on the Doctor of Theology degree for studies at Harvard Divinity School.

Burpp!

ENSIGN Wesley Brown was featured in color (no pun, John Henry) in last week's Saturday Eve Post and untold part of story is he gets a nice piece of change from the mag . . . Disabled Veteran-Farmer-George has received his PhD in Agronomy (Agriculture) at Ohio State U and has been doing part-time teaching there . . . Oscar Stanton DePriest, III, marries Betty Jane Blanchet in Chicago's Rockerfeller Memorial Chapel June 10.

14j 1949

Charles Grotsky Memorial Good Will Award

Bayonne Doctor Receives Award

B'nai B'rith Presents Him Good Will Plaque

BAYONNE, N. J. —D r. David G. Morris, physician and member of Upsilon Phi chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, recently became the recipient of the annual Charles Grotsky Memorial Good Will Award presented by Bayonne Lodge of B'nai B'rith, No. 1550.

A plaque for Dr. Morris' work in the fields of interracial relation and philanthropy, and a gold watch symbolic of his election to the Charles Grotsky Memorial Good Will Society, were made at the lodge's annual brotherhood meeting at the Uptown Jewish Community Center.

The presentation speech, delivered by Commissioner William O. Welch, representing the Board of Commissioners, included with a strong plea for support of the Bayonne Community Chest, which he stated "is brotherhood in action."

Besides being a staff member of Bayonne Hospital, Dr. Morris is also associated with Community Hospital, the courtesy staff of Margaret Hague Hospital, the Bayonne, Hudson County and New Jersey Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Morris has served for 18 years as president of the Bayonne branch of NAACP, is a member of the board of management of the Jersey City YMCA, and for 6 years has been a member of the board of management of the Bayonne chapter, American Red Cross.

Banneker Choice for Hall of Fame

Publisher's Wife Makes Nomination

NEW YORK — Benjamin Banneker, comparatively unknown as philosopher, scientist, inventor and mathematician, but noted among historians as "one of the most distinguished colored Americans of the 18th century," has been nominated for the 11th quinquennial (every five years) election to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

Announcement of the nomination was made Oct. 19 by the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, director of the famed New York University Heights Shrine. He disclosed that it was made by Mrs. Kathryn G. Messner, president of Julian Messner, Inc., publisher.

Sponsor Tells Why

Mrs. Messner said: "We are proposing Benjamin Banneker as a candidate for nomination because:

"He promulgated the first peace plan to be presented to the United States and outlined plans for an Office of Peace. He was one of the first advocates of free education and one of the earliest American pacifists.

Corrected Astronomers

"He made one of the first clocks made in America. His observations of the stars corrected the astronomers of his day.

"He wrote one of the earliest accurate almanacs published in America which drew admiration from Jefferson, praise from Pitt, Fox, and Wilberforce in England, and gained him the attention of the French Academy of Sciences.

Reconstructed Capital Plans

"His letters to Jefferson were masterly pieces of logic and prose, written by a self-educated colored man at atime when few men, either white or black, could do little more than write their names.

"Because he reconstructed the plans for the City of Washington from Memory when Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, French Architect and Engineer, quarrelled with the Commission of Surveyors and sailed for Europe taking the plans with him.

Announcement of the nomination followed closely on the heels of publication on Oct. 17th of a biography of Banneker, entitled "Your Most Humble Servant" by Miss Shirley Graham.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-29-49

Noted Career Of Inventor Recalled

Banneker's Name To Be Submitted To College Of Electors

Journal and Guide
Oct. 10-29-49

NEW YORK — Benjamin Banneker, noted among historians as 'one of the most distinguished Negroes of the eighteenth century,' has been nominated for the eleventh quinquennial (every five years) election to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

Announcement of the nomination was made by the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, director of the famed New York Heights Shrine. He disclosed that the nomination was made by Mrs. Kathryn G. Messner, president of the publishing firm of Julian Messner, Inc.

Dr Sockman, who is New York University's Chaplain and Minister of Christ Church Methodist, said Mrs. Messner has made the nomination, according to the rules set forth by the Hall of Fame Executives Offices 1 Madison avenue. As a member of "the general public" she wrote to the executive offices, requesting a nomination blank and, filling in the name of Benjamin Banneker, returned it to the offices.

AMERICANS ONLY

Dr. Sockman said persons wishingto nominate candidates for the Hall of Fame are permitted to send in as many names as they desire. The one-year nomination period ends next April. Only Americans who have been dead for at least twenty-five years are eligible for nomination.

In a letter accompanying her nomination of Banneker, Mrs. Messner had this to say about the great, but comparatively unknown, eighteenth century philosopher, scientist, inventor and mathematician:

"We are proposing Benjamin Banneker as a candidate for nomination because:

"He promulgated the first peace plan to be presented to the United States and outlined plans for an Office of Peace.

"He was one of the first advocates of free education and one of the earliest American pacifists.

"He made one of the first clocks made in America.

"His observations of the stars corrected the astronomers of his day.

"He wrote one of the earliest accurate almanacs published in America which drew admiration from Jefferson, praise from Pitt, Fox, and Wilberforce in England, and gained him the attention of the French Academy of Sciences.

"His letters to Jefferson were masterly pieces of logic and prose, written by a self-educated Negro at a time when few men, either white or black, could do little more than write their names.

"Because he reconstructed the plans for the City of Washington from memory when Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, French architect and engineer, quarrelled with the Commission of Surveyors and sailed for Europe taking the plans with him.

"And lastly because he was 'one of the most distinguished Negroes of the eighteenth century,' a philosopher, scientist, inventor and mathematician whose contributions to the early growth of our country and worthy of remembrance and honor."

BIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED

Announcement of the nomination followed closely on the heels of publication of a biography of Banneker, entitled "Your Most Humble Servant," by Miss Shirley Graham.

After the close of nominations next April 1, the names of candidates, including Mr. Banneker, will be submitted for approval to the New York University Senate and then will be sent to the College of Electors, composed of 100 or more prominent citizens representing each of the forty-eight states.

Banneker Chosen For Hall of Fame

Oct. 10-29-49

NEW YORK — According to an announcement by the New York University Bureau of Public Information, Benjamin Banneker, noted among historians as "one of the most distinguished Negroes of the Eighteenth Century" has been nominated for the eleventh quinquennial (every five years) election to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

The announcement was made last week by Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, director of the New York University Heights Shrine. Mrs. Kathryn G. Messner, president of the publishing firm of Julian Messner Inc., made the nomination.

Benjamin Banneker Nominated For Election To Hall Of Fame

NEW YORK—Benjamin Banneker, noted among historians as "one of the most distinguished Negroes of the 18th century," has been nominated for the 11th quinquennial (every five years) election to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans. Booker T. Washington is among the great Americans in the Hall of Fame. Announcement of the nomination was made yesterday by the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, director of the famed New York University Heights Shrine. He disclosed that the nomination was made by Mrs. Kathryn G. Messner, president of the publishing firm of Julian Messner, Inc.

Dr. Sockman, who is New York university's chaplain and minister of Christ Church Methodist, said Mrs. Messner had made the nomination.

WINS DOCTORATE FROM LAVAL UNIV.

MONTREAL, Canada — Mrs. Ida Leland Bellegarde was awarded a doctorate in social science, after presenting her thesis to the faculty of social science of Laval University here last week.

Medic Receives Advanced Degree

Dr. Harvey R. Whitfield of Chicago, son of Judson Whitfield, 2425 Post St., and old school mate of Dr. William Fowler, 2437 Post St., both of San Francisco), recently received his Master's degree in the science of medicine in Urology from the University of Pennsylvania.

Receives Master's Degree At U. of P

Walter R. Brown, Jr., B. S. '41, Hampton Institute, received the master's degree in mathematics during convocation exercises held at the University of Pennsylvania last month. He is now studying towards the Ph. D. degree there.

ANP Head Given Honorary Degree

Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, was given the doctor of humanities honorary degree at the recent commencement exercises at Tuskegee Institute.

Barnett, whose "ANP" releases are used by many Negro newspapers, is an alumnus and trustee of Tuskegee and a member of the Liberia Company.

White Man Honored By Negro College

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 25—(UP)—W. L. Beard, moderator of the Deer Creek Baptist Association, Thursday received the first honorary degree ever conferred by a Mississippi negro college on a white man.

Mr. Beard, who also is a member of the Mississippi Baptist Home Mission Board, was made a Doctor of Human Letters by Natchez Negro College.

The degree was awarded Mr. Beard in recognition of his help in developing public schools for negroes in the Delta; for his support of Delta Junior College for Negroes and for his aid to negroes as disaster chairman of the Red Cross in Washington County.

The degree was conferred by Dr. Calvin Perkins, president of Natchez College at commencement exercises. Dr. Perkins urged all negroes to make friends with their white neighbors. He said the main freedom needed in the world today was freedom from hate.

Mr. Beard was called a strong advocate of justice.

He is one of the managers of the Trail Lake Plantation near Greenville and was praised for his help in aiding negroes to get the fairest and most just compensations for their labors as are found anywhere in the South.

Doctor of Theology

The Rev. Rembert Stokes, pastor of St. Paul AME Church, Canton, Ohio, who received the Doctor of Theology degree at Boston University on Monday. Rev. Stokes majored in social ethics. A graduate of Wilberforce University, he has also studied at Harvard Divinity School. The son of the late W. O. Stokes, attorney of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Hazel Stokes of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Stokes came to Canton last July after a six-year pastorate in Cambridge, Mass.

Award Doctorate To Plantation Manager

NATCHEZ, Miss.—W. L. Beard, a white plantation manager of Greenville, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Human Letters last week during commencement exercises at Natchez College.

President Calvin Perkins praised Beard for his help in developing Negro public schools in the Delta and for his work as Washington County Red Cross disaster chairman.

Manager of Trail Lake plantation, Beard reportedly has helped Negroes receive higher pay. Dr. Harrison Humes, publisher of a Greenville newspaper, described him as "a fine white Christian gentleman."

Flying to Puerto Rico

Miss Carmen M. Altiery, former Okla. Citian who recently received the Doctrate degree in education from Columbia university, is one of twenty-five New York City teachers out of more than three hundred applicants granted maintenance scholarships by the University of Puerto Rico through New York university to do special study in University of Puerto Rica summer workshop.

The workshop is conducted by N. Y. U. and according to Robert K. Spree, professor of education, it is quite an honor to be selected to attend same.

The entire group are leaving New York by plane early in June.

Only 8 Negro doctorates in '47

ATLANTA, Ga. — Criticizing the South for mistreating Negro teachers by low salaries and heavy teaching loads so as to prevent their further study and research, Dr. Luther Harris Evans, Librarian of Congress, told members of the graduating class of Atlanta University last week that of 40,000 advanced degrees granted in the United States in 1947, only 481 were awarded by Negro schools and none above the master's level; and of 3,775 doctoral degrees awarded in non-segregated institutions, only 8 went to Negroes.

HOLDS MASTER'S OF THEOLOGY DEGREE — Dr. Irmah L. Moore, B. D. who resides at 1165 Fulton Avenue, New York 56, N. Y. is one of the ablest and most astute women in the ministry of the Gospel; by virtue of the fact that she is the only evangelist of her race and sex who has a degree of Master of Theology from an accredited university.

Miss Moore is a native of Saint Louis and completed her education at Wilberforce, Butler and Columbia Universities.

During World War II, she served in the WAC as a commissioned officer and later with the American Red Cross, in the Southwest Pacific.

The illustrious Miss Moore was the first lady to be ordained in the AME Church by Bishop G. Wilbur Baber of Chicago.

An eloquent speaker whose unique charm and personality is unmistakable Miss Moore has conducted revivals in many large cities at the leading churches in all parts of this country and abroad. She is planning a busy program this year that will include an extensive itinerary.
—Snelson.

Habit of Winning Fellowships Crowned by Girl's Doctorate

Evelyn Boyd, a Washington schoolgirl who always got As and Bs in arithemtic, has made a habit of winning fellowships.

Miss Boyd

After graduation from Dunbar High School in 1941, she attended Smith College on scholarships and won two Rosenwald Fellowships to permit graduate work in mathematics at Yale.

In June she received a doctor's degree from Yale, having completed her dissertation while an Atomic Energy Commission predoctoral fellow.

A tall, slim young woman of 25, Miss Boyd lives with her mother, Mrs. Julia Boyd, an employe of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at 2336 Ontario rd. nw.

This fall she will take up a job at the New York University Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics as a methematical research assistant in the fields of hydrodynamics and electrodynamics. Eventually she plans to teach mathematics in a college.

Her doctor's thesis was entitled, "On Leguerre Series in the Complex Domain." Interviewed at her home yesterday, she attempted to clarify the subject, describing it as a discussion of a polynominals of a complex variable.

Miss Boyd won her first scholarship when she was graduated as valedictorian from Dunbar in 1941, receiving a grant from Phi Delta Kappa, sorority of Negro educators.

Smith College scholarships followed while she built up an academic record that brought her a bachelor's degree summa cum laude, a Phi Beta Kappa key and a coveted associate membership in the science fraternity Sigma Xi. She studied for her master's degree under a Yale fellowship and then won the two Rosewald grants.

Why does a young woman go into the field of abstract mathematics? Miss Boyd found that it and theoretical physics, her college minor, were what she liked best.

"I always had difficulty," she said, "writing a composition. I could say what I had to say in one sentence. Then I was through."

Does such an intellectual attainment as a doctorate in mathematics preclude marriage? Miss Boyd, who in addition to poring over mathematical problems, likes dancing and spectator sports, thinks not. He won't have to be a mathematician either.

Methodist Leaders Get Honorary Degrees

DOVER, Del. — The office of Methodist Information has announced the awarding of honorary degrees to the following leaders of the denomination at the commencement exercises of the Delaware Conference, the Rev. Oliver H. Spence, pastor of Ezion Methodist Church, Wilmington, and James Winchester, layman of Mount Joy Methodist Church, Wilmington, and only colored member of the State Legislature, the degree of doctor of laws by Bennett College. Dr. Matthew S. Davage, of the Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., the degree of doctor of laws by Delaware College. Major Chaplain Emler P. Gibson of Fort Dix, N. J., a member of the Educational Institutions of the Methodist Board of Education, Nashville, the degree of doctor of Divinity by Pastor, Layman Honored

14j 1949

DOCTOR OF MUSIC (Wilberforce) -(Duke) Ellington

IT'S DR. ELLINGTON NOW

Afro

WILBERFORCE, O. — Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington, noted composer bandleader and pianist was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of music during commencement at Wilberforce University on June 9. President C. H. Hill made the award.

Baltimore Md.
Sat. 6-18-49

Dr. Benjamin E.Mays-"Alumnus of the Year"
Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Mays Voted Alumnus Of Year By Chicago School

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

1411

The Baptist Theological Union, one of the two boards of trustees governing the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, selected Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, as its "alumnus of the year." For the last two years it has been customary to honor the alumnus selected at a special dinner and to present him with a scrool and citation.

Lord. 10-26-49

The dinner at which Dr. Benjamin E. Mays was honored as the 1949 "alumnus of the year" of the Chicago University Divinity School was held at the Palmer House in Chicago Wednesday, October 19, at 6:30 P. M. The citation, which was presented to Dr. Mays by President E. C. Colwell of the University of Chicago and signed by President Colwell and Trustee Board President Howard Goodwin, follows:

"BENJAMIN ELIJAH MAYS, Master of Arts, 1925, Doctor of Philosophy, 1935; a gifted alumnus who has used his many talents wisely and fruitfully; a distinguished educational administrator, formerly for six years dean of the School of Religion at Howard University and now president of Morehouse College since 1940; a churchman of the ecumenical movement, serving with distinction on national and world-wide commissions, agencies; a long time friend of the Y M. C. A.; a humanitarian who has worked and still works with several community and regional groups and fellowships; a preacher and teacher; a lecturer and contributor to learned as well as various representative journals of thought and opinion; an alumnus who has honored this school, served faithfully the needs of his fellows, and illumined the contemporary relevance of the Christian faith--has been selected by the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Theological Union to represent the alumni of the Divinity School at the Annual Dinner to the Federated Theological Faculty, October 19, 1949.'

(Signed):
HOWARD GOODMAN

President of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Theological Union.

E. C. COLWELL, For the Special Committee on Trustee's Dinner to the Faculty.

This citation was presented on the finest paper and bound in the finest leather, with Dr. Mays' name engraved in gold.

Morehouse President "Alumnus Of Year"

1.4

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Journal & Guide

Dec. 11-5-49

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Morehouse

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14j 1949

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman
Dr. Robert D. Reid

Frederick Bancroft History Prizes
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History

Tuskegee Teachers Win Bancroft History Prizes

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Two of the four Frederick Bancroft History prizes annually awarded by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History were received by members of Tuskegee Institute's faculty this year.

The first prize of one hundred dollars for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History during the years went to Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Director of the Department of Records and Research. Her article appearing in the current issue of The Journal of Negro History is entitled "Monroe Nathan Work" and His Contributions."

Her's is a thorough and inspiring story of the life of the pioneer sociologist, Monroe N. Work, and his painstaking efforts to substitute facts for suspicious in all matters regarding the Negro. She tells of his work in establishing the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee in 1908. This later became a fountainhead of knowledge for factual data on the Negro.

In 1912 he edited and published the first NEGRO YEAR BOOK with Booker Washington's encouragement and endorsement. He edited and published nine editions of the NEGRO YEAR BOOK during his lifetime. One edition has since been published. It is source information on Negro life and achievements. His "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America," published in 1928 remains the most extensive bibliographical reference in this field.

The other Tuskegee Institute faculty member receiving an award was Dr. Dr. Robert D. Reid who is Chairman of the Division of General Studies and Head of the History Department. Dr. Reid received a first prize of fifty dollars for his review of Ridgely Torrence's book "The Story of John Hope". This review was published in the October 1948 edition of The Journal of Negro History.

According to Dr. Reid, the book sets forth the struggles and aspirations of Negro America during the highly significant years between 1868 and 1936 — years which marked the life span of Dr. John Hope. He credits Ridgely Torrence for having done a magnificent job in portraying the life of this great educator in his struggles from poverty to power. Dr. Hope is known for his long and successful career as president of Morehouse College and for his part in establishing the Atlanta University system. He became the first president of Atlanta University on July 1, 1929.

Both Mrs. Guzman and Doctor Reid were present at the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in New York City, October 23-30. Their prizes were awarded at the Abyssinian Baptist Church at the closing session of the meeting.

History Awards To Tuskegeeans

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The first prize of one hundred dollars for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History during the year went to Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the department of records and research.

Her article appearing in the current issue of the Journal of Negro History is entitled "Monroe Nathan Work and his Contributions."

The other Tuskegee Institute faculty member receiving an award was Dr. Robert D. Reid, chairman of the division of general studies and head of the history department. Dr. Reid received a first prize of $50 for his review of Ridgely Torrence's book, "The Story of John Hope."

This review was published in the October 1948 edition of the Journal of Negro History.

14j 1949

Dr.Ralph J. Bunche - Alumnus of the Year, University of California

Dr. Bunche Named UCLA Alumnus of Year

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — At a special luncheon in his honor, the Alumni Association of the University of the University of California at Los Angeles named Dr. Ralph J. Bunche alumnus of the year last week.

The alumni presented a silver plate to Dr. Bunche for his work as acting UN mediator in bringing peace in Palestine. The UN leader was graduated from UCLA in 1927.

Howard Professor Gets Research Award

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Dr. Frank M. Snowden Jr., chairman of the department of classics at Howard University, is one of forty Americans who have received scholarship awards under the Fulbright Act to teach or do research abroad during the next academic year.

Dr. Snowden will do research in archaeology in Italy. He will continue his studies on the subject of the Negro in the Greek and Roman world with a view to producing a book on the subject.

Mrs. Margaret Just Wormly Butcher, assistant professor in English, who already has gone abroad to serve as a visiting lecturer in American literature at the universities of Grenoble and Lyon in France. She will teach American literature with specific emphasis on the novel.

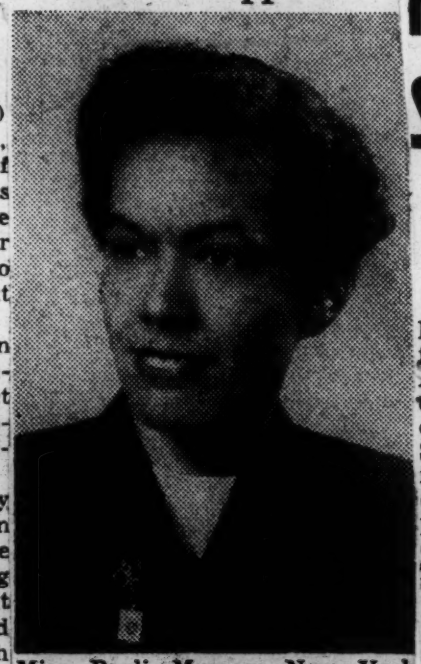
Both Dr. Snowden and Mrs. Butcher are residents of Washington.

Fulbright Grant For Morehouse Graduate

ATLANTA, Ga.—John M. Lopez, who completed his work for the B.A. degree at Morehouse College during the 1949 summer session, has been given a grant by the Fulbright Act to enable him to do advanced study in French at the University of Paris. Mr. Lopez, of Nantucket Island, Mass., is a World War II veteran and was a foreign language major at Morehouse.

He had begun graduate work at the University of Chicago when he was advised by the U. S. State Department that he had been awarded this grant.

Gets CU Approval



Miss Pauli Murray, New York lawyer, recently received the stamp of approval from the Citizens Union as Liberal Party candidate for City Council from Brooklyn 19th Senatorial District. Miss Murray has already been endorsed by the Americans for Democratic Action.

To Study Abroad

Miss Audrey Dickerson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest O. Dickerson of Washington, who will leave this month for France to study at the University of Paris. She was awarded a year's study abroad under the Fulbright Act.

Four Receive Study Grants

Leave for Year in Schools Abroad

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Four of 229 Americans awarded fellowships under the Fulbright Act for graduate study in France during this academic year are colored. The Act authorizes the State Department to use certain foreign curriencies and credits acquired through the sale of surplus property abroad for programs of educatonal exchange with other nations.

Miss Audrey Dickerson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest O. Dickerson, 2443 Ontario Rd. N. W., has been awarded a year's scholarship and will study international economics at the University of Paris. She was scheduled to leave for the University of Paris Tuesday to work on her special project, Europe's post-war balance of payments.

Others In Group

Others in the group who have been selected to study in France are:

John M. Lopez of Morehouse College, to study French Language, history and culture at the University of Paris. He lives at Nantucket Island, Mass; Miss Mary E. Johnson to study romance languages at the University of Paris. Miss Johnson teaches at Virginia Union University, and resides in Richmond, Va.

Miss Amelia L. Myers of Flordia A. and M. College, Fisk University and the Juilliard School of Music, to study French piano literature and technique at the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique.

Receives Grant To Study Drama

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James W. Butcher Jr., assistant professor of English and one of the three directors of the Howard Players at Howard university, has been awarded a grant under Public Law 584, 79th Congress, the Fulbright Act, to assist him in his study of dramatic art at the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, London, England.

W. E. Howard Gets Fulbright Award

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — William E. H. Howard, former Baltimore resident and son of J. [illegible] Howard who retired in June after 50 years service as an educator in Georgia, has been awarded a Fulbright fellowship by the U.S. State Department for a year's study at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and at the London School of Economics.

Mr. Howard is professor of science and mathematics and administrative assistant at the Medhane Alem school in the Ethiopian capital. The director of the school is Dr. T. Thomas F. Fletcher, former holder of the chair of English at Lincoln University, Mo.

During the war Howard served as an instructor of illiterate soldiers at Camp Holabird, Md. Later he served as a mathematician at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in the supersonic wind tunnel.

Gets Merit Certificate

In 1947 he was awarded the Urban League certificate of recognition for outstanding achievement in the field of education.

The Ethiopian Ministry of Education has granted Mr. Howard a year's leave of absence to undertake his Fulbright fellowship.

He plans to do a study, the influence of the British Commonwealth on Commerce and Industry in Ethiopia. Although he will be in residence at the University of Glasgow, his study will require regular visits to London.

Family of Educators

Mr. Howard's father was for many years principal of the Lawrenceville, Ga., High School. His sister, Miss Camilla Howard, is professor of modern languages at Spelman College.

She recently was awarded a Carnegie fellowship to study "The Influence of Colored People on Spanish Literature at the National Unversity of Mexico.

Mr. Howard, accomplished linguist, is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He holds a bachelor of science degree, magna cum laude, from West Virginia State College. He leaves Ethiopia at the end of July for Scotland.

Georgian Receives Fulbright Fellowship For British Study

ADDIS ABABA—William Edward Harding Howard, of Athens, Georgia, now professor of science and mathematics and administrative assistant to the director of L' Ecole de Medhane-Alem, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has been awarded a Fulbright fellowship by the United States State Department for a year's study at the University of Glasgow (Scotland) and the London School of Economics.

The young educator is a graduate of Athens High and Industrial School and holds the Bachelor of Science degree, Magna Cum Laude, from West Virginia State College. During the war years, prior to his coming to Ethiopia, he served as an instructor of illiterate soldiers at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Maryland; followed by a period of two years as mathematician at Aberdeen Proving Ground in the supersonic wind tunnel. In 1947 he received the Certificate of Recognition awarded by the National Urban League for outstanding achievement in the field of education. In the summer of 1948, he toured British East Africa, India, Pakistan, and Eritrea in company with his director, Dr. T. T. F. Fletcher of the Medhane-Alem School.

COMPLETES SECOND YEAR

He is completing his second year as an educator in Ethiopia and has been granted a year's leave of absence by the Imperial Ethiopian Government for his study abroad. Mr. Howard plans to do a study on "The Influence of the British Commonwealth on Commerce and Industry in Ethiopia" and will divide his time between the University of Glasgow, where he will be in residence, and the London School of Economics to which he will make monthly visits for study there and at the British Museum.

En route to Scotland, the young pedagogue will make a two months' tour of Europe, sailing from Alexandria, Egypt, on August 4, stopping at Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, Athens, Beirut, and Marseilles. From Marseilles he will proceed to Geneva and Paris, crossing the English Channel and thence to London. After some days there, he will go by "The Royal Scot" to Glasgow, arriving there the first of October.

FROM WELL KNOWN FAMILY

Mr. Howard belongs to a family of educators, his father J. P. Howard of Athens was retired last month as principal of the Lawrenceville High school after fifty years of service in the state of Georgia as an educator. The young Fulbright scholar's sister is Miss Camilla L. Howard, professor of Modern Languages at Spelman college, who is studying this summer at the National University of Mexico, being the recipient of a Carnegie fellowship to study "The Influence of Negro on Spanish Literature."

Mr Howard, an accomplished linguist, is a member of Alpha Fu Alpha Fraternity.

W. E. HOWARD

Dr. Frank Snowden To Italy Under Fulbright Grant

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Frank M. Snowden, Jr., Professor of Classics at Howard University, has received a year's leave of absence from the University to accept a Full bright Grant to assist him in his research in Archaeology in Italy. He will leave for Italy on November 1st aboard the S. S. Vulcania.

His wife, Elaine Hill Snowden, a District of Columbia public school teacher, and their two children, Jane, age 9, and Frank III, 3, will join him in Italy at a later date.

Dr. Snowden, a native of Boston, Mass., graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1928. He received the A. B. degree from Harvard College, and the A. M. and Ph. D. degrees from Harvard University. He also studied at the American Academy in Rome in 1938.

Dr. Snowden, vice-president of the Classical Club of Washington, has been a member of the staff at Howard University since 1940. He formerly taught at Atlanta U. While in Italy, he will continue his studies on slavery in the Greek and Roman world.

RELATIVES CONGRATULATE DARWIN TURNER

youngest graduate at U. C.

Darwin T. Turner entered The Friendship Day Nursery at the age of two and a half years. When four he was enrolled in the first grade at Jackson School where his mother, Mrs. Laura Knight Turner was sixth grade teacher and his grandmother, Mrs. Laura Troy Knight, was principal.

At the end of his first year his teacher suggested that he be placed in the third grade. Upon the completion of his third year he was promoted to the fourth grade. Because of his rapid progress he was permitted to take some subjects in the fifth grade. Before the year was over Darwin was placed in the sixth grade.

Toward the end of the school year, Darwin was taken to the University of Cincinnati for a demonstration Psychological Examination and Dr. Bills, head of the Psychology Department, found that his I.Q. was 180. He rated him as one in a million. Darwin's next two years were spent at Douglass Jr. High where he received the highest grades for the two years.

At nine years of age Darwin entered Walnut Hills High where he graduated with an average of 90. He then enrolled at the University of Cincinnati at 13 and followed an accelerated program majoring in English. At 15 he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and at 16 graduated as the youngest scholar ever to finish that institution.

He received scholarships during the three years of undergraduate study and a two year Taft Memorial Fund scholarship for post graduate study in English.

At the age of eighteen Darwin received his Masters Degree in English from the University of Cincinnati.

In addition to his scholarships, Darwin was elected to Phi Eta Sigma Freshman Honorary Fraternity, was President of the Arts Bd, was elected to an Honorary Dramatic Fraternity, received a Q Key from Quadres Society entered in many dramatic productions and was on the U. C. Speakers Bureau.

In addition Darwin found time to travel extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. He was recently interviewed at Morris Brown University to serve as head of the Dramatic and Speech Department. In all probability he will accept this position.

Other members of the Turner-Knight family who attended U. C. were:

Paternal grandfather, Dr. Charles Henry Turner, who received his B.A and M.A. in Biology from U. C. He also served as assistant instructor. Later he went to the University of Chicago and received his Doctorate Degree. His thesis was accepted by the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He later taught at Clark University and Haynes Normal School, both in Georgia. Dr. Turner settled at Sumner High in St. Louis, Mo., as a Biologist and Chemist.

Mrs. Laura T. Knight, maternal grandmother, holds the degrees of B.A. and M.A. from that institution.

Darwin's father, Darwin R. Turner, received a B.A. in chemistry.

His mother, Mrs. Laura Turner, has four degrees, including two Masters, and his maternal aunt. Mrs. Mamie Knight Faulkner, has a B.A. and a Certificate in Public Welfare Administration.

Darwin is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

British Guiana Student Heads Columbia Class

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A 29-year-old native of British Guiana, Julius K. M. Richmond, was graduated last week with highest honors from the School of Dental and Oral Surgery of Columbia university.

With an A minus average he was awarded the Van Woert scholarship fund prize of $100 for his "scholastic attainments, personal character, and potentiality of being a credit to Columbia university and the dental profession."

He also was elected to the honorary dental fraternity, Omicron Kappa Upsilon. He received the Alpha Omega plaque for high scholarship. He plans to interne at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children in Boston, then return to his native Georgetown.

Negro Student Is Given Honor

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Tuscaloosa Branch of the American Association of University Women presented a $50 scholarship last week to a graduate of Tuscaloosa County Training School in Northport. The scholarship marks the groups first presentation to a negro student in the county, a gift which they plan to make annually.

Graduating seniors at Tuscaloosa Industrial School and the Northport school submitted their names and reasons for their need for outside help to the branch's Avis Dawson scholarship committee. Miss Mabel Adams, Mrs. Roscoe Martin, and Mrs. York Willbern were on hand at Training School graduation exercises to present the gift to Louise Brown, who plans to apply the scholarship to her tuition to Stillman Institute. She would otherwise have been unable to further her education, it was said.

DEGREE FOR MORRIS BROWN HEAD—President William A. Fountain left of Morris Brown College Atlanta, Ga., was recipient of an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws at Shaw University Commencement Exercises held last week. President Robert P. Daniel of Shaw is presenting the degree.

Dr. Fountain was cited as the "dynamic and hard working President of Morris Brown College, under whose inspiring service this historic institution has risen to a preeminent position among the colleges of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Average of 99.9

Miss Marye Weaver, 16, highest-ranking senior at Stephens-Lee High School in Asheville, N.C. who won the competitive examination given by Talladega College. She topped 250 other students with an average of 99.9. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Weaver of Asheville. She will enter Talladega on a $540 all-expense scholarship

Wins Honors at Columbia

Julius K. M. Richmond

British Guiana Student Tops Class in Dentistry

Julius K. M. Richmond, twenty-Dental and Oral Surgery, it was awarded to the senior who stood highest in his class of nine of Georgetown, British Gui-announced yesterday at the university's thirteen, was elected to Omicron

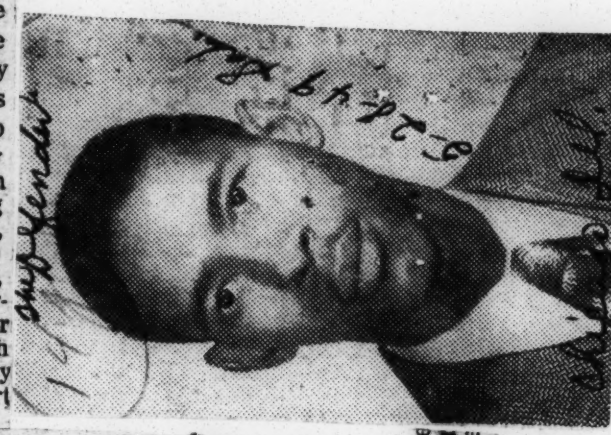
Kappa Upsilon, dental honorary fraternity, and received the Alpha Omega plaque for scholarship. He will intern at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, in Boston, and plans to return to Georgetown in November.

SCHOLARSHIP'S REWARD — For their scholarly achievements, Chester Carter, left, and Ted Schaffer were admitted to the University of Southern California's chapter of the exclusive "Blue Key," national honorary scholarship fraternity. With Willie Steele, Olympic champ, they are the first of their race ever inducted.

A Quick Glimpse Over the Educational Front

Samuel DuBois Cook, a graduate student in the deparmtent of political science, Ohio State University, has been chosen university scholar for 1949-50. The honor gives him $400 and exempts him from all fees except a $15 matriculation levy. A native of Griffin, Ga., he was graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta. . . . Grady Lee Smith of Jersey City, N.J., was one of six high school youngsters to be awarded a William H. Cane scholarship to Princeton University. The grants cover not only tuition, board and lodging, but "all items which would be covered if a boy's parents were sending him." . . . The honorary degree, doctor of music, has been conferred upon Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington, the bandleader who, in cap and gown, received the award at Wilberforce (AME) University June 9. . . . The annual leadership school for the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church will be held at Morristown, Tenn., College July 6-13. . . . Wilberforce State College dedicated its new $288,000 Robert A. Pinn men's residence hall during commencement season.

Mr. Cook



RECEIVES DOUBLE HONOR—Paul L. Sanford, 22, of Columbus, Georgia, a Fellow at the University of New Mexico, has been elected to membership in Sigma chapter of Phi Alpha Theta, national honorary historical fraternity.

Ruth Redding, Rita Challenger Top Hunter College Graduates

By BERNICE CAMPBELL

Among the 662 Hunter College seniors who received degrees during commencement exercises Wednesday, June 22, two of the most outstanding were Mrs. Ruth C. Redding, 136 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J., and Miss Rita Challenger, 140 Washington Walk, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Redding, who had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa in Dec., 1948 — her junior year — graduated magna cum laude and won two scholarships: a $1,300 scholarship for graduate study at M. I. T. and the Hunter economics department $300 scholarship for achievement.

She also won the Frances M. I. Morehouse Prize, awarded to the member of Alpha Chi Alpha honorary sorority for the best record as a student of the social sciences. She received her A. B. in labor economics.

Miss Challenger, also a Phi Beta Kappa, graduated cum laude and received a fellowship in statistics from Hunter. She also won the Pi Mu Epsilon scholarship for proficiency in mathematics. Awarded an A.B. in statistics, she is now in charge of the freshman entrance testing program at Hunter.

Mrs. Redding was one of 10 graduates to receive magna cum laude honors, while Miss Challenger was one of 54 in the cum laude category. Three others received highest honors — summa cum laude.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchey, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, delivered the commencement address at the exercises. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, conferred the degrees.

Other graduates receiving BA degrees were:

Amalia Castro, 143 St. Nicholas Ave., pre-journalism; Velda V. Clark, 69 W. 130 St., sociology; Gloria Stalnaker, 2816 8th Ave., physiology; Helene L. Clarke, 1225 Bergen St., Bklyn., biology; Alice Luisa Cottingham, 141 W. 138 St., psychology; Iris V. Dale, 625 Lenox Ave., sociology, and Valerie V. Daly, 546 W. 147 St., biology.

Sylvia Banfield, 522 Monroe St., Bklyn., business education; Gloria E. Black, 527 W. 143 St., mathematics; Ouida E. Blackman, 1464 5th Ave., chemistry; Thelma A. Bowens, 446 W. 164 St., statistics; Wilhelmina J. Caines, 1487 Amsterdam Ave., English, and Marion T. Carty, 833A Greene Ave., Bklyn., psychology.

Lila P. Driskell, 587 E. 165 St., Bronx, sociology; Barbara C. Gibbs, 858 E. 224 St., Bronx, biology; Clara Green, 44 Bradhurst Ave., mathematics; Miriam G. Griffin, 227 W. 149 St., history; Alice R. Henry, 100 W. 139 St., economics; Daphne L. Herbert, 33-16 97 St., Corona, L. I., psychology.

Audrey E. Howard, 87-37 118 St., Richmond Hill, N. Y., biology; Elizabeth S. Hyatt, 138 W. 112 St., sociology; Luisa M. Maissonet, 71 E. 116 St., statistics; Dorothy I. Providence, 1332 Park Ave., pre-social; Leona Riddick, 511 W. 157 St., pre-social; Andresa E. Samuel, 664 Gates Ave., Bklyn., French; Gloria E. Saunders, 229 W. 144 St., history.

Winifred I. Winfield, 206 W. 121 St., mathematics; Gladys C. Williams, 171-38 105 Ave., Jamaica, Queens, nursing education; Jean Willis, 304 W. 111 St., Spanish and French; Doris Blake, 205 W. 148 St., mathematics; Marcella Nathan, 375 W. 127 St., Spanish; Jacqueline McCoy, 369 Decatur St., Bklyn., chemistry; and Marguerite Ward Francis, English; Aileen Thorburn, biology, and Rosalind Hamilton, Spanish.

BS degrees were conferred upon Vivian M. Hill, 3679 Paulding Ave., Bronx, music, and Carmine V. Wareham, 35 W. 140 St., home economics.

Top Graduates: Mrs. Ruth Redding, left, of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Rita Challenger, of Brooklyn, who walked off with top honors in the Hunter College graduation exercises Wednesday, June 22.—Staff photo by Merritt.

Dr. Bunche Honored by Jewish Centers

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Hebrew Union College and the Jewish Institute of Religion conferred the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters on Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine, Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Nelson Gluek, president of the college and the institute since consolidation of the two semin-

Ala. Student Gets Omega Frat Award

At the 1948 Grande Conclave at Columbus, Ohio, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Chairman of the OMEGA PSI PHI Scholarship Commission, announced an award of $100.00 to Hubert A. Hinds, senior at the Alabama State College at Montgomery, based on the academic record made by Mr Hines during his four years at the college Mr. Hinds is the son of the late Harold Hinds and Mrs. Mildred Williams, of Port Maria, Jamaica, B.W.I. and is majoring in science with a minor in mathematics. He plans to do graduate work after his graduation from college in May. Mr. Hinds is president of the local chapter of ALPHA KAPPA MU, National Honorary Society, has affiliattion with the BETA KAPPA CHI, National Honor Scientific Society, and is the Senior Class Representative on the Faculty-Student Committee of the college

A total of $2,250 was announced as having been awarded for scholarships for 1948, and it was the first time that an Alabama State student has been honored.

Four Student Physicist Study at U of Rochester
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-8-49

Rochester N.Y. - Among a recently announced group of eight students eho received fellowships in health physics at the University of Rochester are four Negro student scientists.

Morris Brown Host to Honor Society
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

25 Schools Represented on Three-Day Program
Sat. 3-5-49

Atlant, Ga.- An address by Dr. James R. McCain, president, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., and a panel discussion. "The Role of the Scholar in the Political Life of a Democracy," marked the eleventh annual convention of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society at Morris Brown College last week-end. Sat. 3-5-49

Eighty delegates from 25 institutions participated in the three-day program. Charters were granted to the newly installed chapters of the society at Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcon Miss., and Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.

Newly elected officers include: Robert Coard, Dillard University, vice president; Miss Virginia Mae Burks, Arkansas A. and M. College, assistant secretary; John W. Riley, Virginia Union University, director of public relations, and Miss Beulah V. Johnson, Georgia State College Historian.

Named as regional directors were: T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University, Region 1; S. J. Wright Hampton Institute, Region II, Gilbert Jones, Wilberforce State College, Region III; I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee Institute, Region IV; and T. C. Cothran, Dillard University, Region V. William H. Gray, Florida A. and M. College, and Joseph H. Williams Tennesee State College, were elected to the Executive Council.

Dr. W. S. Maizo, Fayetteville State College, and Dr. G. W. Gore, Tennessee State College, are contining their term of office as president and secretary respectively.

Wilberforce University will be the host for the next year's convention which is scheduled for Feb. 15-17.

Alpha Kappa Mu Elects R. M. Coard
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

New Orleans-Robert M. Coard, junior at Dillard University and member of Delta Eta Sigma chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, was elected vice-president of the society at the 11th annual convention in Atlanta. Sat. 2-26-49

Re-elected as regional director was T. C. Cothran, professor at Dillard, and faculty adviser to Delta Eta Sigma chapter.

The Alpha Kappa Mu Convention had wide representation with delegates from nearly 30 colleges. Faculty members, deans and presidents of many outstanding colleges were also present. The theme of the convention was "The Role of the Scholar in the Political Life of a Democracy, with Implications for World Peace."

President of the Alpha Kappa Mu Society is Dr. W. S. Maize, dean of State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., and secretary-treasurer is Dean G. W. Gore of A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tenn. Sat. 2-26-49

Royal Society Fellow-
Pittsburgh-Courier
Pa. Sat. 3-12-49

Dr. Phil Edwards, former Canadian Olympic track star, also former NYU track captain, has been elected a fellow in tropical medicine and hygiene of the Royal Society, England. He is a graduate of McGill University. 3-12-49

Southern College Gives Negro Honorary Degree
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky

Winter Park Fla., Feb. 21 (U.P.) - Mary McLeod Bethune, 73-year-old self-educated Negro who founded the National Council of Negro Women, was awarded an honorary doctor of humanities degree today by Rollins College. She was the first member of her race ever to receive such an honor from a Southern school.

Mrs. Bethune, who was born in a cotton picker's shack in South Carolina, is president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, a co-educational Negro school she founded 38 years ago and directed for 31 years.

Tues 2-22-49

Sam Huston Senior Chosen Year's Outstanding Student

NEW YORK — Georgia Ann Bell, 19, senior at Samuel Huston College Austin, Texas, won this year's intercollegiate contest sponsored jointly by the Westinghouse Corporation and the United Negro College Fund to choose the most outstanding student now attending one of the 31 private, accredited colleges participating in the Fund, it was announced yesterday at Fund headquarters, 38 East 57th Street. Judges were Mrs. Howard Cullman; W. T. Grant, chairman of the board, W. T. Grant Company; Theodore Poston of the New York Post; Mrs. John Hersey; and Ted Malone of the Westinghouse Story Teller Program over ABC.

Miss Bell has had a straight "A" average throughout her entire school career, and has overcome countless obstacles in getting an education. She was chosen first among 31 honor students nominated by faculty-student committees at each college for an "outstanding record in campus, community and classroom." She will receive a $100 U. S. Government Savings Bond, donated by William E. Cotter, counsel for Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. and member of the Fund's National Council. Samuel Huston College will be awarded a combination radio-phonograph console given by the Westinghouse Corporation. Her life's story will be broadcast nationally on the Ted Malone Story Teller program next week over the ABC network (WJZ in New York City) at 11:30 a. m. on May 25.

This is the second year that the contest has been held. Winners must have a consistently high scholastic standing, must be active in campus and community affairs, and be representing of the best all-round type of student being graduated from the colleges in the college fund. The judges chose the winner from personal reports written by the candidates.

Miss Bell is a native of Oklahoma.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE HONORS DR. BETHUNE

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College received a citation from Southern College Lakeland, Florida, for her outstanding service to her fellowmen and her country over a period of many years.

NEGRO LEADER HAILED BY ROLLINS COLLEGE

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 21—Rollins College awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the nation's leading Negroes, at its midwinter convocation today.

It is believed that this is the first time an honorary degree has been conferred on a Negro by a white college in the South.

Degrees were conferred also on President Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Edward R. Murrow, CBS news analyst; Paul E. Stillman of Glendale, Calif., publisher; Albert J. McCartney, director of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club, and Leonard H. Dyer and Eugene R. Smith of Winter Park.

The Algeron Sydney Sullivan Medallion, for outstanding character, was awarded to Cynthia Eastwood, assistant to the dean of Rollins, and posthumously to Dr. Edwin L. Clarke, nationally known sociologist, who died last September.

Mrs. Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune Cookman College of Daytona Beach, is founder and present president and director of the National Council of Negro Women and has been named as one of the fifty greatest living American women.

Carolinian Cited By Alma Mater

Massachusetts State College bestowed its gold key award for "distinctive achievement" upon B. A. Hall of Greensboro, N. C., Guilford county farm agent. It was the first gold key award ever made to a Negro by the college. Mr. Hall was graduated from the college in 1929, the only colored person in a class of more than 500. He has held his present position since 1940. Mr. Hall was recently granted a leave of absence to attend Cornell University for three weeks beginning July 11.

Average of 99.9

Miss Marye Weaver, 16, highest ranking senior at Stephens-Lee High School in Asheville, N.C. who won the competitive examination given by Talladega College. She topped all 10 other students with an average of 99.9. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Weaver of Asheville. She will enter Talladega on a $540 all-expense scholarship

Senior at Hunter Wins $1,300 M.I.T. Scholarship

Mrs. Ruth V. Redding

Mrs. Ruth V. Redding, a Hunter College senior, has won a $1,300 scholarship for graduate study in economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced at the college yesterday.

She also received the first $300 scholarship given by the Hunter College economics department. She completed the four-year college course in three years, did honors work in economics and was elected in her junior year to Phi Beta Kappa.

Before entering Hunter College in 1946, she served as a physiotherapist in the Women's Army Corps. Mrs. Redding, who lives in Montclair, N. J., won a $100 award in 1947 in the Tamiment Social and Economic Institute's essay contest. Her husband, Louis Redding, is a lawyer and a leader in writing fair employment and civil rights legislation for Delaware.

Mary McLead Bethune's Title To 'Doctor of Humanities'

A veteran Negro woman educator who never attended college herself, lately received an honorary degree, Doctor of Humanities, from Rollins College at Winter Park (Florida). Reputedly, Mary McLeod Bethune, aged 73 years, thus became the first person of her race to receive an honorary doctor's degree from a Southern white college.

For the occasion, Mrs. Bethune had distinguished company. The College conferred doctorates, at the same time, on Karl T. Compton, scientist-educator; Edward R. Murrow, radio news analyst, and Serge Koussevitsky, musician.

Hamilton Holt, who had earned fame as a journalist, magazine editor and publicist of liberal leanings before he became that College's president, read the citation: Mrs. Bethune is one who has risen "from the humblest beginnings, through the most adverse circumstances . . . to a place of honor and influence."

Indeed, in certain respects Mary Bethune's career parallels Booker T. Washington's. She was born in a South Carolina share-cropper's shack. She educated herself, taught school and in 1910 founded Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach (Florida). Mrs. Bethune directed it until she became president-emeritus in 1942. She also organized the National Council of Negro Women.

By her work as an educator and a leader of her people, Mrs. Bethune—also like Dr. Washington—has earned the respect of all citizens regardless of race. That sentiment was evidenced a few years ago, when Florida Democrats named her National Committeewoman for their State. Accordingly, Mrs. Bethune can afford to take her present honors lightly.

That report from Florida will remind San Antonians of a Negro woman educator in their own city who likewise has earned the title, "Doctor of Humanities": She is Artemisia Bowden, who has taught at what is now St. Philip's Junior College for 47 years and has served as its dean for 20 years. Various honors have come to Dean Bowden, including a citation two years ago from Mrs. Bethune's National Council. Yet some college, by conferring a degree upon that educator, would honor itself also.

Joins Honor Society

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Mrs. Sylvia E. Bowen, instructor in mathematics at Georgia State College, was recently initiated into the Columbia University chapter (Alpha Epsilon) of Phi Lambda Theta. The organization is a national honor and professional association of women in the field of education with membership based on scholarship exclusively.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MALE SOCIETY DROPS BARS

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP)—A 47-year-old rule restricting membership to white males was dropped recently by the Bucket and Dipper junior men's honorary society of Ohio State university.

History Division At A&I Now Has Honor Fraternity

For the second time this year an honorary fraternity has been added to the division of history and geography at Tennessee A. and I. College. Sigma Rho Sigma, honorary social science fraternity, which is the recognized society of the Association of Social Science Teachers, were formally installed at the College on April 25.

The following charter members were enrolled: Misses Jeanine Allison, Johnson City, Tenn.; and Rosa Parker, Nashville, Tenn.; Elze E. Bogan, Morris Chapel, Tenn.; Jimmuir Cotton, Bardstown, Ky.; Ralph Mullins, Pikesville, Ky.; George Offitt, Gallatin, Tenn.; Algie Oldham, Dyersburg, Tenn.; Rosa Parker, Birmingham, Ala.; Jesse Scott, Newborn, Tenn.; William M. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.; and Norman Walton, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Eight instructors also became charter members. They are: Professors James K. Anthony, Princess M. Bowen, William F. Futler, Merl R. Eppse, Dr. Elsie M. Lewis, Lois McDougald, Frederick J. D. McKinney, and Ralph Wilson. Professors Bowen and Butler established the local chapter and are its sponsors.

Mason City, Ia—Wearing her Phi Beta Kappa key, Miss Ester Jean Walls of Mason City, who graduated from the State University of Iowa last June with highest distinction, was elected to membership into Beta chapter of Iowa of Phi Beta Kappa in the last December meeting. She was initiated in Iowa City on January 24 in the Senate Chamber of Old Capitol.

Miss Walls is now a member of Mason City Public Library staff and will commence graduate work at Columbia or the State University of Iowa in June. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Walls of 626 S. Adams, Mason City.

A PHI BETA KAPPA

ESTHER JEAN WALLS

HONORED AT W. U.

Mrs. Thelma Smith Sutton who was elected to membership in the Kappa Delta Pi, national honor society in education, at Washington U. She is the first of her race admitted to this chapter.

Harvard Honors Dr. Bunche: 3rd

Negro In History

BOSTON, Mass.—Recipients of honorary degrees at Harvard's 298th commencement at Cambridge included Ralph J. Bunche, UN mediator for Palestine.

He is the third Negro to get a Harvard honorary degree. The others were Booker T. Washington and Robert R. Moton. Dr. Bunche has already received nine honorary degrees from both Negro and white colleges since returning from negotiations on the Mediterrean island of Rhodes.

Dr. Bunche, a Harvard alumnus, and General Lucius D. Clay, former commander of the United States forces in Germany, addressed the 108th meeting of the alumni association in Harvard Yard. Dr. James Bryant Conand, president of Harvard, also spoke.

The following citation was read as the honorary degree was conferred on Dr. Bunche:

"Ralph Johnson Bunche, United Nations mediator for Palestine, doctor of laws—a professor of political science whose fortitude and patience have signally demonstrated the value of the United Nations."

HONORED — Dr. Robert P. Daniel, above, president of Shaw University, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at commencement exercises held at Virginia Union University, Richmond, June 7. President Daniel is an alumnus of Virginia Union, which, like Shaw, is a Baptist institution. He was formerly head of the Division of Education, Psychology, and Philosophy at Union.

Third Family Member Made Phi Beta Kappa

CLEVELAND, O.—(ANP)— Miss Barbara Arine Evans of Cleveland was initiated into Phi Beta Kappa honor society recently to become the third member of her family so honored. She was inducted into the chapter at Western Reserve university.

Miss Evans is the daughter of Dr. Armen G. Evans whose wife and elder daughter have also earned admission into Phi Beta Kappa. The other two Evanses so honored are Mrs. Louise Tanneyville Evans and Miss Margaret Evans.

Last year the 19-year-old Barbara Anne as a sophomore was elected to the Mu Phi national music sorority. She is now vice president of the local chapter. She is a junior in the Flora Stone Mather college of the university.

Both her mother and her sister earned their Phi Beta Kappa keys in the same school.

Two Negroes make Phi Beta Kappa at UCLA

Two Negro students were graduated Phi Beta Kappa Thursday, from UCLA, believed to be the third and fourth in the history of the school.

Tuskegee Institute Holds Scholarship Night

Guest speaker at Tuskegee Institute's scholarship night was Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, (second from left), administrator of the Federal Work Administration in Washington. He is shown taking leave of Lt. Force McWilliams, a senior student in veterinary medicine and president of Alpha KaKpKpa Mu honorary society at Tuskegee. President Frederick D. Patterson (extreme left), looks on. Others from left to right, are: C. T. Ray, district engineer of FWA in Atlanta; Robert S. Morris, State engineer, FWA, Montgomery, Ala.; and I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration at Tuskegee.

They are: Johnny Wynge, who will enter New York University to study medicine; and Dorothy Locke, a zoology major.

Including Mrs. Ina Bolton, dean women at Texas State University for Negroes, 29 Negroes received degrees from the University of Southern California last Saturday. Mrs. Bolton received the only doctorate among the Negroes. Hers was in education.

Sat. 6-18-49

Eight of the numbers received master's degrees. They are: Nathan Manuel Banks, of Pasadena, master of arts; Ethel E. Branham, 3438 McKinley, social work; Marion Prosper Bullen, 144 W. 45th, business administration; Cora Malone Hilton, 2224 W. 31st st., social work; Elfleda I. Jackson, 4102 Wall, master of arts; Katheryn Mozell Kinney, 2818 Brighton ave. social work; Ida Evelyn Maxwell, Westchester, Pa., master of arts; Elizabeth Robinson, Pasadena, social work.

Mrs. Ruth V. Re[illegible], a senior at Hunter College, NYC, has been awarded a $1300 scholarship for graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Completing a four-year course in three, she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in her junior year. She is a former Wac. . . . A bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering went to Harold J. Trabue of Tuskegee at the University of Chicago commencement exercises. He completed the 4-year course in a record 2½ years. James B. Jones of Homer, La., was the first of his race to be awarded a Ph.D. by the University of Washington. Three more colored trustees have been added to the A. & T. College board at Greensboro, N.C. They are Dr. E. E. Mercerick, Durham; and [illegible], Mebane. Their terms will expire in 1955.

Daughters Follow In Mother's Path

The Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-9-49

Get Phi Beta Kappa Keys Like Ma's

By RUDOLPH AGGREY

CLEVELAND—In an attractive suburban Cleveland Heights home, Dr. Armen G. Evans, instructor at Western Reserve University medical college, presides over a household of Phi Beta Kappas.

It is comprised of his wife, Mrs. Louise Cannerville Evans and their two attractive daughters. Margaret Louise and Barbara Anne.

Since March, 1947, when Margaret, the older daughter, was elected to the distinguished honorary society there have been two Phi Beta Kappa keys in the family. Barbara's election this June, during her third collegiate year, ran the total to three.

Both the Misses Evans and their mother were elected to Phi Beta Kappa's Alpha of Ohio chapter as students at Western Reserve's Flora Stone Mather College.

Mrs. Evans won the distinction back in 1917 as a Latin major during the days when it was a rarity for a woman to win admission. Margaret became a "Phi Bete" six months before she earned her degree, completing the regular four-year course in three with a major in Spanish. Barbara made the honorary at 19 and as a junior.

Following her graduation, Mrs. Evans taught French and Latin at the old Detroit high school on Cleveland's west side. However, for over 23 years now, beginning before Margaret was born, her profession has been that of a homemaker.

She has, be it noted, maintained an active interest in community affairs. Today she is a member of the Welfare Federation's Children's council. Phyllis Wheatley Association trustee board, Friends of Karamu Theater, Western Reserve University Women's club, Women's Civic League, League of Women Voters, Women's Auxiliary of the Cleveland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, and the Community Fund.

Daughter Margaret, who was vice-president of Reserve's Spanish club, secretary of the Curtain Players, and a member of the University Players, as a student, is now employed as a secretary for the Cleveland City Planning Commission.

Sat. 7-9-49

A mezzo-soprano, Barbara is president of Phi Omicron chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon, national music honorary society, a member of the University choir and the University Singers. She was one of two women elected Phi Beta Kappa from Mather's junior class.

Both Margaret and Barbara are members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Each member of the Phi Beta Kappa household possesses a rare wit and is an engaging conversationalist. Like Dr. Evans, they are all native Clevelanders. A practicing pediatrician as well as a member of the instructional staff of his alma mater. Dr. Evans was himself recipient of a singular honor this Spring—that of being elected president of Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Clinical Society, a learned group which meets annually each April.

Negro Makes Honor Fraternity At Illinois College Of Optometry

CHICAGO (ANP)—Bishop Ramsey McDuffy, 27, a junior student at the Northern Illinois College of Optometry here, became the first Negro to enter Mu Sigma Pi fraternity, the college honor society.

Jun 10-28-49

Mr. McDuffy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mose McDuffy, of Youngstown, O., is vice president of his class and co-editor of the school's paper. He is a graduate of Youngstown college.

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DAUGHTERS FOLLOW IN mother's footsteps as they become members of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary college society. Left to right are Miss Margaret Evans, Mrs. Louise Cannerville Evans and Miss Barbara Evans. They are the wife and daughters of Dr. Armen G. Evans, Cleveland baby specialist. Mrs. Evans became a Phi Beta Kappa during her college days in 1917.

14j 1949

Kappa Delta Pi, National Scholastic Honor Society

In The News

ATTAINS HIGH HONOR

Miss Nola Mae Morgan, 4263 W. N. Market street, was initiated into Kappa Delta Pi, national scholastic honor society in the field of education. She is pursuing her master's degree at the U. of Illinois. The Cote Brilliante school teacher is also a member of the local graduate chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

14j 1949

Levi Jackson Scholarship

PRESENTING NEW SCHOLARSHIP AT YALE

Dean William C. DeVane, left, and Levi Jackson, football captain, center, congratulating Richard M. Tettelbach, captain-elect of the varsity baseball team, for receiving the first Levi Jackson award sponsored by the Dixwell Community Organization of New Haven.

Jackson Scholarship Given to Yale Athlete

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 4—Richard M. Tettelbach of this city, a senior in Yale College, has been awarded the first Levi Jackson Scholarship, it was announced today.

Mr. Tettelbach is a descendent of John Hart, who in 1703 received the first degree granted by Yale. The scholarship was established in honor of Levi Jackson, outstanding athlete and present captain of the Yale football team.

The purpose of the scholarship is "to promote closer inter-racial relationship." Mr. Tettelbach, who is majoring in economics, is captain-elect of the Yale baseball team.

14j 1949

Lydia C. Roberts Graduate Fellowships

Negro Group Resents Limited Fellowships

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked Columbia University to discontinue the Lydia C. Roberts graduate fellowships which are limited to "persons of the Caucasian race."

The demand brought a denial from the university that its acceptance and administration of the fellowship funds constitutes discrimination.

The fellowships, set up in 1920 through a $419,000 endowment provided in the will of the late Mrs. Lydia Roberts Chamberlain, have been awarded annually since then. The fund provides for four $1,500 and nine $1,000 fellowships.

The campus chapter of the N. A. A. C. P. denounced the terms of the grants in handbills circulated at the university last week. The headquarters of the N. A. A. C. P. yesterday joined in asking that the university reject the fellowships.

Grayson L. Kirk, provost of the university, said the university "naturally prefers to have endowed scholarships with as few limitations as possible," but that "we do not feel we are justified in depriving some of our students of the benefits of restricted grants simply because they are not available to everyone."

Dr. Davage Receives Mary Bethune Medallion

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.— Eight hundred persons witnessed first presentation of the Mary McLeod Bethune Medallion to Dr. Matthew S. Davage at the Bethune-Cookman College commencement exercises, Saturday, August 13, when the largest class in the history of the school was graduated.

Dr. Davage, who is the executive secretary for Negro Institutions of the Methodist Education Boord, is the first recipient of this award which was given for outstanding achievements as an educator, improvement of educational standards and guidance of American youth. The award was presented by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of the college.

Dr. John Gross delivered the commencement address. He, too, is an executive secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist church at Nashville.

Attorney Horace E. Hill of the class of '45 gave the annual alumni address. Others on the program were Father Lambert Sands, pastor of St. Timothy Episcopal Church, Daytona; Rev. H. H. Backstrom, College Chaplain; Rev. K. D. White, pastor of Mt. Zion AME Church, Daytona and the director of public relations of the College, Maxwell W. Saxon, who inducted the graduates into the Alumni Association of Bethune-Cookman College.

Davage Gets Bethune Medal

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Eight hundred persons witnessed presentation of the first Mary McLeod Bethune Medallion to Dr. Matthew S. Davage at the Bethune-Cookman College commencement exercises, Saturday, August 13, when the largest class in the history of the school was graduated.

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Medallion— Dr. Matthew S. Davage, executive secretary of Negro institutions of the Methodist Education Board, receives the first Mary McLeod Bethune Medallion presented by Dr. Bethune, left, in the summer commencement at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. Below is a replica of the medallion.

Charter Members of Scabbard and Blade at Hampton

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 5-21-49

The National Honor Society of Scabbard and Blade has installed "I" Company of the "8th" Regiment, at Hampton Institute. The installation ceremony was under the direction of Major Crockett, national executive officer of the society. The above cadets were accepted as charter members. First row, left to right: Thomas F. Newsome Jr., John G. Cunningham, Joseph M. Irvine, Robert G. Chapman, Major Crockett, Emory W. Lockette, Wendell O. Jordan, Herbert C. Harris, Edward W. Brown Jr. Second row: Willie E. Merritt Jr., Willie L. Tyus, James E. Cooke, Harold P. Fields, LeRoy Day, George Edmonds, Charles A. Clark, William A. Rhue. (Burke Photo) 5-21-49

5 New Yorkers Win Scholarships

NEW YORK — The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students announced last week that five New Yorkers were selected for scholarships awarded annually at non-segregated northern and western colleges and universities.

Carmen Bell, Celina E. Fauconier, Thelma London, Ruby Richardson, and Carolyn P. Swann were elected as "qualified and eligible" for this year's existing scholarships.

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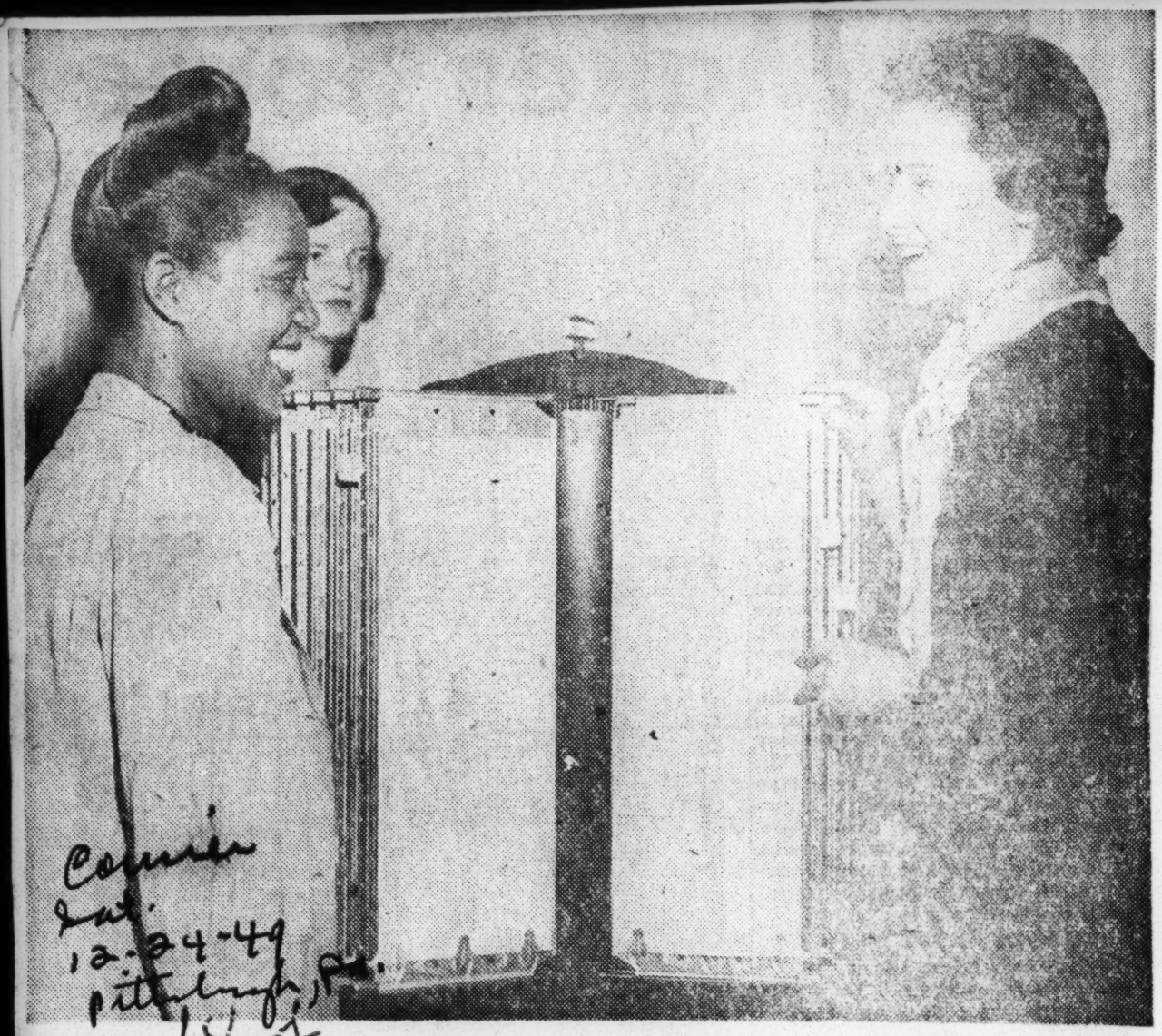
Scholarship Service Founder Is Magazine's Choice

Mrs. Felice N. Schwartz of New York City, 24, founder of the National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro Students which she launched two years ago to help colored students get scholarships in non-segregated US colleges, and which this year expects to help increase existing colored enrollment in non-segregated colleges by almost 10% was named one of the Women of the Year by Mademoiselle magazine. She is pictured here, center, with George H. Robinson, graduate student of Columbia University, N.Y. and Lucille Green in the office for the organization at 31 West 110th St., N.Y.C.



Courier
Date
12-24-49
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Woman of Year—Felice N. Schwartz, 24-year-old founder of the National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro students in non-segregated U. S. colleges, is one of Mademoissele magazine's "Women of the Year." She is pictured, right, with Lucille Green, extreme left, and Pat White, center, looking over the Fund's huge file. Race enrollment is up 10 per cent in non-segregated colleges because of her effort.—Keystone Photo.

14j 1949

National Urban League's Adam Hat Fellowship

Oklahoma Girl Wins League Fellowship To Columbia U.

Awarded Fellowship For Year's Study

NEW YORK — Miss Mozella J. Jackson, of Oklahoma City, Okla., and a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts and Science at Wilberforce State College, Ohio, was awarded the National Urban League's Adam Hat Fellowship for a year's study at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University.

Miss Jackson plans to enter the field of medical social work upon her graduation next June. She was selected from among a large group at an unassembled competitive examination open to college graduates.

The fellowship, established three years ago, with an annual gift of $1200, provided by the Adam Hat Welfare Fund, facilitates graduate studies for students in professional social work.

Miss Jackson, 24 years old, one of two children, is the daughter of the late Moody J. Jackson and Mrs. Viola Jackson of Oklahoma. The scholarship winner told Urban League officials "My first job was at the age of six when I picked cotton to help with some of the household expenses." Her father died before she was born and Miss Jackson has had to work her way through school and college. "While attending high school," she added, "I worked as a waitress in a first-class restaurant, and I was able to buy my books and a few clothes."

During her last two years in high school, she took a course in agriculture and poultry raising. "I purchased some chickens," Miss Jackson said, "and cared for them until they were broiler size and sold them to various public places. I used the proceeds from this to help maintain myself during my college undergraduate study." Miss Jackson also added that her brother, World War II veteran, as being very helpful to her in defraying part of her college expenses.

She is the 115th winner of Urban League fellowships since the League began these awards in 1910. Other fellows who are presently in school and expect to receive their master's degree in social work next June are: Marjorie J. Greene of Memphis, Tenn., the Ella Sachs Plotz Fellow at the New York School of Social Work; Harry E. Jackson, of Philadelphia, the Benezet Fellow at the New School of Social Work; and Mrs. Victoria C. Hargon of Little Rock, Ark., on a joint Pittsburgh-National Urban League Fellowship at the University of Pittsburgh.

Miss Mozella R. Jackson, of Oklahoma, and an honor graduate of Wilberforce State College, has been awarded the Urban League's Adam Hat Fellowship for a year's study at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. She was selected on the basis of a national competitive examination.

Teachers in Mixed Colleges Total 133 in Past 10 Years

Figure Based on Queries Sent to 1051 Schools

Private Institutions Lead in Hiring, Many Say None Have Applied: Ky. State Officials Willing To Hire Them

FRANKFORT, Ky.—One hundred and thirty-three colored persons have held teaching positions in colleges serving primarily white students during the past 10 years according to an article appearing in the fall issue of the Journal of Negro Education. Seventy-two institutions had one or more employed in teaching capacities during this period.

Written by President R. B. Atwood, H. S. Smith, assistant professor of history, and Miss Catherine O. Vaughan, librarian, all of Kentucky State College, the article was based upon two sets of questionnaires sent out in 1946 and 1949 to over 1,000 institutions throughout the North and West.

"The institutions employing colored teachers are not limited to any particular section" of the area studied, the report stated. "They are scattered from coast to coast, from California to Massachusetts. No specific section dominates the picture."

Privately supported institutions led in both the number employing colored persons and in the number of colored persons employed with almost 63% of the teachers in privately supported schools.

There are no particular subject-matter fields in which there teachers inate. The study showed that they are employed to teach a wide variety of courses.

Though not a part of the research project, it also was discovered that not only the institutions employing colored teachers, but many others as well were employing colored persons in library and clerical work and as graduate student assistants.

"An interesting sidelight on the investigation was the large number of letters indicating willingness to employ colored teachers from schools which had not done so. The comment most frequently received was to the effect that none had ever applied for a teaching position."

Another human interest element mentioned in the article was that of all the 707 replies received from the 1051 schools contacted only one representative of an institution felt strongly enough in opposition to such employment to mention the fact. This reply was also annoymous.

The authors stated that the total of 133 colored teachers was probably low and that the material assembled thus far was not complete.

They expressed the hope that the library of Kentucky State College Frankfort, Ky., might become a depository for information on this subject.

AFRICA GOOD 'RED' FIELD

RALEIGH, N.C. (ANP)—Africans, dissatisfied and confused, are as likely to listen to Communist propaganda as to missionary Gospel," Dr. George E. Hayes, YMCA executive, declared at Shaw University last week.

Girl Aide In Cornell Sociology Department

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Miss Carrell Peterson, of Jacksonville, Fla., is an assistant in the sociology department at Cornell university, where she is taking graduate work. Miss Peterson is the first Negro to have an assistantship in the department at Cornell. She was a sociology major at Fisk.

APPOINT ARTIST TO SCHOOL STAFF

Boston-Young John Wilson, nationally known artist and winner several years ago of the Atlanta University annual art contest, has been appointed to the faculty of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Wilson recently returned from Paris, France, where he spent two years as a holder of a fellowship awarded by the museum. The brilliant artist holds a B.S. Degree from Tufts College.

Defender
Sat. 10-22-49
Chicago, Ill.

DR. ALLISON DAVIS
He'll speak on schools

U. of Chicago Man To Talk Here Tuesday

"Public Schools and The Waste of Human Ability" will be the discussion topic at the third session of the Jewish Public Forum at 8 p.m. Tuesday at Temple Adath Israel.

Speaker will be Dr. Allison Davis, professor of education at University of Chicago, who is conducting research on children's personality development and on intelligence tests.

Dr. Davis has written three books and held three Rosenwald fellowships.

DR. MC LANE TO COLUMBIA U STAFF

Dr. Kenneth A. McClane, who has been practicing since Oct. 1941 at St. Nicholas Ave., was this week appointed to the teaching staff of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and to the attending staff of Vanderbilt Clinic Presbyterian Hospital. The appointment was announced by the Columbia - Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center.

Dr. McClane, who has been associated with the Center since Oct. 1848 as a voluntary physician in the Dept. of Medicine, will be rated as assistant in the Medicane College of Physicians and Surgeons and assistant physician at the University.

DR. McCLANE

A graduate of Boston University College of Liberal Arts and of the Boston University School of Medicine, Dr. McClane is the husband of the former Miss Genevieve Greene of Boston, and is the father of a daughter, Adrienne Susan, 12. He is a member of the [illegible] County Medical Society and the Manhattan Central Medical Society.

14j 1949

Negroes on White Faculties

LANGSTON HUGHES ON CHICAGO U. FACULTY

CHICAGO (ANP)—Langston Hughes, one of the leading American Negro poets, is serving as resident poet this quarter on the University of Chicago laboratory school staff, it was learned here recently. Hughes, formerly a member of the Atlanta university faculty, is working with students and faculty members. He is what is technically known as a "resource person."

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Graduate Reid Praises Morehouse Training Plan

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, sociologist and author, paid tribute to his alma mater in an address Wednesday before the Morehouse College student body at the chapel service. Dr. Reid, a graduate of the class of 1922 and now Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., praised the training program that Morehouse College has followed in its 82 years of service.

Brown Univ. Names First Negro To Staff

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(INS)—Brown University announced Thursday night the appointment of its first Negro faculty member.

Jay Saunders Redding, author and authority on the subject of the Negro in American literature, was named visiting professor of English, effective Friday.

Redding, Brown 28, is a professor of English at Hampton Institute in Virginia.

Named Fellow At New York U.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Sadie G. Washington, director of Langston's home economics division, was appointed recently as a teaching fellow at New York University, beginning with the fall term, 1949-50.

In addition to her teaching duties, Mrs. Washington will pursue studies leading to a doctor's degree in home economics. A graduate of West Virginia State College, Mrs. Washington received the M. A. degree from Columbia University and has done further work at Columbia and the University of California at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Washington has been quite active in Langston's campus life. She has been president of the faculty women's council, chairman of the faculty-student entertainment committee and is a member of the executive council.

She is a charter member of Alpha Omicron Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha and was formerly basileus of Alpha Omega Chapter of Alpha Alpha at Langston University.

Gets Post at N.Y.U.

Dr. Evelyn Boyd of Washington, who has joined the research staff of New York University's Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics.

Miss Murray

The Rev. Edgar Charles Young has been elected to the faculty of the Philadelphia Divinity School, the first in history . . . Harvard University has announced the appointment of Dr. William A. Hinton as professor of bacteriology and public . . . Dr. J. Saunders Redding, AFRO book reviewer, has been added to the faculty of Brown University as visiting professor in English. He regularly teaches at Hampton Institute, Va.

HALE A. WOODRUFF, visiting professor at New York university, whose mural was unveiled recently at the opening of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance company's new building in L. A. Prof. Woodruff was commissioned last year, along with Charles Alston, to depict the history of the Negro in California.

Wellesley Adds Negro To Faculty

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley college, exclusive girls' institution, has appointed a Negro instructor.

He is William Cousins, of Ansonia, Conn. He will assume his duties at the beginning of the fall term.

Reached at his Ansonia home Saturday, Cousins admitted he had been offered and had accepted the appointment.

Jean Glasscock, public relations director for the college, confirmed the appointment. The Cousins appointment is the third of its kind in this area in recent weeks. Dr. William A. Hinton was recently named to the staff of Harvard Medical School as professor of bacteriology, and Dr. Jay Saunders Redding to Brown University's English department.

DR. SPENCER TO TEACH AT NYU MEDICAL CENTER

NEW YORK (ANP)—Dr. Gerald A. Spencer, a West Indian, has been named instructor in skin diseases at New York University's medical center.

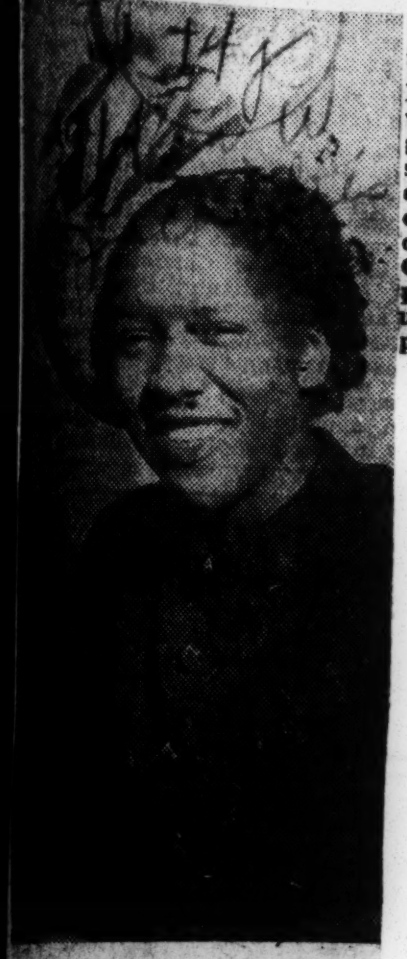
WELLESLEY JOINS SCHOOLS WITH MIXED FACULTIES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Trustees of exclusive Wellesley College have announced that William Cousins of Ansonia, Conn., has been appointed to the faculty. He currently is studying at the Yale University School of Sociology.

To Teach At French Universities

Dr. Margaret Just Wormley Butcher of the department of English at Howard Univeristy, has been awarded a grant to act as visiting professor of American literature at two French universities. She will teach at the University of Lyon, Lyon, France, and the University of Grenoble, Grenoble, France.

Negroes on White Faculties



REASSIGNED — Miss Gladys Edna Cooper, brilliant Ohio State University graduate, and first of her race to teach full time on the faculty of Syracuse University, has been reassigned for another year. The youthful instructor received her Master's degree from the State College of Washington where she held a teaching fellowship. — Rivera Photo.

Brown Univ. Names First Negro To Staff

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Jay Saunders Redding, author and authority on the subject of the Negro in American literature, was named visiting professor of English, effective Friday.

Redding, Brown 28, is a professor of English at Hampton Institute in Virginia.

Mrs. Hortense S. Cochrane, of the Atlanta U. faculty, has been appointed to the summer school faculty of New York University. A native of Winthrop, Mass., she's the wife of Atlanta YMCA Secretary Warren R. Cochrane. . . A language arts workshop will get under way June 13 at Atlanta University in connection with summer school. Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, chairman, department of English, will direct the study. . .The council of medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association has confirmed Wilberforce State College's president Charles H. Wesley, that it has been placed on the approved list for pre-medical training. . . The 3rd annual ministers institute is scheduled for the Lincoln University (Pa.) campus July 4-15. Total expense for the course is only $15, due to scholarship aid.

Dr. Hinton Named To Harvard Professorship

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Dean C. Sidney Burwell Wednesday night announced the appointment of Dr. William A. Hinton as Clinical Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology in the Harvard Medical school.

Dr. Hinton, who has been on the Medical School staff more than 25 years, thus becomes the first Negro to hold a professorship in Harvard University.

An authority on the detection and treatment of venereal disease, Dr. Hinton's name is known among medical men for the Hinton Test and the Davies-Hinton test for syphilis. The latter test was worked out in collaboration with Dr. J. A. V. Davies. Dr. Hinton had done extensive research earlier in the use of the Wasserman and Kahn Tests.

Dr. Hinton has been, since 1915, Director of the Laboratory Department of the Boston Dispensary and Chief of the Wasserman Laboratory, Massachusetts Department of Public Health. Since 1936, he has served also as Chief of the Laboratories of the Boston Floating Hospital. He is a Special Consultant to the United States Public Health Service and Consultant to the Massachusetts School for Crippled Children.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 15, 1883, Dr. Hinton was graduated from Harvard College in 1905 and from Harvard Medical School in 1912. He served as a Voluntary Assistant in the Pathological Laboratory of the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1912 to 1915.

After eight years of Laboratory practice in the Boston Dispensary and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Dr. Hinton joined the staff of the Harvard Medical School as an Assistant in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene in 1923. Now a lecturer on Bacteriology and Immunology, he has held teaching positions on the Medical School staff since 1923. He also has been a lecturer at Simmons College since 1919.

Harvard Names First Negro Professor Giving Hinton Position in Medical School

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 29—Dr. William A. Hinton has been named clinical Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology of the Harvard Medical School, it was announced today. Dr. Hinton, who has been with the school more than twenty-five years, thus becomes the first Negro to hold a professorship in Harvard University.

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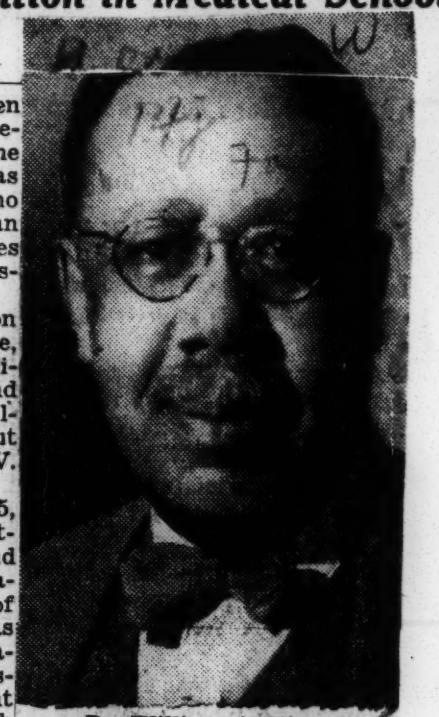


Dr. William A. Hinton

---Dr. William A. Hinton who has been appointed Clinical Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology in the Harvard Medical School.

Harvard And Brown U's. Name Hinton, Redding On Faculties

(By Noel Sewil)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (Atlas)—Another milestone on the road to real democracy was passed last week, when Harvard university named Dr. William A. Hinton Clinical professor of Bacteriology and Immunology of the Harvard Medical school.

Dr. Hinton, an authority on the direction and treatment of veneral diseases, is well known among medical men for the Hinton test and the Davies-Hinton test for Syphilis. The latter test was worked out in collaboration with Dr. J. A. V. Davies.

The newly named professor has been director of the laboratory department of the Boston Dispensary and chief of the Wasserman Laboratory, Massachusetts Department of Public Health since 1915. He has served as chief of the laboratories of the Boston Floating Hospital since 1936, and is a special consultant to the United States Public Health Service and consultant to the Massachusetts School for Crippled Children.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Atlas)—Professor Jay Sanders Redding becomes the first Negro to be appointed to the faculty of Brown university. He was named visiting professor of English for the first semester of next year, it was announced last week.

Minister's Son On Wellesley Staff

BOSTON (ANP)—Wellesley College, one of the nation's best and most exclusive schools for women, last [illegible] its faculty color line and hired William Cousins, a graduate of Yale university.

Cousins is a native of Ansonia, Conn. He taught for a year at Knoxville College in Tennessee.

The new Wellesley instructor is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. William L. Cousins.

Here for Week's Visit At Barnard College

Dr. William M. Boyd

Under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee, Dr. William M. Boyd, Professor of Political Science at Atlanta University, will begin today a week's visit at Barnard College, where he will lecture, Dr. Boyd is visiting lecturer on international relations of the Friends Race Relations Committee. Thursday afternoon. In his honor a dinner will be held in the Brooks Hall today, a luncheon tomorrow and a college tea Wednesday.

Dr. Boyd will address students in several of the government courses, dealing particularly with colonial policy and international rivalries. Dr. Boyd will meet all of the government ma-

Report 72 White Schools Employed Negro Teachers In Past 10 Years

FRANKFORT, Ky. — One hundred and thirty-three Negroes have held teaching positions in colleges serving primarily white students during the past ten years according to an article appearing in the fall issue of the Journal of Negro Education. Seventy-two institutions had employed Negroes employed in teaching capacities during this period.

Written by President R. B. Atwood, H. S. Smith, assistant professor of history, and Miss Catherine O. Vaughan, librarian, all of Kentucky State College, the article was based upon two sets of questionnaires sent out in 1946 and 1949 to over a thousand institutions of higher learning throughout the North and West.

"The institutions employing Negroes are not limited to any particular section" of the area studied, the report stated. "They are scattered from coast to coast, from California to Massachusetts. No specific section dominates the picture." Privately supported institutions led in both the number employing Negroes and in the number of Negroes employed with almost 63 percent of the Negro teachers in privately supported schools.

There are no particular subject-matter fields in which Negroes predominate. The study showed that the Negro teacher is employed to teach a wide variety of courses.

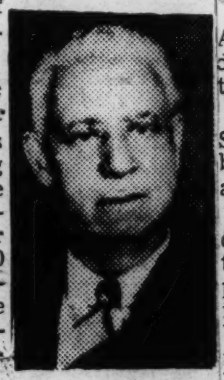
Though not a part of the research project, it was also discovered that not only the institutions employing Negro teachers but many others as well were employing Negroes in library and clerical work and as graduate student assistants.

"An interesting sidelight on the investigation was the large number of letters indicating willingness to employ Negroes as teachers from schools which had not done so. The comment most frequently received was to the effect that no Negro had ever applied for a teaching position." Another human interest element mentioned in the article was that of all the 701 replies received from the 1051 schools contacted only one representative of an institution felt strongly enough in opposition to the employment of Negroes to mention the fact. This reply was also anonymous.

The authors stated that the total of 133 Negro teachers was probably low and that the material assembled thus far was not complete. They expressed the hopes that the library of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky., might become a depository for information on this subject.

Will Son Get College Post Left By Dad?

NASHVILLE — Will the job of William Gunter in the anatomy department at Vanderbilt university go to one of his three sons or another Negro?



This was the general speculation here this week following the death of the veteran mortician, who for more than 50 years was employed by the anatomy department at Vanderbilt university.

Gunter was senior partner with his sons in the Gunter and Sons Funeral Home, the sons having received their early inspiration from their renowned father.

Throughout his years of service, Gunter was recognized as a pioneer in his profession, and because of his ability, was associated with the instructional staff at both Vanderbilt and the Gupton-Jones School of Embalming in Nashville.

When his employment at Vanderbilt reached the half century mark in 1943, the entire medical school honored him at a special program.

Born in Shelbyville, Tenn., Gunter came to Nashville with his parents at the age of three. He was married in 1905 to the late Alice Jordan.

Surviving are the three sons, Albert, Marcus and William, jr., two daughters, Mrs. J. T. Will[illegible] of Smithville, Miss., and Mrs. T. L. Jarrett of Atlanta, Ga.; a foster daughter, Mrs. Rachel Patillo of Tennessee State college faculty, and one granddaughter.

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He is William Cousins, of Ansonia, Conn. He will assume his duties at the beginning of the fall term.

Reached at his Ansonia home Saturday, Cousins admitted he had been offered and had accepted the appointment.

Jean Glasscock, public relations director for the college, confirmed the appointment. The Cousins appointment is the third of its kind in this area in recent weeks. Dr. William A. Hinton was recently named to the staff of Harvard Medical School as professor of bacteriology, and Dr. Jay Saunders Redding to Brown University's English department.

Professor Conducts N. Y. College Tour

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Seventeen students of industrial sociology at New York City college arrived Monday at Williamantic, Conn., to begin a unique five-day study of community influence on the lives of workers in a small industiral town.

The students, under the supervision of Professor Warren Brown, instructor of industiral sociology at the college, will be guests of the Williamantic Teachers college. During their five-day stay, the students and Prof. Brown will live as "members of the community" and will attempt to observe conditions as they exist under the normal stresses and and strains of daily living.

Dr. Brown is the first Negro to secure his doctorate from the New School of Social Research in New York.

They will visit church, business and community groups. Among the problems to be probed during the unusual "field work" project will be those of worker morale, social and race relationships, and adequacy of community welfare facilities.

...ately reviewed by UNESCO.

...Newly appointed instructor at the University of Minnesota is Mrs. Jean Turner Goins, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Turner of Durham, N.C. She will teach reading from a psychological viewpoint, beginning Jan. 15. She formerly taught in the St. Paul public schools. Her husband, Walter, is a student at the University of Minnesota.

Hampton Professor To Teach at N. Y. U

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, chairman of the Communications Center at Hampton Institute, will be guest professor of English at New York University during the 1949 summer session, it was learned here recently. Dr. Gloster will offer two advanced courses in American Literature, one of which will be "The Negro in American Literature."

Negro Teachers Favored By Cornell Students, Faculty

ITHACA, N. Y.—(ANP)—Faculty members and students at Cornell University are not wholly against the hiring of or working with Negro instructors. As a matter of fact a slight majority of both groups are in favor of having Negroes as teachers and professors.

This conclusion was reached by the Cornell NAACP chapter here recently and was based on a survey conducted among 49 department chairmen of various colleges at the university and among students themselves. The NAACP branch distributed a questionnaire during the last spring term which said they were "interested in finding out how the faculty feels about accepting Negroes on the staff. We are interviewing the chairmen of the departments because we feel they can tell us more about the department policies and attitudes.

Six questions were asked. The first, relating to employing a qualified Negro, drew a vote of 71 percent for the hiring and 29 percent against. Asked if "any colleagues would object to having a Negro on the staff," the chairmen voted 35 percent for "no," 43 percent "don't know;" and "25 percent, "yes." A large part of the "yes" answers were based upon the expected objections of southern-born staff members.

VARYING ANSWERS

The chairmen voted 29 percent "no;" 27 percent, "some;" 43 percent, "dont know, and 22 percent, "yes," to the question would students object to being taught by a qualified Negro" On this question, 461 students from three colleges voted 5.5 percent "yes," against 94.5 percent "no."

Twenty-three out of 37 chairmen said the reason Negroes were not on the faculty was because they did not possess adequate qualifications while 88 percent indicated Negroes never had applied for a position in their departments.

Dr. F L.. Marcus, professor of psychology who assisted in the survey, declared the question to be significant. He said, "It is interesting to note that in the answer to the question on absence of Negroes on the faculty, approximately 50 percent attributed the absences to lack of qualification, while responses in the next question indicated 88 percent had never had applications from Negroes. The indication is that right-judgement based on factors other than actual credentials has been made.

The last question asked was, "Do you think the presence of a Negro faculty member, selected competitively and on the basis of competence, would contribute to the improvement of race relations?" Answers to this were, 20 per cent "no"; 33 per cent, "don't know'; and 47 per cent, "yes.'

The NAACP branch concluded that the main objections were the Negro's lack of qualifications, attitude of some southern-born faculty members, and the question of student reaction. It pointed out that there's no desire for disappointment of a man with inadequate qualifications merely because he is a Negro, or can he expect to be "head and shoulders above his coleagues;" that objections from southern faculty members "could and should be countered in a simple and direct manner by liberals;" and student opinion, rather than opposition would support a faculty policy of teacher appointment irrespective of color.

Billy Simms, former mate of actress Hilda Simms, is now an instructor at Boston University's school of public relations.

He writes to say that this column did a "grave injustice" a few columns ago when we said a public relations man's job was to convince newsmen that "black is really not black."

UCLA Offers Dr. Bunche Political Science Chair

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—A chair in political science at the University of California at Los Angeles was offered to Dr. Bunche when he was here last week as an honored guest of the UCLA Alumni association, Clarence A. Dykstra, provost of UCLA, said last week.

According to Dykstra, Dr. Bunche has not indicated whether or not he would accept such a post. At present the UN mediator in Palestine is preparing his final report on the negotiations between Palestine and Syria.

At a luncheon in his honor at the Hotel Biltmore, Dr. Bunche was awarded a plaque honoring him as the alumnus of the year by the UCLA alumni.

In his talk Dr. Bunche took time to criticize those who questioned the loyalty of the Negro race. He said:

"Some statements recently have been made that seemed to question the loyalty of the American Negro. No one man can constitute himself an authority to speak on this subject. The views of Negroes are as diversified as are those of our white citizens. The record of the Negro speaks for itself as to his loyalty . . .

"The American Negro will continue to strive for those rights to which every American is entitled. It is nothing short of a contemptible slur to question his loyalty. It is an affront to the many Negroes who sacrificed their lives on the battlefields of two wars."

Monk On Faculty Of Loras School

DUBUQUE, Iowa — The Rev. Bartholomew Sayles, O. S. B., assistant director of the monk's choir at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., has been named to the faculty of the Loras Institute of Liturgical Music.

Father Sayles will serve the Loras Institute for the five-day session to be held at Loras College August 8-13. It is believed to be the first time in the recent history of the institute that a Negro has been chosen as a faculty memoer.

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Dr. Butcher To Teach In French Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Margaret Just Wormley Butcher, assistant professor of English at Howard University, has been awarded a grant to serve as visiting professor in American literature at two French universities.

Dr. Butcher, the daughter of the eminent scientist Ernest E. Just, will teach during the 1949-50 school year at the University of Lyon, Lyon, France, and at the University of Grenoble, Grenoble, France. She was selected for the grant by the Board of Foreign Scholarships upon recommendation of the State Department, the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, and the United States Educational Commission for France. She is one of five American professors to receive grants in France this year.

James W. Butcher Jr., husband of the recipient, also received a grant from the same source to assist him in his study of dramatic art at the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, London, England. He is now in Norway on tour as a director-actor with the Howard University Players.

Mrs. Butcher, who will leave for Le Havre, France, on the Ille de France in October, studied in Germany, France and Italy during the school year 1928-29. A native of Washington, D. C., she graduated from Dunbar High School and received the A.B. degree from Emerson College in 1934; the M.A. degree from Boston University in 1936, and the Ph.D. degree from the same institution in 1947.

She taught at Virginia Union University, and Miner Teachers College and is a member of Pi Lambda Theta Honor Society, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and the College Women's Club.

Fisk Student On Sociology Staff At Cornell Univ.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Miss Carrell Peterson, Fisk '49, summa cum laude, of 582 W. 8th street, Jacksonville, Fla., is working as an assistant in the sociology department at Cornell University and is also taking graduate work there. Miss Peterson is the first Negro student to have an assistantship in this department at Cornell. She was a sociology major at Fisk.

Also working at Cornell is Miss Gloria May of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who held a fellowship in the Fisk Social Science Department in 1947-48. She has been awarded a Sigmund Livingstone Fellowship by B'nai Brith. Miss May will work this year on the youth section of the Elmira Community Study in association with Robert Johnson, son of President Charles S. Johnson. The project is being carried on under the Cornell University Research Laboratory.

133 Colored Educators Teach White Students

President And Faculty Members of Ky. State College Give Report On Enlightened Experiment Made In Past 10 Years

Frankfort, Ky.—One hundred and thirty-three Negroes have held teaching positions in colleges serving primarily white students during the past ten years according to an article appearing in the fall issue of the **Journal of Negro Education.** Seventy-two institutions had one or more Negroes employed in teaching capacities during this period.

Written by President R. B. Atwood, H. S. Smith, assistant professor of history, and Miss Catherine O. Vaughan, librarian, all of Kentucky State College, the article was based upon two sets of questionnaires sent out in 1946 and 1949 to over a thousand institutions of higher learning throughout the North and West.

"The institutions employing Negroes are not limited to any particular section" of the area studied, the report stated. "They are scattered from coast to coast, from California to Massachusetts. No specific section dominates the picture." Privately supported institutions led in both the number employing Negroes and in the number of Negroes employed with almost 63 per cent of the Negro teachers in privately supported schools.

There are no particular subject-matter fields in which Negroes predominate. The study showed that the Negro teachers are employed to teach a wide variety of courses. Though not a part of the research project, it was also discovered that not only the institutions employing Negro teachers but many others as well were employing Negroes in library and clerical work and as graduate assistants.

"An interesting sidelight on the investigation was the large number of letters indicating willingness to employ Negroes as teachers from schools which had not done so. The comment most frequently received was to the effect that no Negro had ever applied for a teaching position." Another human interest element mentioned in the article was that of all the 707 replies received from the 1051 schools contacted only one representative of an institution felt strongly enough in opposition to the employment of Negroes to mention the fact. This reply was also anonymous.

The authors stated that the total of 133 Negro teachers was probably low and that the material assembled thus far was not complete. They expressed the hope that the library of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, might become a depository for information on this subject.

DR. BONNER NAMED TO TUFTS MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY

Boston, Mass.(ANP) This week President Carmichael of Tufts College announced publicily that Dr. Chas. D.Bonner, a member of the Boston City Hosp. Staff in cancer reserach, had been appointed instructor in medicine on the faculty of the Tufts College Medical School. Dr.Bonner is a graduate of Lincoln University(Pa) and the Boston University Medical School.He is married to the former Frances Jones,daughter of the president of Bennett College, who is also a doctor.The couple was recently featured in the Boston Traveler for the brilliance they have exhibited in the medical profession.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 11-18-49

14j 1949

Negroes on White Faculties (Dr. William A. Hinton-Harvard University)

Professor Of Medical School Has A Record

BOSTON (ANP) — Although the world is acclaiming Harvard university's recent appointment of Dr. William A. Hinton as a professor in its medical school, many critics say that the school is 25 years late in giving him his due recognition.

Although he has worked at the school for 25 years and made many valuable discoveries for the medical world, Harvard utilized him only as a research man in the bacteriological department.

The State of Massachusetts acknowledged his greatness several years ago with the adoption of the Hinton test as a blood test. This test is considered superior to the Wasserman test, previously used here.

Dr. Hinton is best known as a specialist in veneral disease. His numerous discoveries have cracked the word "uncurable" in many phases of this field.

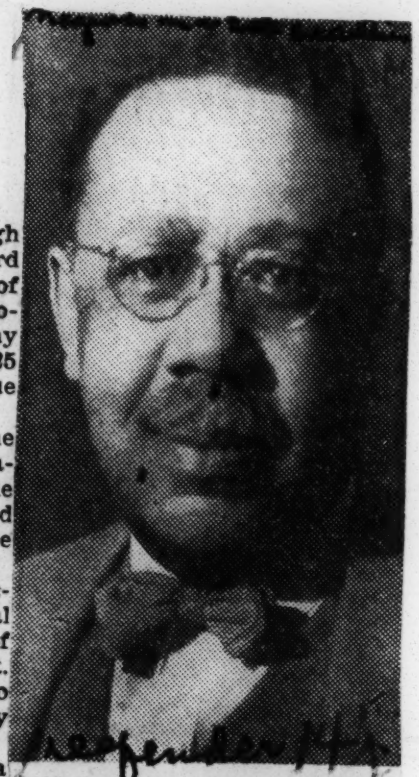
In 1905 he received his B. S. at Harvard. HeenteredtheHarat Harvard. He entered the Harvard medical school in 1909 and was graduated in 1912.

In hiring him as clinical professor of bacteriology and immunology, Harvard broke a policy of 300 years standing of never hiring a Negro professor, although Negro graduates of Harvard consider themselves the ultra-cream of the crop.

Possibly Dr. Hinton could make that claim because he is probably the only man in America with a $100,000 wooden leg. Here is the story behind the leg:

A few years ago while driving on the highway, he had to stop his automobile to make a minor repair. Another auto, however, was speeding so that it rammed into his standing vehicle, injuring his leg. In the hospital, doctors were forced to amputate the limb.

In a subsequent court trial, Dr. Hinton was awarded damages of more $100,000.



HARVARD UNIVERSITY named its first Negro professor recently. Shown, he is Dr. William A. Hinton, who was appointed clinical professor of bacteriology and immunology in the Harvard Medical School.

14j 1949

LL.D. Harvard(Dr.Ralph Bunche)

LL.D From Harvard Added to Bunche List

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—(NNPA)—Harvard University last Thursday conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division.

Dr. Bunche, a Harvard alumnus, received the doctorate as Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former commander of the United States forces in Germany, addressed the 108th meeting of the alumni association in Harvard Yard. Dr. James Bryant Conand, president of Harvard, also spoke.

Dr. Bunche asserted that the "emotionally charged" Palestine experience had demonstrated that the United Nations, "lacking the enforcement machinery" that its charter had promised, could "exert tremendous influence in the settlement of disputes which threaten the peace of the world."

UCLA Names Bunche Alumnus Of The Year

LOS ANGELES, July 21—(AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was named today as alumnus of the year by the Alumni Association of the University of California at Los Angeles.

The United Nations mediator, UCLA graduate in 1927, received a silver plate in recognition of his part in bringing about peace in Palestine.

Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, UCLA provost, said that an offer of a university political science professorship to Dr. Bunche had been under consideration.

Dr. Bunche Named UCLA Alumnus Of Year

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—At a special luncheon in his honor, the Alumni Association of the University of California at Los Angeles named Dr. Ralph J. Bunche alumnus of the year last week.

The alumni presented a silver plate to Dr. Bunche for his work as actual UN mediator in bringing peace in Palestine. The UN leader was graduated from UCLA in 1927.

L4j 1949

Negroes in White Universities

Admit Negro To Texas U. Med School

By DEE FREDERICK
(Defender Southwest Bureau)

AUSTIN — Herman Barnett, 23, native of Lockhart, ex-pilot in the Army Air Corps and honor graduate of Samuel Huston college will make history this month by being the first Negro to enter the University of Texas.

Barnett will enter classes at UT's Medical School in Galveston the middle of September.

An almost amusing "face saving" device requires Barnett, however, to become technically a student of Texas State University for Negroes at Houston, after which he will attend UT's Medical School as a contract student.

The arrangement was revealed in Barnett's letter of acceptance from Dr. T. S. Painter, president of the University of Texas. In part the letter stated: "...this institution (Texas State University for Negroes) has made arrangements with the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston to provide such training under contract. .... Accordingly, I am sending your credentials to President R. O'Hara Lanier (of TSU), with whom you should get in touch if you wish to begin your training this fall."

The acceptance of a Negro boy by the University of Texas, hit with startling suddenness. Texas's longtime stubborn determination to maintain total segregation in education is well known.

The action is surprising because of the relentless fight the state has waged in the famous Sweatt Case, filed by Herman Marion Sweatt of Houston nearly three years ago for entry into UT's School of Law, which is expected to be heard by the Supreme Court this fall.

Of a piece, also, is the creation of Texas State University for Negroes immediately after Sweatt filed his case, an institution built at a cost already running into millions for the obvious and express purpose of thwarting Negro entry to UT.

A possible explanation of Barnett's acceptance is that while Texas is undeniably rich in comparison to most other Southern states, it is no more disposed than any other to pouring money down a rathole — and a ratehole, to many, is the shape Texas State University for Negroes is suspiciously beginning to assume.

Rumblings of discontent are heard throughout the state about the cost of maintaining TSU.

So it is logical to conclude that a major element in the decision to admit Barnett to the UT Medical School is the prohibitive cost of doing anything else.

In addition, Barnett's application catapulted Texas head on into the Supreme Court decision in the Sipuel Case of Oklahoma handed down last November. The court at that time held, in essence, that not only must a state provide equal education for its Negroes but that such education must be made available as soon as it was to any other citizen.

Further, it is generally taken for granted that the skillful timing of Barnett's application bore the handiwork of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It will be recalled that both Donald Jones and Atty. U. S. Tate NAACP regional officers located in Dallas were much in evidence in Austin last April 27, when 41 Negro students, among them Barnett, made mass application for graduate training at the University of Texas.

STEERED OCCUPATIONAL ORIENTATIONAL PROGRAM-Dr. Mildred McKinley Satterwhite, professor of Educational Psychology at Grambling College, and a specialist in the field of psychometry; steered the occupational orientation program for freshman students at the Louisiana institution; a major requirement in the general course in Orientation. Through testing, interviewing, diagnosing, counseling and appraising, freshmen were enabled to "find themselves" vocationally in terms of interests, abilities, and job opportunities. Dr. Satterwhite completed her work for the doctorate degree in Educational Psychology at the University of California at Berkeley in September, 1948.—Moss Photo

Evelyn Boyd, went from Dunbar to Smith College in 1941 on a scholarship. She then was able to get two Rosenwald Fellowships to do graduate work at Yale. Now a Ph. D. Phi Beta Kappa, and everything in addition to being an expert in Atomic Energy, she will teach at New York U.

CONDUCTING WORKSHOP-Dr. Jane E. McAllister, visiting professor at Jackson College in Jackson, Mississippi, is conducting a workshop for in-service teachers on Individual Growth and Development. Dr. McAllister, who was the first Negro to receive the Ph. D from Columbia University, is on leave from Miner College in Washington, D. C. (ANP)

Youngest Ph. D. To Address Britishers

SILER CITY, N. C.—(ANP)—The nation's youngest Negro Ph. D., Dr. Clement Paige, 19, will fly to Great Britain this week to address the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He will be the first Negro ever to speak to this learned group.

A native of Siler City, Dr. Paige is the youngest Negro in the nation's history to attain a doctor's degree. He gained his education through hard work and scholarships. He holds his degree as a physiological psychologist.

One of eight children of a farmer, he worked hard to save enough money to attend high school in New York. He then returned to North Carolina where he studied for his bachelor's degree at A. and T. College in Greensboro.

At this time his money ran out, but Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune heard about him and helped him to attain scholarships which financed him through graduate study at the City College of New York and McGill University in Montreal, Canada.

His next study will be in Europe as the recipient of the $4,000 Elizabeth Crompton Memorial award of the American Institute of Psychoanalysts.

When this study is completed he will become head of the biology department of Fort Valley State College in Georgia. At present he is professor of biology at Bethune-Cookman College, the school founded by Mrs. Bethune.

S. C. State College Professor Gets Ph. D

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Professor Edward Warner Brice of South Carolina State A and M college was awarded his Ph.D at the University of Pennsylvania at the end of this past summer session.

Dr. Brice earned his degree in education on the thesis, "A Study of the Status of Junior Colleges for Negroes in the United States." He was formerly president of Clinton Junior college in Rock Hill, S. C.

At the State A and M he is professor of education and director of the educational extension service.

DR. CHARLES BUGGS RETURNS TO DILLARD

NEW ORLEANS—Dr. Charles Wesley Buggs has returned to the faculty of Dillard university, effective with the new term beginning this fall, as professor of biology and chairman of the Division of the Sciences.

Dr. Buggs served Dillard in this same capacity from 1935 to the fall of 1943, after which he accepted appointment to the faculty of the Wayne University College of Medicine in Detroit, Mich. During his stay at Wayne he was advanced in rank from instructor to associate professor.

During the summer of 1948 Dr. Buggs made a survey of the premedical programs in a selected group of Negro colleges, the study being jointly sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Buggs, now holds the bachelor of arts degree from Morehouse college and the master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Minnesota.

Folks

MARION C. George, Jr., has just gotten his Ph. D. in Agronomy (Agriculture) at Ohio State. He is a colored vet and the first one we know about who has finished college and gotten a doctorate since he has been out of Army. Incidentally, he was wounded in combat with the 92nd in Italy and has Purple Heart and other medals. His thesis was on "Morphological Responses of Three Varieties of Wheat to Four Levels of Fertility." We know him personally and our tip to Land Grant Colleges (Hi, Felton is to grab him quick. (Address George Holland at Vets Bureau, D. C.)

Gets Wisconsin Ph.D.

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Thomas Posey, prof. of economics, West Virginia State college, received his doctor of philosophy degree in economics from the University of Wisconsin at the June commencement.

Dr. Marion R. Myles Elected Member of Plant Physiologists

Dr. Marion Richards Myles, of the Division of Agriculture, Tennessee A. & I. State College, has been elected a member of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, as a result of her interest and accomplishments in this field.

Dr. Myles was nominated by Dr. W. E. Loomis of Iowa State College; she is the first woman to receive a degree in plant physiology from Iowa State College, and the first Negro woman to be elected to the society mentioned.

Dr. Myles recently completed at the California Institute of Technology a research problem in plant physiology, investigating the use of the Alaskan pea as a test for compounds affecting the growth of plants.

Awarded Ph.D. In Economics

Thomas Posey, Professor of Economics, at West Virginia State college, received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in Economics from the University of Wisconsin at the June commencement.

Dr. Posey received his elementary and high school training in Washington, D. C. A graduate of Dunbar High school he earned his A. B. and M. A. degrees from Syracuse university, Syracuse, New York. In 1935 he did a year of additional graduate work at Ohio State university as a general education board fellow. In 1945, Dr. Posey was awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship to study labor economics at the University of Wisconsin. Again in 1947, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity granted him an ward to do special work in Workers' Education at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Posey is very active in political and trade circles in the State and in the nation.

Confer Doctorates On Two

Austin, Texas — The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Ira B. Loud, pastor of the St. Paul Methodist church at Dallas, Texas, and the degree of doctor of science upon Ernest Nelson, professor of textiles at the University of Southern California, at the summer convocation at Samuel Huston College last week.

Dr. Robinson Named Dean At Morris Brown College

Dr. James H. Robinson, former dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences and head of the department of sociology at Wilberforce Universty has been appointed dean of Morris Brown College.

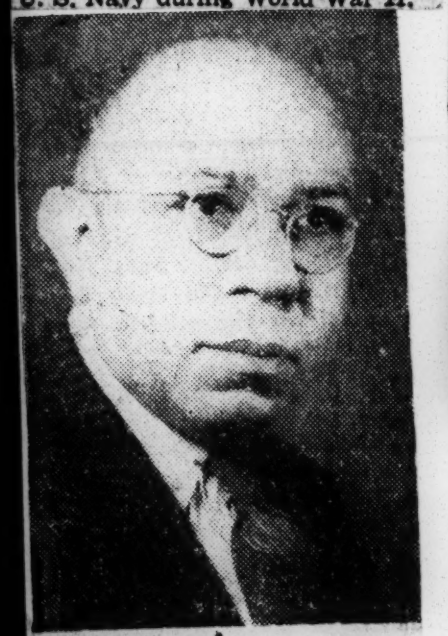
Dean Robinson holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from Yale University where he was awarded the Larned fellowship in sociology. In his career he has won distinction as a social welfare executive, as a sociologst and educationist.

He organized the Negro social welfare division under the state welfare department of Ten-nessee while connected with the Cincinnati and Ohio, made a survey of the Negro populations of Cincinnati and work of Cincinnati under the Community Chest. Memphis under Community Chest auspices and was the regional director of the Negro strides being made at Morris Brown College to raise the academic performance of the college to higher peaks of excellence.

— Brother Theodore Mahaffey, director of the department of commerce in Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Virginia, was awarded the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy by the Ohio StateUniversity, Columbus, Ohio, at the September convocation. The subject of his dissertation was "A Critical Study of Business Education in the West Virginia Secondary Schools for Negroes with Implications for Business Teacher Education." Dr. Mahaffey is the member of Alpha Zeta Lambda Chapter, Bluefield, West Virginia

Dr. Mahaffey received the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and Master of Business Administration from the Ohio State University. He is a member of several professional organizations including Phi Delta Kappa and Delta Pi Epsilon. He served in the U. S. Navy during World War II.



WINS DEGREE—Prof. Ulysses E. Brooks, who joined the faculty at Johnson C. Smith University in 1931, was recently awared the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago.

Garners Doctor's Degree in Iowa

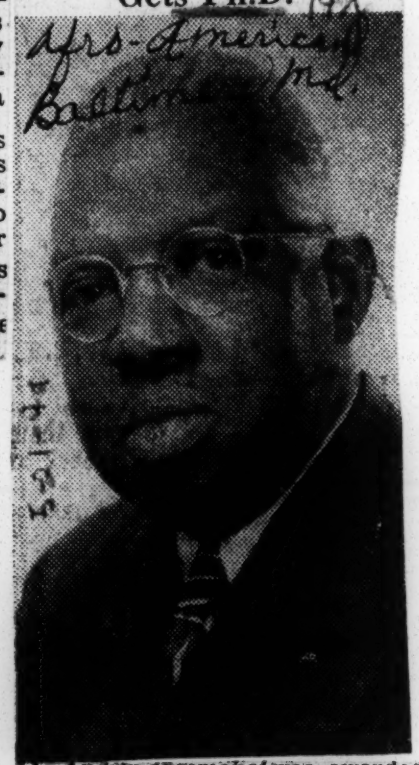
IOWA CITY, Iowa. — Willis Edward Byrd, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Byrd, Athens, Ga., was conferred with the Ph. D. degree in physical chemistry from the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Aug. 11.

Dr. Byrd attended high school in Athens, Ga., completed college training at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., in 1941, with honors and was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Dr. Byrd is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Iowa Academy of Schience, Phi Lambda Upsilon, national honorary chemical society and an associate member of Sigma Xi. He is also a member of the Omega Psi Phi Social Fraternity.

Dr. Byrd is the nephew of Miss Mary E. Jones, public school instructor, East St. Louis, Ill.

Gets Ph.D.



J. Andrw Simmons was awarded his Ph.D degree in education at Columbia University last week. Now serving as assistant executive director of the Children's center sponsored by the New York Department of Welfare, Doctor Simmons was principal of the Booker T. Washington High school at Columbia, S.C., for 13 years. During the war, he was an education specialist with the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

British Will Hear The Youngest Ph.D.

SILER CITY, N. C. (ANP)—The nation's youngest Negro Ph.D., Dr. Clement Paige, 19, will fly to Great Britain this week to address the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Amputee Earns Three Degrees Under GI Bill

WASHINGTN, D. C. — When Marion C. George, Jr., 27-year-old North Carolina veteran, lost his left arm above the elbow while serving in the Infantry in Italy, he confided in a fellow soldier that he felt his budding career as an agronomist was at an end.

Before the war, he had completed three years in agronomy at the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College. But, he asked his friend, how could he finish his final year with the handicap of an amputated arm? How could a one-armed veteran find work to earn his tuition and keep?

He found the answers, when he was discharged late in 1945, in Public Law 16, an act administered by Veterans Administration that provides education and training, at government expense, to World War II veterans who have service-connected disabilities.

Under Public Law 16, he completed his last year at A. and T. and College, receiving his BS in 1946, along with an award for the highest scholastic record in the graduating class in the school's department of agriculture.

Received his M. S. degree in 1947 from the University of Illinois.

Spent two years at Ohio State University working on Ph. D., which he received this past June.

While at Ohio State, George assisted in instructing several under graduate courses; joined Phi Epsilon Pi, an honorary botanical fraternity, and maintained grades of A's and B's.

He entered the military service in April 1943, and was assigned to the 92nd Infantry Division. He saw action in the Mediterranean and in Italy.

His home is Whiteville, N. C.

Two Earn Ph.D. Degrees, Eight Are On Leaves

JEFFERSON, CITY, Mo., October 1—Additions and replacements in the Institution's personnel have been announced by President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln university (Mo.) together with the release of promotions given leaves of absences granted, and advanced degrees awarded.

Coming to the campus from Tuskegee, Ala., are Dr. Oliver C. Cox and Miss Queen E. Shootes to serve, respectively, as associate professor of Sociology and assistant professor and acting head of the Department of Home Economics. In the latter area is also Miss Christine Hall of Nashville, Assisitant professor of foods and nutrition.

Dr. Willis E. Byrd, Athens, Ga., is associate professor of chemistry, John Henry Ross, Jr., Tahlequah, Okla., instructor of industrial arts education and Harry Lawrence Jones instructor of English. He comes from Elizabeth City, N. C.

Coaching Lincoln's football and track activities, in addition to giving instruction in health and physical education, is Dwight Reed, St. Paul, Minn. In this department is also Miss Daisy Lee Wallace of Philadelphia, instructor of health and physical education.

New faculty members whose undergraduate degrees were obtained from Lincoln are Miss Evelyn Tutt, Joplin, instructor of biology; Clayton Ervin Fox, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich., assistant instructor in graphic arts and production printer; Miss Mary Lillian Burton Houston, Tex., assistant instructor in secretarial training and assistant in stenographic bureau, and Miss Marcella Donnelly, Chicago assistant instructor in Lincoln's Laboratory High School Department of Home Economics.

Other instructional positions are held by Miss Adelaide Frances James, Washington, D. C., in the Department of History and Government; Alexander Pitts, Jersey City, economics; Robert Hurst, St. Louis, agricultural economics. Mrs. Seretta I. Reed, Tuskegee, instructor in education and critic teacher in the nursey school.

Part-time instruction in health education is given by the new Dean of Women, Miss Flora B. Chisholm; while Miss Thelma Powell, Cuthbert, Ga., works as periodical librarian. Lucius Jones is assistant instructor in graphic arts and production printer.

PROMOTIONS

Promoted from associate professor of government was Dr. J. Erroll Miller and assistant professors rising to associate professors are T. D. Pawley, English; Mrs. Lula Howard and Joseph McDuffie, law.

Instructors promoted to assistant professors and their various areas of work are Mrs. Mary L. Brown Savage, English; Charles M. Hoard, Marshall Penn, Thomas C. Bridge and Nicholas Gerren, music; and George W. Draper, law. Former assistant instructor Gwendolyn Belcher in now an instructor of music.

DEGREES

In June of this year Mrs. Lucille Welch was awarded the Ed. D. degree from Indiana University and a PH. D. was earned by T. D. Pawley in August at the State University of Iowa.

RETURNS, LEAVES

Returning from study, research and work in other institutions are Asso. Prof. T. D. Pawley, Asst. Prof. Nicholas Gerren and Asst. Instructor and Cafeteria Dietician Rosa L. Mathis.

Sabbatical leaves of absence for the current school year have been granted Assistant Professors George Williams, Sara J. Spencer, Myrtle Livingstone, E. Dickson and Davia D. Rains. Special leaves were given Assistant Professors Donald Edwards and C. B. Taylor.

Dr. W.H. Hale Gets Doctorate At Chicago U.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The head of Clark college's department of social science, Dr. William H. Hale, has recently been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Chicago.

"The Career Development of the Negro Lawyer in Chicago" was the subject of Dr. Hale's dissertation. From the thesis that to be a Negro is usually enough to fix the status of an individual and taking into consideration the extent to which the legal profession determines the status of a lawyer, Dr. Hale developed his study.

Another part of the study embraces the relationships between the professional man and his clientele. Because of the racial and cultural prejudices under which the Negro lawyer must work his clientele for the most part is limited to Negroes. It follows then, that the kinds of problem which Negroes have will determine the kinds of practice in which the Negro lawyer may engage.

Dr. Hale, a native of Kreb Okla., is a graduate of Langsto university, and took his master' degree from the University o Wisconsin.

Arm Amputated Vet Earns Three Degrees

Marion C. George Jr., left arm amputee veteran of the Italia campaign, became the first World War II veteran to receive three degrees under the provisions of the VA educational program, when he was granted his doctor of philosophy degree in Agronomy at Ohio State University, Sept. 2.

Two new library appointments have been made at Hampton Institute. Mrs. Virginia B. Irvine has been named instructor in library science, while Miss Pearl Reed is a new assistant in the library. . . Dr. William H. Hale of Clark College, Atlanta, has been awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Chicago. . . Mrs. Margaret James Strickland, Howard U. instructor, has also been awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Chicago. . . The 6th annual meeting of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund was held at Atlanta University, Oct. 4. Authorization of the second distribution of money raised in the 1949 campaign was the chief item on the agenda. . . W. B. Hill has been named leader for extension work in Alabama. He took office Oct. 1 and succeeds Dr. J. R. Otis, who resigned to become president of Alcorn (Miss.) College.

1 Doctorate, 19 Master's Degrees Earned at Penn

PHILADELPHIA — Twenty-one colored graduates received degrees during commencement exercises at the University of Pennsylvania on Aug. 24.

Edward W. Brice who earned his B.S. and A.M. degrees at Tuskegee Institute in 1938. Brice wrote his thesis on "A Study of the Status of Junior Colleges for Negro in the United States."

A master of business administration degree was awarded Lt. Albert R. Maule of Camp Lee, Va., who earned his B.S. degree at the University; and to Clarence S. Ross, who earned his B.S. degree at Johnson C. Smith; Alice W. Fleet, B.S., Virginia State; Frances R. Harris, B.S., Miner Teachers College;

15 Receive M.S. Degrees

Benjamin, H. Williams Jr., of Philadelphia was awarded the B.A. degree in Rosalie W. Kelly, B.S., Morgan; Helena O. McDonald, B.S., Shippensburg; Katharine B. Meroney, college collateral courses, and Beersheba C. Walker B.S., Virginia Union University;

The doctor of philosophy degree in education was conferred upon

Army Officer Gets Master's

Doris E. Polk, B.S., West Chester; Ruby N. Sims, B.S., Cheyney; Geraldine L. Smith, B.S., Hampton Institute; Tealye B. Snowden, B.S., Hampton Institute; Bernice B. Sykes, B.S., Coppin Teachers College; Orvilla P. Taylor, B.S., West Chester.

Bertha M. Underwood, B.S., Alabama State; E. Jerry Williams, A.B., Morgan State College; and Myrtle Y. Wilson, B.S., Cheyney.

Master of arts degrees were awarded to Marian E. Freeman, B.S., Miner College; Nathan T. Seely Jr., B.A., Lincoln University; and Mary H. Wright, A.B. Virginia Union University.

GRANTED AGRONOMY PH.D Marion C. George, Jr., left arm amputee veteran of the Italian Campaign, is shown as he received word of the granting of his Doctor of Philosophy degree in Agronomy at Ohio State University. The veteran obtained his degree with the assistance of the VA training program.

Lost Arm Fails To Stop Soldier-Agronomist's Career

When Marion C. George, Jr., 27-year-old North Carolina veteran, lost his left arm above the elbow while serving in the Infantry in Italy, he confided in a fellow soldier that he felt his budding career as an agronomist was at an end.

Before the war he had completed three years in agronomy at the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College. But, he asked his friend, how could he finish his final year with the handicap of an amputated arm? How could a one-armed veteran find work to earn his tuition and keep?

He found the answers, when he was discharged late in 1945, in Public Law 16, an act administered by Veterans Administration that provides education and training, at Government expense, to World War II veterans who have service-connected disabilities.

Under Public Law 16 he:

Completed his last year at North Carolina Agriculture and Technical College, receiving his B. S. in 1946, along with an award for the highest scholastic record in the graduating class in the school's department of agriculture.

Received his M. S. degree in 1947 from the University of Illinois.

Spent two years at Ohio State University working on his PhD, which he received this past June.

While at Ohio State, George assisted in instructing several undergraduate courses; joined Phi Epsilon Pi, an honorary botanical fraternity, and maintained grades of A's and B's.

He entered the military service in April 1943, and was assigned to the 92nd Infantry Division. He saw action in the Mediterranean and in Italy.

His home is Whiteville, North Carolina.

GI Bill Turns Out 1st 3-Degree Man Of World War II: Armless

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Marion C. George Jr., who lost his left arm during the Italian campaign, is the first World War II veteran to receive three college degrees.

His latest, a Doctor of Philosophy in Agronomy, was granted at Ohio State university Friday, two years after he graduated with a Master of Science degree from the University of Illinois.

George was born in Whiteville, N. C., Jan. 13, 1920. During the latter part of his secondary training he became interested in scientific agriculture and Biology. He assisted his father with the organization and management of a 500-acre diversified farm business near Whiteville.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

After graduating from high school, he entered the Agricultural and Technical College of Greensboro, N.C., where he spent nearly three years before entering the Army April 5, 1943.

Following several months of specialized infantry training, George was assigned to the 92nd Division of the 370th combat team, and went to Italy with the same unit. He went into action as a sergeant, and was injured twice. The second wound resulted in the amputation of his lower left arm.

Seven months later, George was discharged from Walter Reed General hospital and went to A. and T. college to complete his training. On June 3, 1946, he received a B.S. degree in Agriculture and Biological sciences.

CITED FOR SCHOLARSHIP

At his graduation, George was cited with the M. F. Spaulding award for having the highest accumulative scholastic record in Agriculture. He was given a gold key for two years of meritorious services on the Registra, college paper.

In September of 1946, he entered the Univ., of Illinois for graduate work in Agronomy and Agricultural Economics. In June, 1947, he was granted a Master of Science degree.

George continued his studies at the Univ., of Illinois toward a Ph.D. until January 1948, when he transferred to Ohio State University. He majored in Agronomy, minored in Botany and Genetics. While completing requirements for his degree, George assisted Dr.C.A.Lamb with undergraduate courses. In 1949 he was initiated into the National Honorary Fraternity, Phi Epsilon Phi at Ohio State. Requirements for his Ph.D. were completed in August.

George said he is interested in securing employment in Agronomy, Plant Physiology, Plant Genetics or Agricultural Economics, or some Government position which would be in line with his training.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-3-49

Dr. Miles Mark Fisher Earns Ph. D. at University of Chicago

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 1-8-49

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Dr. Miles Mark Fisher was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in church history at the University of Chicago last month on his thesis, "The Evolution of Slave Songs of the United States." Holder of an A. B. from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Dr. Miles also has received a B. D. from Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago, and an A. M. from the University of Chicago.

Sat. 1-8-49

His thesis states that spirituals are "best understood as individual reactions of Negroes to their environments." He treated the songs as "oral historical documents with definite messages," and listed probable authors, dates and places of origin.

Dr., Mrs. S. W. Smith Honor Dr. Miles Fisher Of Durham

Chicago Defender
Nearly All

Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Smith gave a reception in their home, 658 E. 50th pl. for Miles Mark Fisher immediately after he had received his Doctor of Philosophy in the field of religious history at the University of Chicago, December 17.

Assisting Mrs. Smith in receiving guests were Mrs. Roscoe C. Giles, Mrs. T. H. Smith, Mrs. Henry A. Scott, Mrs. Charles R. Sauter, Mrs. James Fisher, and Miss Mattie Fisher, sister of the honoree.

The home was decorated with the holiday symbols. One of the highlights of the reception was the presentation to Dr. and Mrs. Smith of a copy of his thesis which was submitted to the University of Chicago, on "The Evolution of Slave Songs of the United States" by Dr. Fisher.

Sat. 1-15-49

After the reception, Dr. Fisher left for his home in Durham, N. C., where he is pastor of White Rock Baptist Church of that city. The following were guests: Mrs. J. W. Eichelberger, Rev. and Mrs. C. Arthur Lewis, Mrs. Charles W. Wren, Rev. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. Eva Hicks, Dr. and Mrs. James Yards, Rev. and Mrs. Charles Saulter.

Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Paxton, Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mrs. Henry A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Fisher, Miss Mattie Fisher, Rev. Clinton A. Wallace, Rev. James L. Horace, Sr., Rev. James L. Horace, Jr., Bishop P. A. Valentine.

Dr. and Mrs. Royal S. Van de Woestyne, Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett, Mrs. Mabel Welson, Rev. J. C. Austin, Rev. Richard Keller, ... and Mrs. D. R. Tyler, Mrs. Charles A. Machen, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Goss, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Diggs, Atty. and Mrs. William E. King, Atty. and Mrs. Richard A. Harewood, Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Giles, Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Joyner, and Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Wilberforce Dean Gets Ph.D. From Chicago U.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Virginia

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Otis D. Froe, dean of students at Wilberforce State College was awarded the doctorate degree at the University of Chicago, December Convocation.

Doctor Froe holds a B. S. degree from Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va., class of 1935, and M. A. degree from University of Michigan, 1940, with a major in Education Administration.

His teaching experiences include both public and private schools, having taught in the Public School System of West Virginia and served as Dean of Instruction, Morristown College, Morristown, Tenn., 1940-1945.

Sat. 1-8-49

He has made a number of contributions through his research, which has been published in School Review and other publications. He was appointed Dean of Students at the Wilberforce State College, July, 1947.

5 Negroes Receive Degrees At Ohio U.

Chicago Defender

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Five Negroes were among the 1,068 members of the fall quarter graduating class receiving degrees at Ohio State University here last week. Masters' degrees were awarded to Miss Erma King Bentley in education; Joseph Carl Dacons, chemistry; and Olen Alfred McKinney, rural economics.

Donald Beatty received a Ph. D. in economics and statistics and Tracey Parks, an M. D.

Ga. State Professor Earns Ph.D. Degree

Journal & Guide

SAVANNAH, Ga. — William H. Brown, associate professor of education and head of the division of arts and sciences at Georgia State College, was recently granted the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Ohio State University. He has also studied at the University of Chicago.

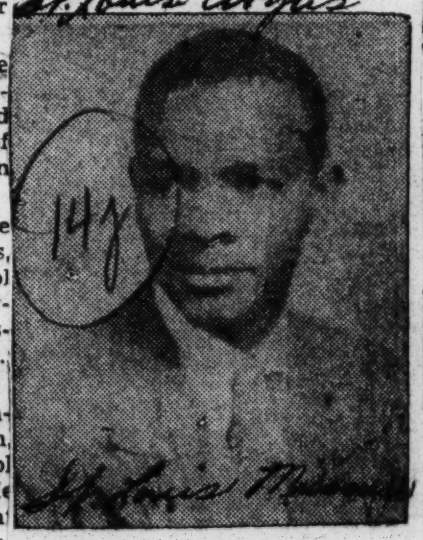
Sat. 4-2-49

A native of Atlanta, Dr. Brown was director of the Atlanta University Laboratory high school from 1931 until 1940. He has taught at Alabama State College, Atlanta University and Spelman College, and at high schools in Knoxville, Tenn., and Raleigh, N. C. He served as research associate at Ohio State in 1946, with a major in evaluation.

Dr. Brown was one of the directors of the Secondary Study of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes which operated in the Southern states during the years 1940-46.

Receives Ph.D.

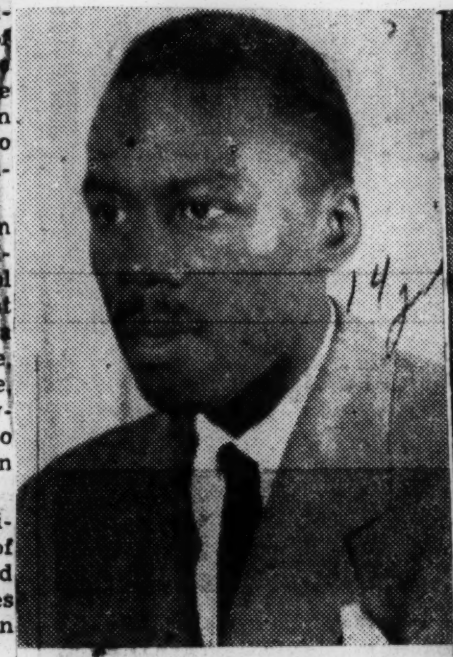
St. Louis Argus



Leroy Henry Woodson, a native St. Louisan, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Woodson, 3039 Vine Grove, St. Louis, successfully passed his examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in foreign languages, at Catholic University, Washington, D.C. The title of his dissertation was "American Negro Slavery in the Works of Friedrich Strubberg, Friedrich Gerstacker and Otto Ruppius.

Sat. 2-25-49

Mr. Woodson has been an instructor in German at Howard University since the close of the war. He was born in St. Louis. He was educated in the St. Louis public school, attending Stowe College for two years. He secured his A.B. at Howard U. and his master's and doctorate at Catholic U.



SATISFIES REQUIREMENT FOR HARVARD PH. D. — Professor Robert H. Brisbane of the Department of History and Political Science at Morehouse College, passed his final comprehensive examinations at Harvard University on March 29, thus satisfying all requirements for the Ph. D. degree from that historic institution. The degree will be formally awarded at the June convocation.

Atlanta Daily World

Professor Brisbane, a native of New York City, holds the B. A. degree from St. Johns College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the M. A. degree from Harvard. He joined the Morehouse faculty in September, 1948 and before coming to Morehouse he taught in the public school system of New York City. His doctoral thesis is titled: "The Rise of Protest Movements among Negroes since 1900."

With Professor Brisbane, 17, members of the Morehouse faculty now hold doctorates in their fields of specialization. Nine exchange professors from Atlanta University or Spelman College who teach Morehouse men are also holders of the Ph. D. degree, making a total of 21 teachers of Morehouse students who have earned the highest academic degree.

Receives Ph.D

Atlanta Daily World

SAVANNAH, Ga.—William H. Brown, associate professor of Education and head of the Division of Arts and Sciences at Georgia State College was recently granted the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree from Ohio State University. He has also studied at the University of Chicago.

Pastor Is Ph.D.

The Rev. Miles Mark Fisher, pastor of the White Rock Baptist church in Durham, N. C., was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Church History at the University of Chicago in its December convocation. Dr. Fisher, who also received his M. A. from the University of Chicago, wrote on "The Evolution of Slave Songs of the United States" for his dissertation. He is a graduate of Morehouse college in Atlanta and the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary in Chicago. (ANP)

R. H. Brisbane To Get Harvard Ph. D.

Atlanta Daily World

ATLANTA, Ga.—Professor Robert H. Brisbane, of the Department of History and Political Science at Morehouse College, passed his final comprehensive examination's at Harvard University on March 29, thus satisfying all requirement for the Ph.D degree from that historic institution. The degree will be formally awarded at the June convocation.

Professor Brisbane, a native of New York City, holds the B.A. degree from St. Johns College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the M.A. degree from Harvard. He joined the Morehouse faculty in September, 1948, and before coming to Morehouse he taught in the public school system of New York City. His doctoral thesis is titled: "The Rise of Protest Movements among Negroes since 1900.'

With Professor Brisbane, 12 members of the Morehouse faculty now hold doctorates in their fields of specialization. Nine exchange professors from Atlanta University or Spelman College who teach Morehouse men are also holders of the Ph.D. degree, making a total of 21 teachers of Morehouse men who have earned the highest academic degree.

Professor Gets Ph.D.

Georgia State College
Savannah Ga.

Brown, associate professor of education and head of the division of arts and sciences at Georgia State College was recently granted a doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State University.

Bishop's Daughter Gets Ph. D Degree

Atlanta Daily World

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Mrs. Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., received a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania Feb. 12. Dr. Wright attended the University of

COUPLE GETS PH.D.—Dr. Auguste D. Bellegarde and his wife, Mrs. Ida C. Bellegarde, both faculty members at Langston U., received Ph.D. degrees at Laval University, Quebec, Canada, recently at the winter convocation.

Joins Atlanta Faculty

Dr. J. S. Curtis of St. Louis, Mo., has joined the faculty of Atlanta University as guest professor of economics. He is a graduate of Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Chicago. He earned the Ph.D. degree at the last named institution.

Researcher

Ezra L. Totton of Sedalia, N.C., recently received a Ph.D., degree in biochemistry and chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, where he is now doing post-doctorate research.

Dr. Simmons Wins PH.D. From Columbia U.

NEW YORK (ANP)—Columbia university announced here last week that the doctor of education degree has been officially conferred upon Dr. J. Andrew Simmons, brilliant educator and assistant executive director of the children's center of the New York department of welfare.

A native of Charleston, S. C., Dr. Simmons is an honor graduate of Fisk university and received a master's degree from Columbia. The former Rosenwald fellow has been in educational circles for 20 years.

Arkansas State Prof. Earns Ph.D.

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—(SNS)—Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of the Ark. State A. M. and N. College announced last week that Sellers J. Parker of the Division of Agriculture, has just received the doctor of philosophy degree in agriculture from Cornell University.

Dr Parker, a native of Wabash, Arkansas, is a 1939 graduate of A. M. and N. College, and for several years was agricultural vocational instructor at Center Junior High School in Cleveland, Arkansas. He joined the faculty at A. M. and N. in 1942 as instructor in horticulture. In 1945 he received the master of science degree from Cornell with a major in vegetable crop and a minor in agricultural education.

Dr. Parker, who spent most of the past year at Cornel lon leave of absence, has returned to the campus and has resumed his teaching duties.

Youthful Doctor Of Philosophy

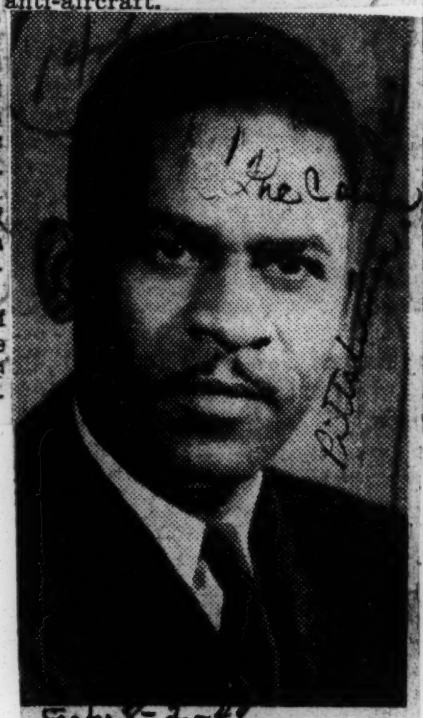
Dr. William L. Crump, recently appointed provincial keeper of records and exchequer of the Eastern Province of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. The youthful doctor of philosophy (Northwestern University) is professor of commercial education at the Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.

GETS PH.D FROM U. OF WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, Wash. (ANP)—For the first time in the history of the University of Washington, a Negro was awarded a Ph.D. last week at commencement exercises. James B. Jones of Homer, La., received his doctorate in education.

Dr. Jones will join the faculty of Arkansas State college in Pine Bluff July 1, as an associate professor in education. He is an Omega.

He did is undergraduate work at Southern university, majoring in mathematics. He taught math for two years at Hayneville high in Atlanta. During the war he reached the rank of captain in anti-aircraft.



RECEIVED DOCTORATE — Sellers Jerial Parker, a native of Arkansas, received his Ph.D. degre in agricultural education from Cornell University during commencement exercises June 13.

Negro Gets Doctorate From Washington U.

SEATTLE, Washington — James B. Jones of Homer, La., was awarded the Ph.D. degree last week at the University of Washington. He is the first of his race to receive such a degree from the institution.

Dr. Jones will join the faculty of Arkansas State college in Pine Bluff, July 1, as an associate professor in education.

In Seattle, he is the president of the Southern university club, member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, member of the National Education Association, and a reserve officer.

Elder Adds To Faculty

At No. Car.

DURHAM, N. C. — Three additions to the North Carolina College faculty for the fall term have been announced by President Alfonso Elder.

Dr. William H. Brown will join the faculty as director of educational research in the newly created Institute for Graduate Study and Research. A native of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Brown earned both the Masters and Bachelor degrees at Atlanta University and received the Ph.D. degree at Ohio State University. He has formerly taught at Atlanta University Laboratory School, Atlanta, Ga.; Alabama State Teachers College, Spellman College and Georgia State College.

Heading the department of psychology will be George T. Kyle of New York. Dr. Kyle received his Bachelors and Masters degrees from the University of Illinois and the Ph.D. from New York University. He formerly taught at Prairie View College and Johnson C. Smith University.

Miss Inez Dixon will join the home economics faculty. She is a graduate of Columbia, with a Ed.D. degree from New York University.

Arkansas State Prof. Earns Ph.D.

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—(SNS)—Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of the Ark. State A. M. and N. College announced last week that Sellers J. Parker of the Division of Agriculture, has just received the doctor of philosophy degree in agriculture from Cornell University.

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Dr. Parker, who spent most of the past year at Cornel lon leave of absence, has returned to the campus and has resumed his teaching duties.

Five Awarded Degrees at Ohio State Graduation

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Of the 1,068 members of the fall graduating class of Ohio State University, five were colored. Masters' degrees were awarded Miss Erma K. Bentley in education, Joseph C. Dacons, chemistry and Olen A. McKinney

Donald Beaty received a Ph.D. in economics and statistics, and Tracy Parks an M.D. in medicine.

Paige Never Had Ph.D., Paper Says

Raleigh,N.C. (ANP)
J.Clement Paige, recently acclaimed the youngest colored Ph.D. never received a doctor's degree,according to a front page story in the Carolinian, local weekly, recently.

Paige has received only one degree, a B.S. in biological Sciences at A.and T.College,Greensboro, N.C. in 1948. A. and T has not sent a transcript of his record to any school, and McGill Univ., in Montreal,Canada, from which he claims he received his Ph.D.,has no record of him.

Paige has "hoaxed..the officials of Bethune-Cookman College,Daytona Beach,Fla., where he taught for a while as"Dr.Paige " the newspaper said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-24-49

Granted Ph.D. For Study Of Negro Lawyer

A Ph. D. degree in sociology from the University of Chicago was granted William H. Hale recently.

Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences at Clark College, Atlanta, for the past year, Dr. Hale wrote a dissertation on "The Career Development of the Negro Lawyer in Chicago."

The study discusses the adaptations a Negro lawyer must make in establishing a career, dealing with what happens to a person who finds himself a Negro and lawyer.

Hale was acting registrar at Langston University, Langston, Okla., in 1942, and has since served as registrar and dean registrar at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. He studied on leave at the University of Chicago for two years, going to Clark College in 1948.

His wife, Mrs. Larzette Hale, is an instructor at Clark in business administration and is associated with the J. B. Blayton Accounting Firm in Atlanta.

Both hold master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin and Mrs. Hale is studying for a doctorate in business education at New York University.

Gets Wisconsin Ph.D.

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Thomas Posey, prof. of economics, West Virginia State College, received his doctor of philosophy degree in economics from the University of Wisconsin at the June commencement.

Dr. V. S. Nyabongo, Brilliant A&I Teacher, Scholarly

Motto of Young Educator Must Be "Go"; She's Been Most Everywhere, Quenching Her Thirst For Knowledge

A doctoral dissertation on 'Achievement in Modern Foreign Languages in Negro Colleges," the author of which is Dr. Virginia Simmons Nyabongo of the A. & I. State College faculty, has been published by the University of Wisconsin, from which the young educator received both a Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. She is also author of "Madame De Maintenon and Her Contribution to Education," a contribution which recently was printed in "The French Review."

Dr. Nyabongo, the wife of another Doctor of Philosophy, Akiki Nyabongo who is on the faculty of the A. and T. State College, Greensboro, North Carolina, is one of the most learned of present day educators. Her broad education has been acquired by extensive travel as well as study at leading colleges and universities. In addition, during her young life, she has had considerable experience as a teacher, administrator and in secretarial work. Back in 1942, she regularly gave radio broadcasts over Station WBIG of Greensboro, N. C., her subject being "An Afternoon of Devotions."

Dr. Nyabongo since 1944 has been Director of Student Personnell and Professor of Modern Foreign Languages at A. & I. State College. Her wide range of knowledge and experience is made available to the public in lectures on fifteen different subjects, dealing with her travel and study experiences in the United States. in Europe and North Africa. She is a prolific writer of both prose and poetry.

The former Miss Virginia Simmons graduated from Bennet College in Greensboro, N. C., with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1934 and married Akiki Nyabongo of Uganda, East Africa in 1942. You would guess her motto must be "Go," for few persons of her age have traveled as far in quest of knowledge as has this young teacher and administrator who was born not many years ago in Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Nyabongo is quite popular among Nashville teachers, before whom she has spoken on several occasions.

Brilliant Educator

Dr. Virginia Simmons Nyabongo, of the A. and I. State College faculty and one of the most brilliant of the nation's young educators is the author of an article that recently were published in the University of Wisconsin Bulletin and the "French Review." Her lectures and addresses are listed under fifteen different titles.

Nation's Youngest Ph.D. Will Address British Science Group

SILER CITY, N. C. — The nation's youngest Negro Ph. D., Dr. Clement Paige, 19, will fly to Great Britain this week to address the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He will be the first Negro ever to speak to this learned group.

A native of Siler City, Dr. Paige is the youngest Negro in the nation's history to attain a doctor's degree. He gained his education through hard work and scholarships. He holds his degree as a physiological psychologist.

One of eight children of a farmer, he worked hard to save enuogh money to attend high school in New York. He then returned to North Carolina where he studied for his bachelor's degree at A. and T. College in Greensboro.

At this time his money ran out, but Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune heard about him and helped him to attain scholarships which financed him through graduate study at the City College of New York and at McGill University in Montreal, Canada.

His next study will be in Europe as the recipient of the $4000 Elizabeth Crompton Memorial award of the American Institute of Psychoanalysts.

When this study is completed he will become head of the biology department of Fort Valley State College in Georgia. At present he is professor of biology at Bethune-Cookman College, the school founded by Mrs. Bethune

Phd's. Mount At Tennessee State

Scholarly Ph D's, as well as other scholars and authors, continue to mount at Tennessee State as the teaching faculty number goes above 200.

In the above picture, President W. S. Davis (a Cornell Ph D himself) discusses the progressive school program with several new Ph D's and scholars.

Reading from left to right are seated: M. I. Claiborne scheduled to receive the Ph D next month from New York University, Head of the Department of Psychology; C. W. Lindsay, Ph D, Cornell University, Head of the Department of English; R. A. Wilson Ph D, University of Iowa, Professor of History; J. B. Lawson, Ph. D., University of Michigan. Acting Head of the Department of Physics; W. S. Davis, Ph D, Cornell University, President; C. F. L. Teague, Executive Aide, President's Office; W. L. Crump, Ph D, Northwestern University, Director of the Division of Business Administration and Education; and J. H. Holland scheduled to receive the Ph D next February from the University of Pennsylvania, Head of the Department of Political Science.

Prior to the scene of the above conference, President Davis had introduced this group of persons, as well as those persons below in this article, during the 1949 fall convocation to more than 2,000 students and more than 200 teachers assembled.

During President Davis' opening address in referring to the recent progress of the institution, he reviewed the increase in quality and quantity of the teaching personnel, and the ever increasing enrollment. He placed much emphasis on the new areas of instruction with special emphasis on Engineering which will be taught in the newly erected Engineering school. He pointed out that new teaching facilities, including buildings during his first six years of tenure involved an expenditure of $6,000,000.

Referring further to the expansion program of the college, the President stated that plans were now in the making for the erection of a new school of Liberal and Fine Arts and a new school of Law, the construction of which is expected to get under way as soon as the present building program has been completed.

Dr. Davis told the Student Body that the 1 1-2 million dollar Engineering School; the large number of research projects now being conducted in the fields of Chemistry, Biology, and Physics; and the new research project in human nutrition for which the Federal Government recently appropriated $30,000; as well as the other broad curricular offerings present a real and new challenge to the faculty and students.

Finally, Dr. Davis reassured those attending the ceremonies that the aim of the President and faculty was still that of developing the educational program of the institution into a universiy system.

After Dr. Davis' challenging address, greetings were extended to the college on behalf of the Meharry Medical College by its president, Dr. M. Don Clawson; on behalf of the American Baptist Theological Seminary by its President Dr. Ralph Riley; and on behalf of Fisk University by Dr. George Redd, Director of the Department of Education.

In addition to faculty members included in the a bove picture, the following new faculty members were introduced:

Administrative Officers:
Deryck Weaver, Business Manager.
Katie Miller, Asst. Secretary to the President.
Vivian Young, Asst. Secretary to the Dean.
Helen Teague, Secretary to Administration Asst. to the President.
Elizabeth Ross, Asst. Dietitian.
Annie Crump, Postmistress.

Division of Agriculture:
Harold Jones.
David Hamilton.
Will Ed Officer

Division of Business Administration and Education:
William D. Stinson.

Division of Education:
Ira A. Gentry.

Department of Health and Physical Education:
Carrie Gentry.
Howard Gentry.

Department of Library Service:
Mildred L. Rivers.

Department of Music
Eddie T. Goins.
Patricia Marshall.
Jasper Patton.
Wilhemena Taylor.

Division of Political and Social Science:
William McIntosh.
William Simmons.

Division of Engineering and Industrial Education:
Alonzo Fairbanks.
Leonard Clark.
D. R. Washington.
Julian Lipscomb.
John Harlye.
Travis L. Banks.

Division of Home Economics:
Maude Coggs.
Lucy McIntosh.

Division of Humanities.
Juanita Horner.
Norma Smith.

Lurelia Freeman.
Divisn of oiM.v f
Division of Science:
Robert Ellis.
James Yelldell.

To the Student Health Service have been added Dr. H. H. Walker; President of the National Medical Association, and Dr. J. M. Cox, Med

Business Dept. Head At S U. Returns

BATON ROUGE, La., — Miss Samuella V. Totty, head of the Business Education Department at Southern University has been on temporary leave in order to complete requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago.

According to Dr. F. G. Clark, president, Miss Totty has successfully completed the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree. Miss Totty becomes the first Negro to receive this degree, in Business, at the University of Chicago. Her dissertation was written on a "Study of Small Negro Businesses and Reasons for their Failures and Success."

Miss Totty was present at the 49th Annual Convention of the National Negro Business League in Detroit Michigan this summer and participated on the educational forum.

14j 1949

Opportunity Fellowships
Established by- John Ray Whitney Foundation

Dr. Robert Weaver Named Opportunity Fellowship Head

NEW YORK—(ANP) — The appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as director of Opportunity fellowships, recently established by the John Ray Whitney Foundation, was announced Saturday by Mr. Whitney.

Opportunity fellowships were recently established to provide opportunities to any American who, for reasons outside his personal merits (for example, racial or cultural background or region of residence has not had full opportunity to develop his talents. Specifically eligible for these fellowships are Negroes, Indians and Spanish speaking Americans.

Dr. Weaver, now professor of economics at the School of Education of New York University, received his doctorate at Harvard University and served for 11 years with the Federal government, where he helped in developing the inter-racial policy of the public housing program and in recruiting members of minority groups for use in civil service and war production. He later served as executive director of the Commission on Human Relations in Chicago and as director of community relations at the American Council on Race Relations.

He is the author of volumes on "Negro Labor" and "The Negro Ghetto" and of articles in general and professional journals.

Phi Beta Kappa Keys

ALBERT Barnett

Negroes Who've Won Phi Beta Kappa Keys

LAST week this Column discussed education in a broad sense—vocational, professional and academic, pointing out that the education leaders of America have finally decided to do something about discrimination in our major colleges and universities.

An alert newsman is always digging up new and unrevealed facts, both historical and current, which is as it should be, since he has at his disposal research and library facilities and other sources of information, closed to the average person.

So, it has been revealed that the determination of educators to combat bias in schools of higher learning was given point and emphasis by the American Council on Education.

This august body, cooperating with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, has called a national conference, to be held in Chicago's Palmer House, November 4-5, to discuss and formulate answers to the question: "Religion and Race: Barriers to College?"

All of which prompted this Column to do a little research on its own, purpose and object of which was to determine just how many Negro men and women—in the field of higher education—have earned the coveted Phi Beta Kappa Key.

This key represents the highest honor conferred on undergraduate students in our major colleges and universities. To obtain it a student must maintain not less than an A-Minus average for his four-year course; must meet strict moral requirements and also be outstanding in extra-curricular activities.

Phi Beta Kappa is the oldest Greek letter society in American colleges, having been founded in 1776, at William and Mary College in Virginia. It was formerly a secret society but this phase has been abandoned. Badge of honor is a gold watch key, called the 'Phi Beta Kappa Key.' The term is the English translation of three Greek words and means "Philosophy—Guide of Life."

It is no secret that for a colored man or woman student to win the Key, he must exceed the A-Minus requirement. Many whites have won the award with this minimum requisite, but the fact remains that almost all Negroes admitted to Phi Beta Kappa, have maintained an 'A' average through four years of rigid college study.

Now, here are the figures: From 1874 to the year 1936, 15[illegible] Negroes were elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In the early years, higher education among our people, was at its lowest level. It is a matter of record that almost as many Negroes (76), were elected in the 11-year period, (1926-1936), as the 79 who won the award in the 52-year period—1874-1925. First Negro Phi Beta Kappa Man was Edward A. Bouchet, elected at Yale University in 1874.

Here's another interesting fact. From 1937 to 1946, 37 members of the Race received their Keys, but women took the lead with 19, as against 18 for the men. Probable explanation is that parents of women students made special sacrifices to put daughters through college, while the men, because of economic reasons, had to economize and 'work their way' through school, as waiters, porters, etc., to pay tuition.

First colored woman Phi Beta Kappa is Jessie R. Fauset of Philadelphia, famed author of 'Chinaberry Tree,' who won the award at Cornell University in 1905. Two other women made scholastic history: In 1942, sole Phi Beta Kappa Key went to Gladys E. Childress, at Colorado University and two years later, in 1944, Elizabeth B. Jackson was so honored at Boston University.

Here are some nationally known Keymen who have made notable contributions to America's history and whose names are familiar in most households: William Monroe Trotter, Harvard, 1894; S. Joe Brown, Iowa, 1898; J. Mercer Langston, Oberlin, 1901; William Pickens, Yale, 1904; Alain Leroy Locke, Harvard, 1907; Charles H. Houston, Amherst, and Francis E. Rivers, Yale, both in 1915; Rayford Logan, Williams, 1917; J. Ernest Wilkins, Illinois, 1918; Paul Robeson, Rutgers, 1919; Percy Julian, DePauw, and Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago, both in 1920; and J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., wizard of mathematics, 1940, University of Chicago. For a complete list of Negro Phi Beta Kappas, see Monroe Work's Negro Year Book and other authorities.

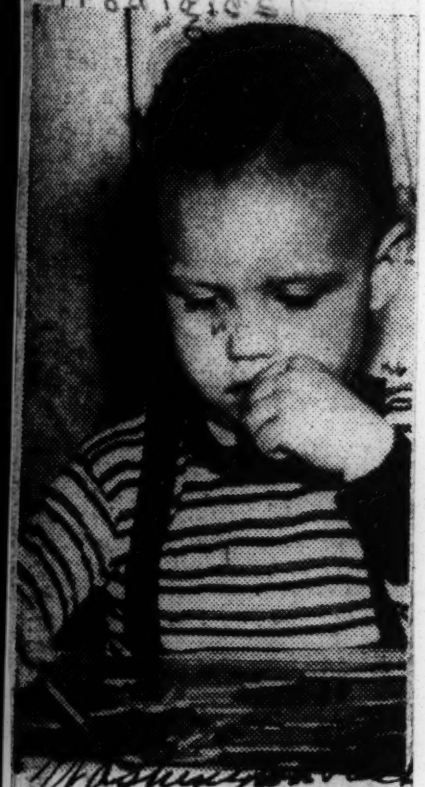
14j 1949

Prodigies

Jig-Saw Fan At 28 Months

14j

Prodigies



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

PUZZLE SOLVER—Edward Weimer 3d, only 28 months old, already has a hobby—assembling jig-saw puzzles. Neighbors say he will be world champion before too long. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weimer, jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sigmund Livingston Fellowship

Fisk Grants Social Science Fellowship

NASHVILLE, Tenn.--Dr. Edna Cooper Masuoka has been granted a Sigmund Livingston Fellowship for 1949-50, it was announced last week by Dr. Preston Valien, chairman of the department of social sciences at Fisk University.

This fellowship is made available by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to university social science departments which are organized and equipped for research in problems of intergroup relations.

CASE INSTITUTE HONORS NEGRO STUDENT AFTER 22-YEAR SOFTENING OF RACE BARRIER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—(PINS)—How "time marches on" was brilliantly illustrated this Tuesday when twenty-two years after his election, Francis A. Gragory of Washington became an active member of Alpha of Ohio Chapter of Tau Beta Pi, a national engineering honor society at a ceremony Friday evening in Tomlinson Hall at Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, Ohio.

Gregory, the principal of Armstrong Technical High School here, was elected to the organization in 1927. However, he was not initiated then because the national policy of the society barred the admission of Negroes. That barrier has been removed. Hence, Gregory's admission.

The chapter recently voted to initiate Gregory at a regular ceremony for this semester's pledge class. The organization was founded in 1835 at Lehigh University. It has 59,490 members in 87 chapters. The Case chapter was founded in 1900, according to Robert E. Bayes, of 2790 Arlington Rd., corresponding secretary of the chapter.

President T. Keith Glennan of Case, commenting on the chapter's action said: "I was delighted to hear of the action taken. It is but another step taken in the long chain of events leading toward the elimination of artificial barriers to recognition of outstanding ability regardless of race, creed or color."

EMBRYO DR. CARVERS SOUGHT

The Westinghouse Electric Corp. last week announced its annual search for the nation's outstanding young scientists in which high school seniors in 27,000 public, private and denominational schools are being invited to compete in the ninth annual Science Talent Search. Westinghouse is offering $11,000 in scholarships for the winners.

Out of a group of 40 finalists brought to Washington for five days of final judging next March, the boy or girl who gets the nod as the most promising young scientist in the nation will be awarded a four-year $2,800 Westinghouse Grand Science Scholarship.

Other details of the contest include the following: Each of the 40 finalists will be picked on the basis of his scholastic record, a report from his teachers on his aptitudes and extra-curricular activities, a 1,000 word essay on his own scientific project, and his showing in a three-hour science aptitude test which will be given in the schools in December.

We have the feeling that we might have another George Washington Carver in the making somewhere in this land of ours. And we also feel that this competition is as good as any, if not better, to uncover hitherto undiscovered talent along scientific lines in that youngster of yours. It looks like a good opportunity and we hope we have more than one, more than 10, more than 100 Negro youths in the contest.

The World, Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 2-25-49

Fri. 2-25-49

WHO'S WHO MATERIAL—These students of The North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College were selected for the 1948 edition of Who's Who among students in American Colleges and Univ. They are from left to right Leonard Dunn Helen Blacgmore, Vernon A. Mobley, Walter White, James Hargraves Robert V. Harris, William Bedford, Elizabeth Samuel, Bradley Cheatham, John S. McGhee, James Jones, Frank S. Moore, John Hollingsworth Serena Owens, and Leonard J. Simon. Those not included on the picture are: John C. Kelly, Willie Jenkins, Eugene Sartor, and Scott Williams.

Tenn. State College Gets 13 in 'Who's Who'

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 1-1-49

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee A. and I. State College will be represented by 13 students in the new edition of Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges. They are:

Misses Jeanine Allison, Johnson City, Tenn.; Helen Dumas and Pearl Gory, Nashville; Ella E. Holmes, Memphis; Elizabeth Ross, Lebanon, Tenn., and Evelyn Watts, Pittsburgh;

Robert Jackson, Huntsville, Ala.; Gilbert Mason, Jackson, Miss.; William Scott, Knoxville; Herbert Ryan, Mason, Tenn.; William Lawson and Joseph Williams, Kansas City, Mo, and Miss Madelyn Brower, San Antonio, Tex.

Howard Has 23 Students Listed in New Who's Who in Colleges

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 1-1-49

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Twenty-three students at Howard University will be listed in the 1948-49 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and College," it was revealed by Howard University officials.

Among the students to be listed are William H. Bethel and Wendell J. Royte of New York; Conrad H. Cheek, Halifax, N.C.; Ardafay Davis, Ronco, Pa.; Marguerite A. Dodson, Pittsburgh; Thomas D. Green, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Ernestine M. Hairston, Akron, Ohio; Richard D. Hill and Cecil T. Wint, Jamaica, B.W.I.; William H. Hopper, Chicago, Ill.;

Edsel K. Hudson, Omaha, Nebra., Zachariah Jennings, Norfolk, Va.; Gladys M. Keys and Norma E. Whitby, Detroit; Henry Kindlam, Lithuania; William Matory, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Martha L. Pitt, St. Andrews, Grenada, B.W.I; Andrea M. Sparks, Hartford, Conn.; Jeannine I. Smith, Glorida M. Edmunds, Kermit K. Keith, Viola S. Spottswood and Naida Williams, Washington.

Honorable Mention

The following students who were originally nominated for "Who's Who" but were not included in the final selection, have been awarded honorable mention:

Maurice D. Bean, Gary, Ind.; Robert E. Brown, New York; Jonelle Burr, Clarence Howard, John Russell Jr., Blanche Vessels and Thomas E. Clifford, Washington; Henry Edmunds, Raleigh, N.C.; Roberts Fitzgerald, Montclair, N.J.; Thomas J. Flagg, Memphis, Tenn.; Louis S. Paige, Brooklyn; Frank S. Scott, Peekskill, N.Y.; Nathaniel A. Tylor of Gaffney, S.C., and W. Loretta Wilson, Bronx, N.Y.

Sat. 1-1-49

14j 1949

"Who's Who" issued by McMillan Company

Paul, W.E.B. Only Negroes In Who's Who

The 1949 definitive, biographical encyclopedia of the English-speaking world, "Who's Who", which has just been issued by the McMillan Company here in America, is reported to contain the names of only two American Negroes, Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

This is the original "Who's Who" first published in England in 1848 and the model for other recent "Who's Who in America", etc. This conservative publication, in its 3,080 pages covering the world, admits comparatively few Americans.

Paul Robeson's name has been included in this encyclopedia for several years. Dr. Du Bois' name appears there for the first time in the present edition.

Robeson, Dr. DeBois Only Ones Appearing in English Who's Who

NEW YORK—The 1949 definitive, biographical encyclopedia of the English-speaking world, "Who's Who," which has just been issued by the MacMillan Company here in America, is reported to contain the names of only two colored Americans, Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.

This is the original "Who's Who," first published in England in 1848 and the model for other more recent imitations such as "Who's Who in America," etc. Paul Robeson's name has been included for several years back. Dr. Dubois's name appears there for the first time.

Writers Club

FIRST NEGRO MEMBER NAMED TO NEWARK WRITERS CLUB

Jan, 1925 -49

NEWARK, N. J. (ANP) — James M. Smith Sr., staff member of the New Jersey Record, became the first Negro membership on the basis of his creative writing ability and outstanding work in the literary field in Essex county.

147

A native of Fort Gaines, Ga., Smith was educated in Vermont, Maryland and New Jersey. He is a graduate of Morgan State college, from which he holds eight varsity letters for his prowess in sports. He has served on the faculties of Beda-Etta college, Macon, Ga.; Cleveland Junior high school, Newark; and as dean of the French department at Rust college.

Smith has also figured prominently in other pursuits. He received a scroll from the American Theatre Wing for presenting camp and stage shows for youth entertainment; assisted the UN Security council of Philadelphia with student participation in the "Letters Abroad" program, and was the first Negro track captain at East Side high school, Proctorsville, Vt.

A Citizenship Tour

Birmingham News

Tomorrow morning at 6:30 o'clock another group of Jefferson County's young people will leave the city for a tour of the nation's capital, a visit to many national shrines and to some of our larger Eastern cities. This group is composed of honor students from Negro high schools of the county. They will take a trip similar to that of white students just returning from their visit to the East.

Birmingham Alabama

Thur-3-31-49

The Negroes will be chaperoned by Paul L. Ware, assistant principal of Hooper City High School and by other qualified persons. The expenses of the tour have been underwritten by many individuals and organizations of both races.

These young people who are to see what we Americans are all proud of were carefully chosen for their qualities of leadership, their intelligence, and their ability to understand principles and to transmit their impressions to their friends who were not able to take the trip with them.

All who have helped to make this citizenship tour a success should have the community's gratitude.

Commies Play Up Lynchings, Ignore Schools, Says Dannelly

Montgomery Advertiser

By FOSTER HALEY

The communist press recently featured the lynching of a Mississippi Negro, but the Communist press won't talk about the remarkable progress made in the Montgomery City-County schools.

Mon-4-4-49

So declared Dr. C. M. Dannelly, superintendent of the schools, at the dedication of Booker T. Washington Senior High School here yesterday. He was quoting from a letter sent him by the editor of a national educational publication.

Neither will the Communists tell of "equal educational opportunities offered here to all races, nor the tremendous strides made at all educational levels," Dannelly asserted before a segregated outdoor audience of several hundred persons, mostly Negroes.

High point of the afternoon exercises came when Dannelly "officially" presented the school to Principal Theodore Smiley, who presided over the meeting. Smiley accepted the 30-classroom building "as a dream come to life, and as a challenge to do a better job of teaching and learning."

The building was occupied last December.

"The average salary of Negro rural teachers in 1936 was $189 a year," Dannelly said. "Today, two-thirds of Montgomery County's teachers get more money than that a month.

"Only 8 per cent of the Negro teachers in 1936 had a college degree. More than 68 per cent have one now," he said in citing the "remarkable progress" made in education here in the past 12 or 13 years.

"I don't say a degree makes a good teacher, but I do say it ought to make him a better one. A teacher has to learn to teach, just as a preacher has to learn to preach," he added.

"The way to get good teachers is to pay them, and that's what we're doing a better job of now," he said.

Goodwyn, Grimes Attend

The city and county governments were represented by Mayor Goodwyn and Board of Revenue Member L. R. Grimes.

Dannelly frankly criticized the negligence of some Negro children for failing to attend school regularly. "Pupils should come every day and they should be on time," he said. "But some of them spend Fridays washing, Saturdays loafing and Sundays going to church. I'm for going to church, but not the washing and loafing."

Dannelly's remarks brought laughter from the audience on several occasions.

For the first time in the history of Montgomery schools there are no "double shifts," he said. All pupils, whether white or Negro, can now go to school a full day without having to hurry so someone else can have the classroom.

Improvements Cited

The Booker T. Washington School and the Carver School, on Fairview Avenue, have helped alleviate the "double shift" situation, he pointed out. Other improvements in the educational system were also mentioned, including:

Mon-4-4-49

1. All school terms in the county are now nine months long, whether white or Negro schools.
2. Negro teachers have the same tenure and retirement rights as whites.
3. A home visitation program is in effect to help solve pupils with attendance problems.
4. Free textbooks are furnished through the sixth grade.
5. The school curricula has been expanded until we now have senior high schools in the city and county for Negroes. Before 10 or 12 years ago, most Montgomery Negroes had to get their high school education at Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes.

New Buildings Rise

6. Many new buildings have been erected all over the county, and much equipment has been added, although more is needed. Dannelly pointed out that a decided improvement had been made since the days when one Negro school was actually located in a cemetery chapel.

Other speakers were W. B. Paterson, Sr., member of the board of education, who made the opening remarks; and Dr. V. E. Daniel, who spoke for Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes. Dr. Trenholm was in Chicago, and unable to attend the meeting.

Alabama Negro Group Here on Citizenship Trip

Montgomery Herald Tribune

Thiry Negro high-school students from thirteen schools in Jefferson County, Ala., arrived in New York by chartered bus yesterday for a wto-day visit as part of a citizenship tour sponsored by Alabama business and civic organizations.

Mon-4-4-49

Most of the students are from rural schools, while some attend institutions in Birmingham. They have already spent three days in Washington, where they attended sessions of the House, the Senate and the Supreme Court, and will leave for home tomorrow.

The group will visit United Nations headquarters at Lake Success today, take a boat trip to the Statue of Liberty and attend a performance at the Radio City Music Hall in the evening. Director of the tour is Paul L. Ware, assistant principal of Hooper City High School. They are staying at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.

$250,000 Negro High School Will Be Dedicated Sunday

Montgomery Advertiser

Thur-3-31-49

The new Booker T. Washington Negro high school will be dedicated at a public ceremony at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Dr. C. M. Dannelly, city and county school superintendent, said yesterday.

Montgomery Adv.

The 30-classroom structure, built and equipped at a cost of about a quarter million dollars, was completed last December. Regular classes, including Negro veterans training classes, have been in progress in the new structure since.

Dr. Dannelly said the high school, together with George Washington Carver High School on Fairview Avenue, is a high point in the Negro school building program of the local board of education.

Thur-3-31-49

"The Negro educational building improvement program started before World War II in the replacement of shacks, lodges, and churches in the rural area, making possible classrooms for every Negro pupil in the city and county of Montgomery," he said.

Main Speaker

Dr. Dannelly will be the principal speaker at the dedication ceremonies. He will speak on the progress of Negro education in the local school system.

Following his address, he will present the building to the principal and faculty of the school.

The response and appreciation of progress will be delivered by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the Alabama State College for Negroes.

Music will be featured at the beginning and close of the program by the school band, under the direction of J. D. Cook.

School Chorus

The National Anthem will be led by Geraldine Preston, member of the school faculty. A school chorus also will sing several selections, directed by J. D. Cook, and accompanied by Marguerite Mayberry. Martha Potts, member of the senior class, will sing a solo.

Platform guests invited for "appreciative recognition" will include members of the Board of Education, the City Commission, the County Board of Revenue, Swayne School trustees, T. L. Head, former assistant superintendent of schools, and representatives of all Montgomery County Negro schools.

Visits to classrooms in the new building are scheduled for the public, following the formal dedication program.

Teen-Age Negro Tourists Rise Early To See Capital Sights

Birmingham News

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

Editor, What Negroes Are Doing

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—THEY WILL BRING forth their best bib and tucker tonight when they are guests at a formal dinner at Howard University.

Mon-4-4-49

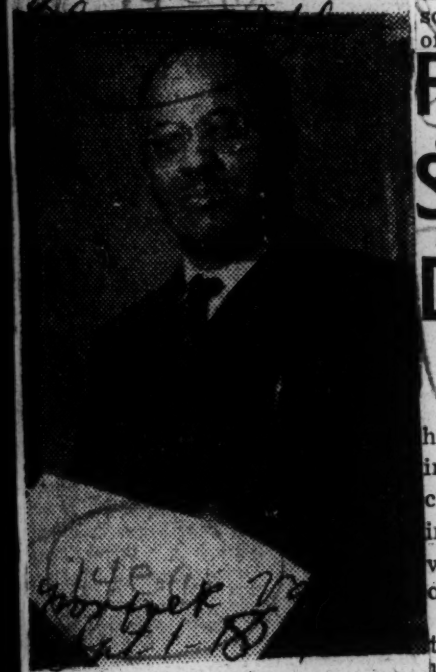
Jefferson County Negro high school students Sunday afternoon and evening on this fourth day of their citizenship tour. Every minute is going to count. The schedule begins with breakfast at 7. By 8:30 they will be on their respects in a visit to the office of Congr. Laurie C. Battle. The two Negro representatives—A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and William L. Dawson, will greet these youngsters. The visit to the office of Congress and a visit to the Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black complete the morning program.

Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial, watching the cherry blossom festival and a visit to the National Zoo.

Thur-4-7-49

The young tourists get their first chance to see the federal government in operation when they visit the House and Senate sessions this afternoon. Minor Teachers College and Howard University are scheduled for a bit of the Col-amazing versatility of youth, these teen-agers took it in stride and loved every be-bop minutes of it. the schools to be visited today.

Sets Precedent In Sociological Body



Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, president of the American Sociological Society, the leading organization of professional sociologists in the nation, is the first member of his race to preside over the body.

New School Suit Filed in Arkansas

FORT SMITH, Ark., — Charging that facilities afforded Negro school children in this city are vastly inferior to those for white children, fourteen parents have filed suit in the Federal Court here seeking a decision ordering the school board to cease discrimination against Negroes in public education.

The suit, filed Dec. 29 by U. Simpson Tate, NAACP regional counsel, in association with J. R. Booker of Little Rock, is the first of its kind in Arkansas. The complaint alleges that the Negro high school is an antiquated, unsafe and unsanitary structure more than fifty years old, whereas a modern school plant is provided for white children.

CURRICULA UNEQUAL

Such studies as Romance languages, physics and chemistry are not included in the curriculm of the Negro school, the complaint continues.

Originally filed on Nov. 13, the complaint was amended on Dec. 29 after five of the ten complainants withdrew from the case.

To emphasize the determination of the community to bring about equalization in school facilities, nine additional Negro parents have joined the remaining original five in the suit, which is being sponsored by the Fort Smith branch of the NAACP.

File School Suit At DeWitt, Ark.

By GRACE DONALDSON

DEWITT, Ark.—School patrons here filed a complaint last week in the United States District Court charging that the only high school in the district is maintained for white students and demanding that one be established for Negroes.

Representing the parent plaintiffs is W. Harold Flowers, well known Pine Bluff attorney and president of the Arkansas Conference of NAACP branches.

White Aid Active

Early last year more than 300 white school patrons joined Negro residents in requesting the school district to provide a high school for Negro students. There are eight grade schools for Negroes but, as the complaint points out, many of the children of those filing the brief are ready to attend high school and have no place to go.

The school board ignored the interracial request and made every effort to encourage Negroes to attend Emmanuel school, eight miles from DeWitt. Many students are attending high school at Fargo, Pine Bluff and Stuttgart.

The 18 citizens who filed the court suit are Frank Pitts, Isaiah Pitts, Moses Pitts, E. D. Pitts, John Gibson, James Brunson, O. H. Brunson, Noland Hardnett, Benjamin Strivers, Will Watson, J. E. Wilson, Arthur Sims, E. C. Stephenson, Freeman Wiggins, Will Howard, General Edmondson, Ezekial Williams and Robert Hobson.

New $75,000 Negro Catholic High School

LITTLE ROCK, (ANP) — Dedicatory services for the new $75,000 St. Bartholomew High School, completed last Feb. 4, were held here last week at the school. The building, constructed of reinforced concrete with buff brick facing contains six classrooms and an office. It replaces a 1911 structure and is modern in design, lighting, ventilation and general health conditions.

The dedication was performed by Bishop Albert L. Fletcher, of the Little Rock diocese. Other speakers on the program included the Rev. Joseph Holkon, pastor, St. Bartholomew's Church; C. A. Hicks, assistant director, Negro division, state department of education; L. M. Cristophe, principal, Dunbar High School, and Ray W. Johnson, president, Holy Name Society.

Equal School Suit Lost, Arkansans to Appeal U. S. Ruling

FORT SMITH, Ark.—(ANP)—A Federal suit by fourteen Negroes of Fort Smith seeking equal schools was lost here last week when U. S. District Judge John E. Miller ruled that the Negro high school was equal to the white.

His decision was based on testimony by Dr. Morgan R. Owen of the Arkansas Department of Education that the Lincoln High School for Negroes was equal to the white Fort Smith High. He told the court he based his statements on standards set up by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs, U. S. Tate and J. R. Booker, did not challenge his testimony, but Booker said he would appeal the case.

Since December, 1948, improvements on Fort Smith Negro schools have included a new $200,000 elementary school building, a home economics building, and a metal shops building. It is also reported that the School Board plans to remodel Lincoln High.

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Negro registrar, counselor, 15 teachers at Lafayette junior high

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif

Open House at the Eastside's Lafayette junior high school observed as a part of the citywide program on Thursday night, focussed attention on two staff "firsts" for Negroes in the Los Angeles City public school system. Sat. 4-30-49

Lafayette has the city's first Negro secondary school registrar and counselor, principal M. E. Herriott said. Registrar is Robert Lewis Williams, Jr., former YMCA Boys Work secretary; and Llewellyn A. Mazique is counselor 4-30-49

There are 15 Negroes on Lafayette's interracial faculty, which also has one native of Mexico, one Nisei, and several Jews. The student body is predominantly Negro.

Other faculty members who are prominent in the local comunity are: Miss Lillian Frances Duffy, P. H. McDavid, and Miss Pauline Slater.

Outstanding Girls' School Lifts Bars After 40 Years

MIDDLEBURY, Conn.—The acceptance of Negro applicants at Westover, one of the nation's leading girls boarding schools was announced here last week by Miss Louise Bulkley Dillingham, head mistress of the school.

The announcement indicated a major change in the school's policy for Miss Dillingham said she did not believe the school has had a Negro student in its 40 years of existence. She has been head mistress since 1[illegible].

"If we profess democracy," Miss Dillingham asserted, "we should practice it. The war, which was supposedly fought for democracy, has forced us to think about these things. We can no longer evade the issue."

Judged On Same Basis

Present students at Westover desire admission of Negroes, the head mistress said. She stated that the Negro girls would have to qualify for admittance and would be judged on the same basis as the white girls.

Miss Dillingham advocates the admittance of a small group of Negro girls rather than one, for she feels "that a group of Negroes would have a greater chance for more initial companionship.

Yearly fee for tuition and board is $2,250 plus an infirmary service charge of $50. Financial aid will be available to Negroes if they qualify, as over one-fifth of the girls received financial assistance.

Alumni Oppose Use of Central By Negroes

The Central High School Alumni Association said yesterday it does not want the school to lose its identity as a school for white students.

The association's board of directors, declaring it repreesnts 47,000 Central alumni, opposed demands of a number of Negro civic organizations that the school be used to relieve crowding in Negro high schools.

The views were in a series of resolutions prepared by the officers and board of directors and sent to the Board of Education.

'Considered Good Judgment'

The committee said it was acting "aside from any reasons of sentiment" but on "know facts and considered good judgment."

It called on "those groups sincerely interested in advancing the welfare of the colored people to display the same patriotic spirit of cooperation . . . as displayed by the white students and parents in the past when Central, for seven years, was even more overcrowded than the colored schools are today."

The statement said the plan to transfer Central would "handicap efforts of local school officials to provide 'new' school buildings rather than 'second-hand' buildings for the use of colored children."

The committee said it opposed both a permanent and temporary transfer of Central, but favored a proposal to house Wilson Teachers College students in Central.

Recommendation Cited

The present college building would be used for Negro students now attending Cardozo High School under a staggered program.

The latter proposal is in keeping with a recommendation for using Central as a postgraduate center for white students made in the report on District schools prepared for Congress by Dr. George D. Strayer, the committee statement said.

Plan to Move Girls From Cardozo Lashed

Negro members of the Board of Education yesterday bitterly opposed School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning's plan to relieve overcrowding at Cardozo High School by transferring 500 girl students to Park View Elementary School.

Dr. Phillip T. Johnson and Mrs. Velma G. Williams said they favored immediate transfer of Central High School to use by Negro children even if it meant scrapping plans for a new Cardozo High School.

After a two-hour meeting, in which the two board members delivered a blistering attack on the Corning plan, the board's committee on buildings and grounds deferred action.

Committee members agreed to hear an analysis of the plan by an outside educator to be selected by Dr. Johnson before making a recommendation to the full board November 16.

The report in which Dr. Corning last week presented his plan was described by Dr. Johnson, a physician, as "fallacious, in adequate, educationally unsound and full of red herrings."

Fourteen Empty Rooms

Dr. Corning proposed that 14 empty rooms in the Park View School be used to house 500 Cardozo girls until the new Spingarn High School is completed in 1951 or early in 1952.

The school superintendent said that transfer of Central would disrupt the long-range school building program which calls for the construction of new Cardozo and Armstrong High Schools within the next few years.

Dr. James A. Gannon, board member, defended the Corning proposal at yesterday's hearing as "sincere and written only after prayerful consideration."

Dr. Johnson described the proposed Cardozo and Armstrong replacements as "cabins in the sky that never will be reached."

He said that it had taken the Negro residents more than 10 years to get Spingarn and doubted two other schools ever would be built.

Chagrin Expressed

Mrs. Williams said that she was "greatly disappointed" that Dr. Corning had "pitted children's interests against a new buildin."

"Cardozo is a dream building and I don't give a rap if we never get it if children's needs are met now," Mrs. Williams said.

She declared it would be a "disgrace" to go to Congress and seek funds for a new Negro school when there is available space in white schools.

Negro civic groups who have favored the transfer of Central have argued that there is sufficient space in other white senior and junior high schools to scatter the 1335 white students now attending Central.

Both Mrs. Williams and Dr Johnson said that overcrowding a Cardozo has resulted in an inferior education program for Negro youth.

Cardozo, with a capacity of 1040 students, now has an enrollment of 1796.

Mrs. Williams charged Dr. Corning with "autocratic administration" and declared that in failing to recommend the transfer of Central he had "defied and ignored" the wishes of Negro residents.

She said that Negro residents have been petitioning the board since last spring for relief for Cardozo but they had been "put off."

In attacking the "educational soundness" of Corning's proposal to use Park View as an annex to Cardozo, Dr. Johnson said it would "violate" the board's policy of co-educational training, "break the school's esprit de corps," and "split up" the girls' cadet program.

Before board members spoke, the committee heard three speakers oppose the Park View plan. They were David E. Wells, president of Pleasant Plains Civic Association; James E. Ellis, chairman of the steering committee of Park View P-TA, and Gardner L. Bishop, head of the Consolidated Parent Group

Negro Pupils To Enter New School Dec. 12

The new Kelly Miller Junior High School, 49th st. and Washington pl. ne., was approved for occupancy yesterday by the building and grounds committee of the Board of Education.

Officials toured the 25-classroom school in a two-hour inspection trip.

It is expected students will be moved into the building December 12. Negro junior high pupils will be transferred from the Blow, Webb, Merritt and Thomas elementary schools where they have been attending classes pending completion of the building. More students will be moved from Browne Junior High School, 24th st. and Benning rd. ne., which has been operating above capacity.

Capacity of 1440 Students

School officials said 1294 students will be transferred to the new building which has a capacity of 1440.

Blow and Webb schools will be abandoned for junior high school purposes, Superintendent Hobart M. Corning said. A year ago a parent-inspired strike kept 200 students out of class more than a month in protest against the use of Blow and Webb as junior high schools.

The brick building trimmed with red architectural concrete was constructed at a cost of $1,626,400.

Besides the classrooms it contains 11 special rooms, including electrical, metal, woodworking, paint and home economics shops and art and science rooms.

Two Gymnasiums

Other facilities are a cafeteria with a dining room for teachers, two gymnasiums separated by a folding door, two recreation rooms with show facilities, an auditorium seating 800 and a library with a special research room.

The school has large windows. The interior is painted in five shades. Glass block is utilized in walls to project an equal amount of light throughout the gym. One classroom in the tower of the building has a three side exposure to light.

Dr. Corning said a new type furniture will be used. Desks will have light metal frames and the top writing space will be polished oak. Light and dark contrast will relieve eye strain.

Staging a bold strike against what they claim is illegal discrimination by the public school system of East St. Louis, students crossed the color-line to stage a sit-down strike Monday. Above is shown a group of the protesting students seated in the rear of the East St. Louis Senior High School Monday being encouraged by Atty. Billy Jones after their presence had been ignored by the white students and their teachers. Left to right, they are Mattie Newell, Mary Lucas, Clara Newe, Robert Nicholson, Harold Davis and Wilbert Kennedy.

Inset is three of the adults who accompanied the students on their mission, Daniel Perry (NAACP Ed. Comm. Chr.), Robert Storman, (parent) and Atty. Billy Jones (NAACP Legal Comm.).

White Pupils Walk Out in Race Protest

East St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 1 (U.P.)—The Rock Junior High School here was closed today when about 400 white pupils walked out of classes when they learned Negro children were in the building attempting to enroll.

Small groups of students at East St. Louis High School also walked out of classes when six Negroes renewed attempts to enroll there. Classes, however, were not interrupted.

Ten Negro children, accompanied by adults, walked into the Rock school before classes began and were seated in a vacant classroom. The pupils, accompanied by scores of parents, immediately walked out and many of them, carrying signs urging the Negroes out, paraded around the school.

Two squads of police were on hand to keep order. The Negroes remained in the classroom.

The attempt to enroll the Negroes at three East St. Louis public schools, now restricted to whites, began yesterday when groups of them tried to register but were turned down. Miss Bernice Goedde, president of the board of education, said the policy of segregation would continue.

William Jones, Negro attorney, said Illinois law makes no provision for segregation in public schools and he would seek a writ of mandamus in Circuit Court to force enrollment of the Negroes.

Governor Appealed To In Ill. School Strike

CHICAGO — (INS) — The Progressive Party of Illinois Wednesday asked Gov. Adlai Stevenson to intervene with the East St. Louis (Ill.) board of education in its stand on school restrictions involving Negro children.

The East St. Louis board recently refused to permit a score of Negro children to attend schools nearest their homes.

Progressive Party State Director William H. Miller called for an end to what he termed the "dual jim-crow school system in force in East St. Louis."

ASSAILS UNEQUAL RIGHTS

Miller added: It is inconceivable that in the state of Abraham Lincoln a system would be permitted to exist which clearly and under apparent sanction of official board action, sets up two classes of citizenship with regard to educational facilities.

A telegram of the state executive committee of the Progressive Party to Gov. Stevenson declared:

CALLS FOR ACTION

"We have every reason to believe that you do not favor un-American pattern of segregation and jim-crow. Respectfully urge that you personally and directly intervene with East St. Louis board of education to insure enforcement of state laws against segregation. We cannot help but seriously consider our action in this tmatter as positive signpost of intention to fulfill campaign promises and pledges."

The committee also asked the East St. Louis board to reopen the matter at once and to permit the Progressive Party to testify.

The NAACP Prepares Suit Against The School Board

Illinois Law Forbids Jim Crow.

By WARRINGTON HUDLIN

Striking for rights granted them by a state law, but denied them by local customs, Negroes of East St. Louis' crowded ghetto schools invaded so-called 'white' schools Monday. Their action set off a tempest that had been brewing for a long period. It threw open the way for a test case to determine if this oasis of segregated schools can stand adjacent to the mixed schools of neighboring towns and cities.

Discrimination (Illinois)

The sitdown strike of the students in the white school was given a "cold shoulder" on the first day, but Tuesday, the School Board announced that the policy of segregation must be continued and policemen led the demonstrators from the schools. Miss Bernice Goedde, chairman of the Board, stated "The present policy of segregation" will continue in East Louis schools.

Leaders of the East St. Louis NAACP, which is spearheading the effort to enroll Negro pupils and students in the schools nearest their homes, indicated that the Board's action left the way open for a mandamus suit to enforce the state law which states that a student may not be segregated because of race. Attorney Billy Jones, chairman of the NAACP Legal Aid Committee, and Daniel Perry, chairman of the Educational Committee were expected to file suit in the county court at Belleville before the weekend.

The amended Illinois statute applying to attendance in school (Chapter 122, Section 7-14) reads:

"The School Board shall apportion pupils to the several schools, but no pupil shall be excluded from or segregated in any such schools on account of his color, race or nationality."

Reaction Against Crowded Conditions

Already, money has been contributed to Atty. Jones to prose

leaders, school teachers and laborleaders, school techers, and laborers feel that the case is "personal" and the arrogant, dictatorial attitude of School Board members should be answered through the courts.

The attempt to enroll in "white" schools situated in Negro neighborhoods by three groups last Monday, was the result of a culmination of grievances directed at the School Board. Attorney Billy Jones pointed to the overcrowded conditions of Negro schools in comparison to empty classrooms at the white schools; the utilizing of dark, damp basements in Negro schools in an attempt to relieve the situation; and the necessity of Negro children to pass "white" schools and cross dangerous intersections to attend classes in "colored" schools.

Enrollment was attempted Monday in three schools. Alta Sita grade school, 26th street and Bond avenue; Rock Junior high and East St. Louis senior high, 9th and Ohio avenue.

In each case, the principals refused to enroll them by orders of " the Board." Atty. Billy Jones then ordered the students to remain in the building until instruc-

main in the building unti linstruc-

Tuesday, when Negro students arrived, seemingly a signal was given, because at 9 a.m., white children ran to their lockers in Rock Junior high, gathered placards and marched to City Hall. Their placards read: "East Side High For The White," "Lincoln School For Negroes."

Board Calls In Preachers

At noon, Tuesday, the East St. Louis School Board called a special meeting. Several Negro ministers were invited. Atty. Jones, present at the meeting, revealed that with one exception the Negro ministers denounced the N.A.A.C.P. activity as "rash, and radical" and that "segregation should continue." The Rev. J. W. Wright, pastor of St. Luke AME church, differed with members of the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, Jones said. Rev. Wright said the NAACP and the parents have a perfect right to file suit in an effort to eliminate iniquities.. Baptist ministers, Rev. R. L. White, Rev. W. P. Alexander, Rev. Haney and Rev. Rouse denounced the NAACP effort. Rev. Wright and Undertaker R. M. C. Green walked out of the meeting.

Meanwhile rumors were making the rounds saying that "Negro teachers would lose their jobs," etc. Commented one teacher: "Most of us are with the NAACP. Our schools are so overcrowded that we cannot afford to flunk anyone, because there's no place to put them."

None of the principals were available for comment. Negro Board member Marion Stallings, has long advocated the step taken. Tom Lewis and Elitor Wallace, City Hall machine politicians, have pledged money and support of the fight.

The Progressive Party in East St. Louis has petitioned Governor Adlai Stevenson to intercede. Tuesday morning they picketed the Board of Education building and handed out leaflets.

As yet, the sides are not tightly drawn but a "showdown" fight between liberal and conservatives, both Negro and white, seems in the making.

White Children Quit and Colore d Take Over In Unused Classroom

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., Sat. 2-15-49

These children spent the morning of Jan. 13 sitting in an unused East St. Louis High School classroom after their application for enrollment in white schools had been denied, and no teacher came to class. Police escorted 13 Negro children from two schools. Rock Junior High and East St. Louis High, after the white pupils quit classes. The East St. Louis Chapter, NAACP, announced no further efforts would be made to enroll Negro children in white schools pending a test cast in the Circuit Court.

Sat. 2-12-49

Catholics Dedicate High School In South

The Herald Savannah, Ga. Thurs. 2-3-49

AUGUSTA, GA., A new Catholic High School, said to be the most modern in the section of the state, was dedicated here recently by Monsignor Joseph E. Moylan, Vicar General of the Diocese of Savannah. 14K

The school is staffed by priests of the Society of African Missions and by Franciscan Sisters. It is fully accredited by the State of Georgia.

The building incorporates the altest developments in lighting, ventilation, and heating, and is fully equipped.

Emphasis In The Right Place

Augusta Chronicle Feb. 28 1949

Sun. 3-20-49 14K

We have been impressed with the unique growth and opportunity provided in the Honor Day promotions, sponsored, for the past several years, by the David T. Howard high school. Beginning in 1945 for the first time, only 7 percent of the students were eligible for the Honor Roll. The number has grown steadily since, until last Wednesday, the fifth observance showed 13.6 per cent, or 265 students from an enrollment of 1,943, were elected to the roll of honor, which means that the number has almost doubled in the five-year period.

The school has also organized a chapter of the National Honor Society, which also is an effort to stimulate scholarship. Students with exceptional scholastic attainments are admitted only into its membership. As a further means of this stimulation the Chairman of the Honor Day Committee has gone out to secure the most capable speakers who would inspire the young people. These included Roy Davis, Assistant Superintendant, in charge of high schools; Miss Ira Jarrell, Superintendent of Schools, Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, Colonel Blake R. Van Leer, President of Georgia School of Technology, Dr. James P. Brawley, President of Clark college, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, and Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman college. For this splendid aim to advance the scholarship grasp of the students and to extend their cultural horizon, Principal Gideon, M. R. Austell Chairman of the Honor Committee and the faculty deserve the commendation of the community.

BTW. Student-Bank Plans Endorsed By Fulton Nat'l Bank

Daily Record
Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 1, 3-4

A new venture in commercial banking will be undertaken here next week when the students of Booker T. Washington High School open a student bank under the direction of the Junior Achievement of America, it was disclosed yesterday by C. N. Cornell, principal of the high school.

14K

The new banking corporation, to be student owned, controlled and operated, has been endorsed by the Fulton National Bank of Atlanta and officials of the banking institution will help set up and supervise the student institution.

According to Principal Cornell, the student bank will begin operation with a capital stock of 400 shares which have been sold at 50 cents per share.

Atlanta, Ga.

Only students of the high school were permitted to buy shares and each buyer was limited to five shares of stock.

Daily Record

Faculty supervisors of the student bank are A. J. Smith and S. H. Archer, Jr., who will aid the students in their venture and will instruct them in the practice of principles of banking.

Nov. 11-3-49

Formal ceremonies will be held at Washington High Thursday, Nov. 10, at which time plans will have been completed for putting the bank in operation. The student stockholders will elect a board of directors and chairman of the board and name other functionaries who will carry on the necessary duties at the banking institution. The Fulton bank will furnish the group with deposit blanks, checks, and other materials necessary to carry out banking transactions, the principal said.

14K

Albany State Prexy Lauds Foresight Of Local Macon Citizens

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World

MACON, Ga. —(SNS)— The new Ballard-Hudson High School, built at a cost of $503,488.40 and hailed as one of the finest school paints in the state, was dedicated Sunday before a capacity audience of several thousand, who heard Dr. Aaron Brown of Albany State College proclaim it a "worthy successor" to the original school founded by the American Missionary Society.

14K 99

The new school plant consists of seven large buildings, joined by covered walks, was designed for 1,000 students, has a combination auditorioum gymnasium, cafeteria, vocational building, library, shops, and science laboratories. A huge football field and several athletic areas are provided.

Dun. 11-29-49

Prominent citizens of both races gathered for the dedication which was presided over Prof. R. L. Martin, principal of the school.

On the program brief greetings were heard from Bert Struby, executive editor of the Macon Telegraph and News: F. J. Hutchins, representing business and professions; C. W. Sellers representing Parents of Bibb County; Chief of Police Ben T. Watkins, law enforcement: and Pres. Spright Dowell, Mercer University.

Other speakers to bring greetings were Dr. E. M. Calhoun, Unionville Community; Dr. C. V. Troup, representing state colleges; Rev. J. A. Holston, Evangelical ministers, and Rev. P. G. Crawford, Georgian Baptist College.

Dr. Brown in his dedicatory message cited the progress of education under the auspices of the American Missionary Association and warned students, teachers and parents to work to make the school great not in the sense of mortar and stone but in the responsibility of building character and better living."

He admonished the group "against bringing the bad into the new building but start anew without factions, hostility or strife."

Brief remarks were made by Andrew J. Lyndon, chairman of the building committee, Board of Education for Ballard-Hudson; Fred L Brownlee, secretary, American Missionary Association, and Supt. Mark A. Smith, Bibb County Board of Education.

Ballard-Hudson High is a part of a program now underway in Bibb County as a result of a $2,500,000 bond issue voted in 1948. Already 1,400 students are attending. The plant costs far less than comparable schools with like space in other cities.

The brick building is almost futuristic in design was designed by Mrs. Ellamae Ellis League. It was built at a cost of $398,000. The remainder of the $503,488.40 price went into equipping the building.

Dr. R. J. Martin principal of the new school is immediate past president of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, and the faculty numbers 50 teachers all holding college degrees.

After the dedicatory exercises the 2,500 or more citizens who jammed the combination auditorium-Gymnasium which seats 2,000 persons and in which three basketball games can be in progress simultaneously, toured the buildings.

Among the platform guests were: Mrs. Maria P. Hertwig, Albert Tabor, head itinerant teacher trainer for Negro schools in Georgia; W. K. Payne, acting president of Georgia State College. Savannah; A. J. Swann, principal of Lanier Senior High School for Boys; Miss DaisyL. Lewis, itinerant teacher trainer for homemaking education in the state.

Mrs. Ellamae Ellis League, architect for the school; Dean W. W. E. Blanchet, Ft. Valley State College; Dr. H. A. Bowen, registrar Ft. Valley State College; Dr. Catherine Duncan of Ft. Valley State College; Sheriff E. Julian Peacock, Judge Mallory C. Atkinson Principal H. S. Lasseter of A. L Miller High School; Marion E Jackson of the Atlanta Daily World; V. Carl Sullivan, Central Georgia Scout executive.

A. R. Willingham, William P. Simmons, Lee M. Happ and McKibben Lane, all of the board of education.

The Rev. J. T. Saxon, Bertrand E. Hooper. Ross Pitts,Dr. C. W. E. Dyer, Dr. D. T. Walton, Agnes E. May, W. E. Holsey, Moses Lightfoot and Prof. C. L. Harper.

By Superintendent Corning

3 Plans Offered to Relieve Negro High School Crowding

Three alternative plans to relieve "particularly acute" overcrowding in Negro high schools in Washington yesterday were offered to the Board of Education by Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools.

All three, read before the Board's committee on school buildings and grounds, aimed at relieving immediately the jammed condition of Cardozo High School, Ninth st. and Rhode Island ave. nw.

All involve shifts of all or part of the student body of Cardozo and also involve shifts of all or parts of the student bodies of present schools for white students.

The three plans are:

1. Move the entire Cardozo student body temporarily to the present Central High School, at 13th and Clifton sts. nw., and shift present senior and junior high students from Central to other schools also on a temporary basis. Leave Cardozo vacant pending construction of a new Cardozo building.

2. Move the entire student body of Cardozo to Central High permanently and transfer the Central students permanently to other schols. Leave Cardozo vacant, as in Plan 1.

3. Move the entire student body of Wilson Teachers College, 11th and Harvard sts. nw., to Central High along with the present senior student body there. Then shift a part of the Cardozo student body to Wilson and keep a part in the present Cardozo plant.

Under the third plan, junior high students at Central would be shifted and divided among Langley, MacFarland, Gordon and Deal Junior High Schools.

Corning mentioned also possibility of moving the entire Cardozo student body to Roosevelt High School, at 13th and Upshur sts. nw., but he discounted this possibility.

"Roosevelt is a community high school serving a definite residential neighborhood predominantly white immediately surrounding the school," he said. "It serves also as the major recreational center for this neighborhood."

Board of Education members declined to comment on the report pending further study. Several privately said they felt Corning's arguments for Plan 3, the Cardozo-Wilson transfer, outweighted his please for the first two plans, involving Central High School.

Funds Provided in Budget

Pointing out that overcrowding in Negro high schools is probably a temporary situation, Corning said it should be relieved in two years when the new Spingarn High School, a Negro institution, is ready. Funds for it were provided in the 1950 District budget.

Obviously aiming for a completely fair and dispassionate consideration of the problem, Corning gave a long list of advantages and disadvantages for each plan.

He said both plans involving transfer of Cardozo to Central would provide immediate relief at the Negro institution, remove danger of loss of accreditation there, and provide specialized facilities such as gymnasiums, cafeterias and a swimming pool now lacking at Cardozo.

Protests Forecast

Temporary transfer, he said, would preserve the full building program now contemplated for Negro high schools, but permanent transfer to Central would jeopardize the proposed new $3,500,000 Cardozo building.

On the negative side, the Central transfer, he said, would displace more than 1400 present Central students; revoke certain understandings with other white junior high school students, parents and faculty; rob white students of the largest and most centrally located stadium for interscholastic athletics and cause strong protests from Central alumni.

The Board of Education by authorizing this action," Corning said, "would be actng directly to place the interests of racial groups in conflict and to cause serious racial tensions."

He pointed out also that the largest night school enrollment in any white hgh school would be displaced.

Cites Advantages

Advantages of Plan 3, he said, would include immediate relief from Cardozo's overcrowding; protection of its accreditation; preserve justification for a new Cardozo school; provide specialized facilities now lacking for Cardozo students; give Wilson Teachers College students "valuable laboratory experience for teachers in training" and preserve the identity of Central.

A special advantage, he pointed out, would be adherence to a recommendation in the Strayer report calling for thirteenth and fourteenth grade training facilities, equivalent to junior college work, in Washington public schools, by providing post-high school training at Central.

Disadvantages of Plan 3 listed by Corning are temporary operation of Cardozo in two centers and creation of an issue with respect to improved facilities at Miner Teachers College. This is a Negro institution at Georgia ave. and Euclil st. nw. It would raise objections by parents of junior high school students now at Central.

Public Hearings Slated

C. Melvin Sharpe, board of Education president, said the board will hold a special meeting "sometime this summer" to decide which of the proposals to indorse. After the board's tentative decision, he said, public hearings will be held before it is made permanent.

In other actions yesetrday, board committees approved the purchase of reading clinic equipment, lunchroom equipment equipment for elementary schools, agreed to ask additional personnel to administer the sick-leave program in event it becomes law this year, and accepted conditionally an offer of the National Symphony Orchestra to sponsor free childrens' concert next year.

The full board will hold its final meeting today at 9 a. m. to act on yesetrday's committee actions and to swear in new board members.

Negro President Of Juniors Presides At Ottawa Prom

OTTAWA, Ill. — At the annual Junior-Senior prom in Kingman gymnasium of Ottawa high school last week, history was made as the first Negro president of the junior class and his guest joined the senior class president and his guest to lead the grand march and preside over the "Blossom Time" festivities.

The junior president is Wayne King who escorted Miss Annethia Crawley of Chicago to the prom. John Vatsula is senior class president and his "date" was Miss Margaret Day. Both they and King are Ottawa residents.

King was elected president by a majority vote of 200 students, only three of whom are Negroes.

Mrs. Theo Crawley of Chicago chaperoned her daughter and Miss Norma Baker on the trip to Ottawa to attend the prom.

Music was by Everett Olson, professionally known as Buddy Everett, and his orchestra, from Joliet. Chaperons were Junior Class Advisor, Charles Alikonis and Committee Supervisor, Miss Glo Wilson and McRae Shannon, principal.

New Elementary-School Bids To Be Received on July 27

Courier-Journal - Louisville, Ky

Bids on Hazelwood Elementary School —Louisville's first new school in 15 years—will be received July 27.

Halleck Hall was completed in 1934 at a cost of $1,180,332. It has been estimated two new elementary schools will cost $1,500,000 each and a new Negro high school, $4,000,000.

7-6-49

Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Louisville public schools, could not say when construction on Hazelwood, to be located on Bluegrass just off Taylor Boulevard, would begin. "We're still pressing mighty hard to have it completed by September, 1950," he said. He added that he hopes the successful bidder can start work sometime in August.

Carmichael said plans for MacArthur Elementary School, Southland Boulevard and Old Third Street, would be ready for final review th elatter part of this month. Bids probably will be received in late August or early September.

7-6-49

"We will go to work immediately on the new Central High school plans as soon as we get the bids on Hazelwood," he said. "That way we will have some idea of how costs are going to run."

A lot of work on the Ctntral plans has been done, he explained, but these still is "an enormous amount of detail" to be handled. These plans will not be ready for bids until next spring of summer, he estimated.

All three schools will be financed with revenue from an $8,000,000 bond issue passed by the voters in 1946.

'Facts Of Life' Asked By Boys

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP)—Ignorance about sex and lack o preparation for family responsibilities are the No. 1 handicap of American youth, a group o 19 "boy governors" concluded today.

For four days these 19 teenagers have met on Capitol Hil and studied important public issues.

May 6-20-49

They debated more than 20 bills passed by "model" teen-ag legislatures in more than half o the states this Spring. These bill are representative of the thinking of 500,000 high school students, the boy governors said.

In their concluding recommendations the boys proposed that high school freshmen and sophomores be "taught the facts of life" by teachers especially trained for the task.

They said such courses should be in every high school in the nation.

They called the family the basic institution of democracy. They said boys and girls should be taught the responsibilities they must assume if they are to establish happy, healthy and secure families.

In another recommendation they suggested an end to racial segregation in public schools.

SCHOOL OPENING AS ANNEX SLATED

Court Denies Injunction to Bar Use for Negroes

The old Edward Douglas White school, 1811 Bayou rd., will be opened next Monday as an annex to the Clark High school for Negroes, Ernest O. Becker, assistant superintendent of schools, in charge of all elementary and high schools for Negroes.

Becker said that it was contemplated to open the school with an enrollment of 580 students, but that the building will care for 750 students who will be placed in the school as soon as practicable.

The announcement was made Monday shortly after Judge Walter B. Hamlin in civil district court had denied an injunction, which would have prohibited the school board from going through its announced plans of using the school for Negro pupils.

George S. Hesni, counsel for a large number of white property owners and residents within 600 feet of the school, said since they had lost their suit for an injunction, he would have to wait to see whether they wanted to appeal the case to the Louisiana supreme court.

In denying the injunction Judge Hamlin also dissolved an order which had restrained the board from proceeding further with that program.

Judge Upholds Board

James O'Niell, assistant city attorney who represented the school board in the case, said whether or not the plaintiffs appealed, would have no restraining effect on the board.

The school board, according to evidence, did not act arbitrarily in the matter, and the act under which plaintiffs sought injunctive relief was not involved, Judge Hamlin said in his reasons for judgment. "This court has no right to substitute its judgment for that of the school board, especially since there is no evidence that the board acted abritrarily," he said.

The act under which plaintiffs proceeded requires that the school board before changing the classification of a school from white to Negro, or conversely, must secure the written permission of at least 70 per cent of all of the property owners within 600 feet of the school.

The board closed the school, as a white institution, more than a year and a half ago, and school board officials testified in the case that there was "no earthly need of the building for a white school." Judge Hamlin held, accordingly, that the school had no classification when the act relied on became effective.

Unconstitutionality of the act, he set forth, was vigorously urged by counsel for the school board and Negro residents in the area who intervened in the suit.

Doubts Constitutionality

"There is no occasion," Judge Hamlin said, "for me to pass on the constitutionality . . . of this statute in view of the evidence; but I feel that I can go so far as to remark that I doubt the constitutionality of this statute after reading the authorities" filed on behalf of the school board.

The federal draft board is presently using quarters in the old White school, but O'Niell and Becker expressed confidence that other acceptable quarters can be found for the draft board before the scheduled opening of the school for Negro pupils.

Judge Hamlin, pointed out that counsel for the school board had argued that should the board lose a suit pending in federal court here, demanding the board to provide adequate facilities for Negro pupils, the effect of such a decision could be to compel members of the school board to admit Negro children to white schools.

Catholics Erect Two Schools At Cost Of $100,000

CARTHAGE, Miss.—Two structures, erected by colored Catholics were dedicated on the same day recently by the Most Rev. Richard O. Gerow, Catholic Bishop of Natchez.

In the morning ceremony, the Bishop blessed and dedicated St. Joachim's Chapel and School here; in the afternoon of the same day, he blessed and dedicated the new agricultural high school at the Sacred Heart Mission, Camden.

Both structures, erected with volunteer labor, represent an investment of more than $100,000.

Sacred Heart Agricultural School has an enrollment of more than 200. Catholic Sisters of the Ursuline Order from Louisville, Ky., teach academic subjects in grammar and high schools and Catholic priests and Brothers of the Most Holy Trinity teach the mechanical arts.

Jim-Crow Remains On East Side

Parent Rebels Against School Case Bargain

St. Louis, Mo. Argus.

A parent, dissatisfied with the compromise agreement reached between East St. Louis NAACP branch officials and the leaders of East St. Louis City officials, almost threw a proverbial "monkey wrench" into the school case here Tuesday morning when he attempted to enroll his daughter in the Junior High School of East St. Louis.

Robert Storman, one of the chief plaintiffs in the mandamus suit, now pending in the courts at Belleville against the East St. Louis Board of Education, took his 14-year-old daughter, Delores to the "white" school despite published reports of the compromise.

East side (NAACP) officials, who were threatening to tie up $677,898 in state school funds in its fight to obtain equal educational opportunities for its Negro children, agreed to withhold such action when the East Side Board promised to reduce the sizes of Negro classes to that of white classrooms; allow Negro students the use of Parsons Field, white athletic park for their games and to employ Negro craftsmen in making repairs on Negro schools.

Storman's actions were averted when hurried conferences Tuesday morning and afternoon in the offices of John T. English, commissioner of police, caused Storman to change his mind.

Storman told the Argus prior to the closed two and one-half hour meeting in English's office, he had never voted for the compromise. Following the Tuesday meetings, Storman said he agreed to go along with the compromise.

He said following publication of the agreement in daily newspapers, he was forced to take his telephone off the hook as indignant citizens deluged him with calls with questions as to "How much did you get in the sell out?"

Okeyed by Wilkins

Billy Jones, legal advisor in the case, made public a telegram received from Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP, which sanctioned the compromise.

The compromise came abruptly and was a disappointment to many who had hoped that this school opening would find an end to segregation. Many felt that Negroes, who had compromised so often in the past, weakened themselves by accepting anything less than full enforcement of the law.

Typical of this point of view was voiced by Rusha Durr, official of Local 42, United Packing House Workers: "I do not believe in appeasement, the laws of the State of Illinois should be carried out.

"There should be one school system for all students. The progress of the Negro in East St. Louis is impeded by continual compromises."

An assent to this point of view is expressed by Miss Carrol Miller, a South End clerk: "Since the people elected NAACP officials any decision as far-reaching as the "compromise" should have been brought back to the people before a definite decision be made."

Grant Ignorant of Plan

David M. Grant, an associate counsel in the East Side case, told the Argus he had no knowledge of the compromise agreement. Grant said inasmuch as he was not invited to confer with either his clients or officials of the East St. Louis NAACP he "knew nothing of the circumstances, details or maneuvers or considerations surrounding what appears to be a complete reversal of the militant policy heretofore announced in connection with the unlawful Jim Crow administered East St. Louis school system.

"I wish it distinctly understood, however, that I took no part whatsoever in the alleged compromise," Grant said.

When asked if he felt welcomed to participate, Grant said "I was held in complete ignorance of proceedings afoot and therefore cannot say whether or not a request from me to participate would have been accepted."

Atty. Jones said he had failed to notify his associate lawyer, because "I knew Mr. Grant had been very busy and things happened so fast."

Atty. Jones said the compromise in no way affected the mandamus suit now pending at Belleville. NAACP officials refused to withdraw this suit.

Plan Committee

The plan was drafted by four citizens representing the School Board; Police Commissioner John T. English, R. A. Barracks, managing editor, East St. Louis Journal, President Arnold Johnson of the First National Bank of East St. Louis and Charles Spilker, Chamber of Commerce secretary, and Attorney Jones, Crusader editor John Kirkpaterick, and David Owens, president of the NAACP.

Under terms of the plan, the School Board admits for the first time that there is segregation in the public schools but will abide by the school code and court interpretations of same as they may arise and recognize that segregation is prohibited by law.

Previously a caucus held Wednesday night by NAACP, PTA and church representatives, and the School Board failed to reach an accord on the School issue. The delegation and the Board were in agreement on the democratic principles involved, and the need for the educating of an estimated 2 per cent minority white population segment of adults to eventual non-segregation. However, the Negro delegation took offense at comments made by white Board member Horner who said that the best way for Negroes to achieve the aim of the South End group is to remain in their community and improve themselves socially to a point where they in time, would be welcomed by the whites and to stop trying to force themselves in, and left the meeting.

3 Brothers Sue to Study Aircraft at St. Louis School

Afro-American, St. L. 9-24-49

ST. LOUIS (NNPA) — Three brothers filed suit last Tuesday in Circuit Court to compel the Board of Education to admit them as students to Hadley Technical High School for white students. They are Alton B. Brewton Jr., 21; Wesley H. Brewton, 17, and Wilbert B. Brewton, 16.

Their petition for a writ of mandamus stated they wished to study aircraft mechanics and other courses in aeronautical skills and mechanics which, it stated, are not given at Booker T. Washington Technical High School for colored pupils.

Declaring that they have been turned down at Hadley three times solely because of their race, they are suing the Board of Education, Philip J. Hickey, superintendent of instruction, and H. H. Mecker, principal of Hadley.

Suit Against College Won

Circuit Judge James F. Nangle issued a temporary writ of mandamus with or to the defendants to show cause why the requested writ of mandamus should not be made permanent on Sept. 22.

A similar suit by Miss Marjorie V. Toliver, seeking admission to the white Harris Teachers College maintained by the Board of Education resulted in a judgment in her favor by Judge Nangle. The board has appealed the judgment and pending a decision on the appeal, the order is not being enforced.

14k 1949

New Jersey

THE SEA IS NOT SO FOUL:

N. J. Pupils Use Boats To Beat D. C. Bigotry

14 K The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-21-49

The senior class at Haddonfield (N.J.) High School, 197 boys and girls, 4 of whom are colored, elected to spend last Thursday and Friday nights here aboard ships of the Old Bay Line, rather than be jim-crowed in Washington.

A three-day trip to the nation's capital culminating the senior year is traditional in the public high schools of New Jersey and surrounding States.

Break 25-Year Pattern

Thomas H. Skirm, Haddonfield principal, who, with his wife was among the 12 faculty chaperones, said the school's colored pupils always had to live in separate hotels or at Howard University in the 25 or more years the Washington trip has been sponsored.

Under New Jersey's new constitution, sponsored by the Republican administration of Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, and adopted by a referendum in November, 1947, segregation as exists in Washington is prohibited.

Governor Driscoll himself is a resident of Haddonfield.

Stick Together

On Jan. 20, the Haddonfield [illegible] offered its choice of the [illegible] jim-crow arrangements, [illegible] of the three days, and [illegible] spent in Washington; or one day each in Washington, Virginia and Maryland, with both nights, unsegregated, aboard a Bay liner.

The class voted overwhelmingly for accommodations aboard the ships where they were assigned staterooms by lot.

3 State Tour

They arrived at Laurel, Md., from Haddonfield on Thursday via a B & O train and went sightseeing by bus to Washington where they visited Mount Vernon.

From Washington, they went on the Old Bay Line's "City of Norfolk" for a tour of the historic Hampton Roads, Va., area with stops in Norfolk, Williamsburg, Jamestown Island, Yorktown and Old Point Comfort.

Back to this city, they visited the State Capitol and Naval Academy in Annapolis and Fort McHenry. The colored seniors were Misses Georgianna Ransom and Emma Wood, and Carleton Davis and Clarence Langston.

N.C. High School Teachers of Agriculture Meet in D.C.

WASHINGTON

Vocational agriculture teachers representing 100 schools from North Carolina, meeting here at Garnett - Patterson Junior High School, authorized a committee to proceed with plans to purchase a $15,000 camp site to accommodate 500 boys for leadership training.

The group, which was in session Monday through Wednesday, also discussed plans for erecting a $23,000 vocational building for the youth organization, the New Farmers of America.

Plan Memorial to Carver

The building is to be constructed at the colored orphanage at Oxford, N.C. President of NCNT, James Murfree and J. J. Lanier, secretary-treasurer, were authorized to perfect plans for dedication of the building as a memorial to the late Dr. George Washington Carver.

Vocational teachers and students have raised $50,000 over a five year period for the project. Out of this sum $23,000 is to go for the structure and the remaining $27,000 is to go into a scholarship fund for needy students, according to S. B. Simmons, supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in North Carolina colored schools for over 25 years.

The Teachers have set aside a $15,000 budget for the camp project. Plans are to purchase a 50-acre site as soon as possible for about $5,000 in Guilford County, near Greensboro.

The remaining $10,000 is to be used to erect or purchase a barracks for dormitory purposes that would include recreation and mess halls. A five acre artificial lake is also planned.

Honor Supervisor

The Teachers held a special program honoring Simmons in recognition for his 25 years of service Monday.

Letters were read commending the supervisor from Gov. Kerr Scott; State Supt. of Public Instruction Clyde A. Erwin, and Director of Vocational Education J. Warren Smith.

Murfree Re-elected

J. M. Murfree, vocational agriculture teacher of Shawtown, J. E. Shephard and Fuquay Springs High Schools located at Lillington Zebulon and Fuquay Springs, was re-elected president for the second consecutive term.

Other officers named were J. A. Brown, vice-president; J. J. Lanier, secretary-treasurer; A. N. McKoy, chaplain, and J. T. Lock, sergeant-at-arms.

In his acceptance speech of a Silver Service given by the teachers, Simmons revealed that there are 103 departments of vocational agriculture in the State. They reach over 15,000 farm individuals through organized instruction, he stated.

The presentation was made by S. C. Anderson, agriculture supervisor at Pender County Training School for over 25 years and R. E. Fitzgerald, supervisor at Nash County Training School for about 20 years.

Roy H. Thomas, State supervisor of vocational education and A. L. Teachy, State supervisor of the veterans farm training program, also appeared on the program.

Convention Speakers

Among the speakers during the three day convention were W. N. Elam, program specialist, Agricultural education, Office of Education. He said that in spite of new developments since passage of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Act in 1917, such as motorized farm machinery, new insecticides, new fertilizers, and hybrid seed corn, the major problem of vocational agriculture is still to train for proficiency in farming and to fit for useful employment. He gave the teachers some useful hints in this sphere.

The other speakers included Mr. Simmons, Mr. Thomas, Dr. W. T. Spanton, chief of U. S. agricultural Education Service; Dr. W. E. Reed, A. and T. College; James Dickens, Pinetops, N.C., J. W. Warren Jr, R. E. Naugher, U S. Office of Education, and A. L. Teachey.

The schools represented and their teachers are:

Washington High, Reidsville, A. N. McCoy, Madison High, Madison, A. O. Wiley; Carver, Winston-Salem, H. L. Coble; Dudley, Greensboro, W. A. Goldsborough; Sedalia High, Greensboro, M. G. Warren; Pleasant Grove, Burlington, J. J. Lanier;

Marshville, L. A. Baker, Monroe; Peabody Academy, Troy, E. B. Coleman; Pinkney High, Carthage, G. W. Harring; Western Union High, Monroe, G. C. Wilson; Ansonville High, S. S. Jones;

Deep Creek School, Wadesboro, W. A. Morgan; Ellerbe High, J. E. Forte; Lee County Training School, Sanford, J. B. Brown; Polkton High, Wadesboro, B. E. Morgan; Camp High, Shelby, C. C. Marable; Huntersville High, Charlotte, W. E. Hall.

Douglas High School, F. M. Pullen, Lawnside; Green Bethel School, W. D. White, Boiling Springs; Washington School, W. M. Womble, Shelby; John Chavis High School, W. M. Edwards, Cherryville; Lincoln Academy, E. W. Draughan, Kings Mountain; Compact High School, M. L. Campbell, Kings Mountain; Camp High School. C. C. Marable, Shelby; Happy Plains High, C. H. Daniels, Taylorsville; Aggrey Memorial School, William Wade, Landis; Logan High School, M. M. Woodson, Concord; Davie County Training School, A. L. Scales, Mockville;

Granite Quarry High, E. F. Simmons, Granite Quarry; Unity High School, D. O. Ivey, Statesville; Catawba-Rosenwald, R. K. Wright, Catawba; Lincoln Heights, G. C. Corbett, Wilkesboro; Cleveland High School, A. P. Bell, Cleveland; Roseboro High School, J. J. DeVane, Roseboro; Dubois High School, T. J. Culler, Wake Forest; Harnett Co. Training School, C. C. Ray, Dunn; Berry O'Kelly School, G. L. Laws, Method; Shawtown High School, J. M. Murfree, Lillington; J. E. Shephard School, J. T. Locke, Zebulon; Fuquay Springs High, L. R. Burton, Fuquay Springs; Sampson Co. Training School, J. E. Jeffries, Clinton; Roseboro High School, J. J. DeVane, Roseboro; Rosenwald High, H. J. Hayes, Fairmont; Armstrong High, J. B. Baird, Fayetteville;

Laurinburg Institute, I. H. Smith, Laurinburg; Oak Ridge High School, E. S. Quick, Lumber Bridge; Hilly Branch High, R. W. Sawyer, Lumberton; Ann Chestnutt, E. L. Pettiford, Fayetteville; Robeson Co. Tr. School, Bruce Hargroves, Maxton; Rowland Southside, E. C. Moore, Rowland; Upchurch High School, S. L. Williams, Raeford; Mount Olive High, B. T. Elliott, Whiteville; Farmers Union, G. E. Crenshaw, Clarkton; Washington High School, R. L. Davenport, Clarkton; Bladen County Training School, G. C. Baugham, Elizabethtown; Chadbourn High School, T. M. Reynolds, Chadbourn;

Brunswick Co. Training School, J. A. Francis, Southport; Whiteville, Ellison Cooper, Whiteville; Pender County Training, S. C. Anderson, Rocky Point; C. F. Pope High, Lonzo Wallace, Burgaw; Trenton High, C. W. Franks, Trenton; Fort Barnwell, G. P. Lipscombe, Dover; New Department, Pitt County Training, W. A. Cherry, Grimesland; Green County Training School, L. R. Redden, Snow Hill; Ayden High, J. J. Brown, Ayden; Nash County Training School, R. E. Fitzgerald, Nashville; Bricks Tri-Co. Training, I. C. Rogers, Bricks;

McIver High School, W. B. Jamieson, Littleton; Spaulding High School, M. L. Bullock, Spring Hope; Eastman High School, H. P. Richard, Enfieldson; Brawley High School, C. B. Cooper, Scotland Neck; J. A. Chaloner, B. W. Gatling, Weldon; G. W. Carver High, J. H. Dickens, Pinetops; Conetoe High School, New; C. S. Brown High, M. D. Jarmond, Winton; Martin County Training, A. B. Wynn, Parmele; Williamston, R. A. Broadnax, Williamston; W. S. Etheridge, G. Roland, Windsor; C. G. White High, C. E. Motley, Powellsville;

R. L. Vann High, J. L. Faulcon, Ahoskie; C. S. Brown High, M. D. Jarmond, Winton; Martin County Training School, A. B. Wynn, Parmele; P. W. Moore High, J. J. Mitchell, Elizabeth City; Tyrrell Co. Training School, G. K. McKeathan, Columbia; Gates County Training School, C. M. Sawyer, Sunbury; Edenton High, Alex Blaine, Edenton; Perquimans Co. Training, K. A. Williams, Winfall; J. S. Clemmons

Supervisor To Head High School Named After Him

Daily Worker—Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Supervisor C. A. Johnson will become one of the few persons ever to supervise a project built in his honor when he takes over the new C. A. Johnson High school now being constructed.

Johnson will become principal of the new school after 35 years experience with the Columbia education system. During that time he arose from the teacher of a one-room grade school to the supervisor of Negro schools for the city.

The Johnson school will be a modern three story building able to accommodate 1,100 students. The plant will feature terrazo floors flourescent lights, and pastel plaster walls.

Roomy metal lockers will line the corridors. The new blackboards will be of the green no glare color. Another feature will be a large library. A combination auditorium gymnasium will seat 2,000 persons.

CLASSY PLANT

The basement will house a modern cafeteria, kitchen, and storage room. Class rooms on this floor will be home economics and science laboratories. It will also have staff and student conference rooms.

North Carolina (Palmer)

Palmer 'Roll Call' Nets School $1,500

Pittsburg Courier
14 Pittsburg Pa.

REDALIA, N. C.—As an indication of interest on the part of Palmer students' parents, the financial results of "roll call day" at the school amounted to more than $1,500. Oct-1-24-49

This fund drive is a tradition of fifteen years standing when students and alumni make their yearly offering to the institution.

Contributions, ranging from $1 to $50 per person, made up the total, a large part of which will be used to pay for comfortable seats that recently have been installed in the school bus.

SCHOOL GETS FUND

Amidst cheers, songs, and yells by individual classes and the school as a whole, each class, dressed in special uniforms, marched to the platform of the chapel and deposited on designated tables various amounts earmarked for "roll call day."

This is a time of the year when students and instructors have Dr. Brown, founder and president of Palmer, feel that they are with her 100 per cent in supporting the only institution of its kind for Negroes in America.

This school selects its students with greatest care and teaches them aside from general high school subjects the rudiments of culture, religious sincerity and the right attitude toward work.

CLASS REPORTS

Reports from the various divisions were:

Sub-freshmen, $101.28; freshmen, $113.50; sophomores, $311.75; juniors, $160; seniors, $423; faculty workers and alumni, $391. Total $1,500.53. Oct-1-29-49

The student rally was climaxed with songs and spirituals. Chairman of "Roll Call Day" was Dean D. J. Montague.

ODDS AGAINST THE SCHOOLS

Afro-American 7-23-49

Gum chewing is taboo at Downingtown (Pa.) Institute, a preparatory school for boys and girls.

Its principal, James H. N. Waring Jr., writing in last week's Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN, tells of Downingtown's campaign against what he calls a nasty, repulsive habit of gum chewing which is strictly banned in all classes, meetings, socials, and public gatherings at Downingtown.

It was another story commencement night after the students had graduated. The girls wore their evening gowns and, apparently, to give expression to their new freedom from arbitrary restrictions, half of them were chewing generous wads of gum.

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-23-49

Mr. Waring ruefully concedes that Downingtown has not done a good job in teaching this particular class the value of social graces.

He should not be disappointed. He has a difficult task. It is a wonder how any young people can be taught to abstain from chewing gum, smoking cigarettes, or drinking beer when every sign board, every radio and television set blares out half a dozen times a day about the value of some brand of beer, gum or cigarette.

The best advertising minds in the country are at work to persuade our young people that smoking, drinking, and chewing are marks of distinction.

If Downingtown had been able, during a period of four years, to overcome the persuasion of these outside agencies it would have done the job impossible.

However, all is not lost. According to Mr. Waring, half the class did not chew gum on commencement night.

14k 1949

South Carolina

Condemns Students For Taking Jim Crow College Scholarships

By E. M. PARKER

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Local heads of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently condemned the acceptance of scholarships to S. Carolina State A & M college at Orangeburg by a group of high school grads.

14K

According to James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, "It was a clossal blunder on the part of those who entered such an arrangement; they have helped to defeat an all out fight for full and complete integration."

The students, graduates from Burke, Avery and Immaculate Conception high schools, received scholarships of $300 to the state school at Orangeburg, S. C., following a competitive examinations in which they held the highest scores. The City Council offered the examinations because there is no college for Negroes in Charleston.

It was pointed out by Mr. Hinton that the city appropriates about $55,000 a year to the College of Charleston from which Negroes are barred.

He further stated, "These six students have entered into the scheme innocently and unknowingly, yet, they have aided in defeating the purpose of first class citizenship. We cannot but condemn their acceptance of this pittance."

The meeting was attended by several leaders of various organizations and Eugene Montgomery, state NAACP executive secretary was also present.

Add Courses After Texas Parents Sue

14K 2-1a

DALLAS, Texas—A temporary injunction, ordering the Waxahachie Independent School District to immediately equalize the curriculum of the Negro high school with that of the white high school was issued this week by Federal District Judge W. H. Atwell as the result of a case heard in his court here.

The legal action, brought by six Negro parents of Waxahachie charged their school board with discriminating against Negro children in the provision of educational facilities, opportunities and curriculum.

Date 12-15-49

The injunction was temporary because school board attorneys, offered the option by Judge Atwell elected that the trial be a preliminary one, with final trial being deferred until some later date to be decided upon by the Court. Judge Atwell did not indicate the date for final trial, but it is expected that it will come up during the current fall term.

Among the courses he ordered instituted at once into the Negro school curriculum are chemistry, physics, mechanical manual training, biology, geometry, bookkeeping, journalism and public speaking. None of these have been taught Negro high school students in Waxahachie.

Their introduction will undoubtedly call for considerable expenditure by the school board, since there does not now exist either room or equipment to teach any of them in Oak Lawn School. Also, it is thought that additional teachers will have to be employed to teach these new subjects.

Any School Bias Affects Whites, Early Testifies

Girl Complainant In Error on Lack Of Courses, Negro Principal Says

By Richard Morris
Post Reporter

Superintendent William A. Early testified yesterday that discrimination, if it exists in Arlington County schools, is against whites rather than Negroes.

His comment came under direct examination in an Alexandria Federal District Court suit, charging the county with racial discrimination in its high schools.

The suit was brougt by Constance Carter, a 17-year-old pupil at Hoffman-Boston High School (Negro), who asks that she be given equal educational opportunities with white students or be admitted to the county's white high school.

Four Courses Were Available

Before Early was called, Negro Principal Stephen M. Syndor of the Hoffman-Boston School testified that four courses the girl claims she was unable to take in 1946 were in fact being taught at the time.

He said she was mistaken in her claim that Spanish, civics, typing and physical education were not available. The last course was not taught by a "certificated" instructor, he conceded. But since that time, two such teachers have been added for the purpose.

The defense for the school board and superintendent have one more witness to present. Judge Albert V. Bryan continued the hearing until next month—probably October 18—because of his docket in Norfolk next week.

Lawrence Douglas, defense attorney, asked Early if he had observed discrimination against Negroes "solely on account of their race or color."

White Schools Antiquated

"I have not." Early replied. "Discrimination has been against the whites, if anything." He alluded to three "antiquated" white elementary school buildings, saying Negroes have "all modern buildings, well-equipped, well-ventilated and adequate."

Early would not concede under cross-examination by Attorney Oliver Hill, that white school facilities are restricted to whites "purely on the basis of race."

"It's purely on the basis of law," Early said. If a white student attempted to enter Hoffman-Boston, he would be sent to Washington-Lee High School by the same token, he added. State law requires segregation.

Early said inability to provide desired courses for whites or Negroes in Arlington would necessitate sending students to regional high schools in Manassas, Va. Arrangements have been completed, he said.

The plaintiff's attorneys have concentrated largely on failure of the school board to provide exactly the same course for Negro and white high school students.

Dr. Howard A. Dawson, director of rural services for the National Education Association, is the principal defense witness yet to be heard.

Two Negroes Take Stand in School Suit

By Richard Morris
Post Reporter

Two 15-year-old transfer students at Arlington County's Negro high school testified yesterday they had been refused instruction in desired courses that are available to white students.

And Charles H. Walsh, assistant superintendent of Arlington schools, testified the county's schools were segregated because of Virginia law and that, admittedly, white and Negro school facilities are unequal.

Says Each Has Advantages

"But," added Walsh, "so is overall educational opportunity unequal in the sense that each school has certain advantages the other had not."

The two transfer students and Welsh were among those testifying yesterday in the Alexandria Federal Court in Arlington's school segregation case in which 11-year-old Constance Carter, a student at Hoffman-Boston High School, claims she has been denied equal educational opportunity because of her race.

Walsh denied there has been any intentional discrimination in the schools.

One of the transfer students, Julius Brevard, 2900 S. 20th st., Arlington, said he wanted to continue at Hoffman-Boston an automobile mechanics course begun at Armstrong High School.

Told Course Wasn't Available

No such course was available, Brevard said he was told by the school principal, who indicated "he didn't know when he would have one."

The other student, Peggy Council, 3458 S. 22nd st., Arlington, said she elected last Juen (after transferring from Dunbar High School) to study chemistry, Latin and shorthand at Hoffman-Boston this year.

None of the courses was available when she registered this year, the girl testified. She said she needed Latin to enter nursing in college.

Court Hears Arlington Negro Girl's School Suit

Defense Contends Certain Facilities Aren't in Demand, Would Be Useless

There is "no commonsense" in providing school facilities that aren't in demand, Arlington County officials argued yesterday after hearing charges that there is "no comparison" between their Negro and white high schools.

Three witnesses for a 16-year-old Negro girl, who charges discrimination in the county high schools, were examined before Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria Federal District Court.

Lawrence Douglas, defense counsel for the county school board and superintendent, attempted to show that facilities in the Negro school are satisfactory although limited because of its small enrollment.

Facilities Compared

In some instances, Douglas contended in cross-examination, the Washington and Lee High School for whites has lesser facilities than the Hoffman-Boston School for Negroes.

"There is no equity or common sense in furnishing facilities at Hoffman-Boston which would not be used and for which there has not been any demand," Douglas said.

The suit was filed by Mrs. Eleanor Taylor, of 3425 S. 22d st., Arlington, on behalf of her daughter, Constance Carter. It asks that the county be required to provide equal facilities for the girl at Hoffman-Boston or admit her to Washington and Lee.

Entered District School

Constance entered Dunbar High School in Washington in 1947, after she was unable to get desired courses at Hoffman-Boston and was refused admission at Washington and Lee.

Most of the afternoon was taken up with direct examination of J. Ruppert Picott of Richmond, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, by Attorney Spottswood Robinson, and cross-examination by Douglas.

Picott said things at Washington and Lee he considered "superior" to Hoffman-Boston included the auditorium, athletic and art facilitiesfi science courses, workshops, business instruction and classrooms.

Virtues of Smallness

Douglas asked if smaller schools were not considered better by 'expert educators." Picott replied there is "not necessarily great virtue in being small."

Earlier, Douglas cross-examined Allen G. Broadnax, Richmond photographer, who had taken 70 pictures of both schools which were introduced as evidence.

Picott and Broadnax frequently commented that "no comparison" exists in many respects between facilities at the two schools.

The hearing resumes at 10 a. m. today.

Separate, Equal Facilities Called Educationally Unsound

By Richard Morris
Post Reporter

To provide the same school facilities for Negroes and whites separately is "educationally unsound," a prominent Negro educator testified yesterday.

"But it is what this system of segregation brings us to," said Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College of Baltimore in Alexandria District Court.

He was a witness for the plaintiff in a suit brought by 17-year-old Constance Carter, who asks that she be offered "equal" facilities at Arlington County's Hoffman-Boston High School for Negroes or be admitted to Washington and Lee High School for whites.

His statement came in answer to a question from Lawrence Douglas, defense counsel for the county school board and superintendent of schools, during the second day of the trial before Judge Albert V. Bryan.

Would Set Up Cadets

Dr. Jenkins said it was "of course a ridiculouts answer," but h ewould advocate establishing a cadet corps for as few as nine pupils at Hoffman-Boston because the State "must offer the same facilities to Negroes and whites."

"We are subscribing to something that is educationally unsound, but something we are bound to do," he declared.

Douglas attempted to show that strictly equal facilities for a handful of pupils at Hoffman-Boston is impractical, since there are 1700 students at the white school.

"As a school administrator, would you advocate employing a faculty an dorganizing summer school at Hoffman-Boston when there was not a demand for one?" Douglas asked.

"Yes, under Arlington County circumstances," replied Dr. Jenkins, who is a member of Howard University's Bureau of Educational Research.

Earlier, counsel for the Carter girl had said there were inequalities between the two schools in many respects, including library, vocational arts, recreational, athletic and science facilities, as well as in curricula.

The defense introduced a 125-page report, prepared last month, comparing the two schools. It was prepared by Dr. Howard A. Dawson, director of rural service of the National Education Association.

"Evidence that there is discrimination against Negro pupils by the school board . . . on account of race or color is too scant and ephemeral to deserve serious consideration," the report said.

Jenkins Report Introduced

A report by Dr. Jenkins, prepared in January, 1948, was introduced by the plaintiff. It said, in part:

"I come to the inescapable conclusion that pupils attending the Hoffman-Boston High School are provided educational programs, facilities and opptrounities which are far inferior to those provided pupils attending Washington and Lee High School."

Representing the plaintiff are Dr. Edmund B. Henderson, head of the department of physical education in Washington Negro schools, and Oliver Hill and Leon Ransome, Oliver Hill and Dr. Ellis O. Knox, professor of education at Howard University, also testified for the plaintiff. He said the Negro high school curriculum was "out-and-out inferior" to those of Washington and Lee.

The hearing resumes at 9:30 a. m. today.

Court Action Threatened If Central High Isn't Transferred to Negro School System

The Board of Education was threatened yesterday with court action if it does not transfer Central High School to the Negro school system, anad with race bitterness if it does.

The transfer is one of three proposals made by Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning to relieve overcrowding at the Negro Cardozo High School. Authorities agree that some of Central's facilities are unusued.

Enrollment at Cardozo last year was 1661; capacity is 1040.

Four proposals have been advanced to relieve Cardozo crowding: (1) temporary use of Central by Cardozo; (2) permanent use of Central by Cardozo; (3) a three-way shift of Cardozo to Wilson Teachers College, Wilson to Central, and Central Junior High to other junior high schools, and (4) a four-way shift of Cardozo to Miner Teachers College, Miner to Wilson, Wilson to Central, "and Central junior high school students to other schools. Only the proposals to transfer Cardozo directly to Central were discussed yesterday.

Howard U. Man Hints Suits

The threat of court action came from three sources at yesterday's crowded public hearing on the controversial problem, when more than 30 individuals, representing thousands of citizens, presented their views to the board.

Dr. E. O. Knox, professor of education at Howard University, who represents the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the board: "Court cases of inequities are bound to ensue" unless "existing and inevitable future inadequacies are eliminated."

Dr. Paul Cooke, president of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL, listed 19 instances in which Cardozo fell below standards of white high schools.

Charges Law Violation

Rev. Robert W. Brooks, representing the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance, reminded the board that the law requires equal educational facilities for all children. He said the law was being broken.

Arguing aginst transfer of Central High School, J. H. Connaughton, president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, said that overcrowding at Cardozo originated when Negroes "infiltrated" into white neighborhoods. Connaughton said the proposed transfer had not been discussed by the 700,000 members of the Federation but he assured the board opposition to the transfer would be unanimous. He urged Negroes and whites to join forces and work together on Capitol Hill to get more money to build new schools.

Swimming Pool Disorders Cited

Speaking for the Central High School Parent-Teachers Association, Mrs. Charles Rupp told the board "race disorders at the public pools have proved that segregation must continue in Washington for some time. It is unwise to force the issue now by transferring Central High School. We want the school to remain for white children only."

Proponents of the transfer quoted liberally from the survey of District schools prepared last winter by Dr. George D. Strayer, particularly the statistics relating to overcrowding at Cardozo. These statistics were not contradicted by opponents of the transfer.

No decision on the transfer is expected this month, until many of the citizens' associations have met and filed their views with the board.

Alumni student representatives of Miner, Wilson and Central all objected to this proposed yesterday during the two-and-one-half-hour hearing.

Fear Injury to Tradition

Many speakers, including Central student council representative Michael Troiani, and George Darling, president of the Central Class of 1886, testified that sentiment and tradition were important at Central and both would be destroyed by the proposed transfer.

Other speakers who appeared at the hearing included Clay Espey, Business-Roosevelt High School Alumni Association; George W. Hodgkins, Allumni Association of Central High School; Gardner Bishop, Consolidated Parent Group; C. K. Brown, Washington Chapter, Kappa Alpha Psi; Dr. Israel Light, American Veterans Committee; Mrs. M. B. Scott, Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations; John B. Duncan, Federation of Civic Associations; David Wells, Pleasant Plains Civic Association; W. L. Baker, Mt. Pleasant Citizens Association; John H. Savage, Columbia Improvement Association; and four men appearing as individual citizens.

Va. Regional High Schools Attacked

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA) — Virginia's system of regional high schools for colored students was attacked in the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals here last Tuesday as colored pupils from Pulaski County carried their fight for equal educational facilities to the appellate court.

The three judge appellate court took the case under advisement after attorneys argued the case on appeal from a decision by Judge A. D. Barksdale of the Federal District Court at Roanoke, Virginia, who found no discrimination in school facilities for colored pupils in Pulaski County.

Judge Barksdale has agreed, with the appellants, that high school education for colored students in Pulaski County is offered only at the Christiansburg Industrial Institute, in near by Montgomery County, under a regional agreement set up by the Legislature and regulated by the State Board of Education.

CLAIM EQUALITY

Attorneys for the Pulaski School Board told Judge John J. Parker, and his two associates last Tuesday that they believed substantially equal school facilities exist.

If any discrimination has existed, they contend, it has not been "intentional" and thus is not unconstitutional.

In this latest chapter in Virginia's manifold school equalization suits, attorneys for the colored pupils stated the issue flatly in briefs filed with the court:

"The issue is not whether country and cities can consolidate their educational facilities for all pupils, or the validity of the statute. The issue is whether a county can exile its Negro high school pupils to an institution over which it has no control or jurisdiction, while affording its white high school pupils high school privileges in institutions over which it has exclusive control and jurisdiction.

"And while it is clear that the reason for the discrimination is the separate segregation laws of the State, those laws cannot be employed as a justification for a denial of the equal protection of the laws."

Seek Short Cuts For School Buses To Comply With U.S. Equality Order

RICHMOND, Va.—Alarmed over a federal court decision charging racial discrimination, the Virginia Department of Education has decided to furnish adequate travel facilities for Negro high school children in Pulaski county.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals declared Nov. 14 that Pulaski county colored high school students have less time for "healthful" activities" because they have to travel farther and stay in buses longer than white students.

Pulaski County maintains no high school for Negroes. Instead, it transports 105 Negroes daily to and from the Christiansburg Industrial Institute, in adjacent Montgomery County. The Christiansburg school is jointly maintained by Pulaski and Montgomery Counties and the city of Radford.

There are five other large regional high schools for Negroes in Virginia. In each of them, pupils are enrolled from more than one county. It has been indicated that discrimination cases may be brought against the governing boards of the five schools.

The State Department of Education has been making school bus surveys for localities for six years. Since 1943, it has made 80 such studies. The last school bus survey in Pulaski County was made in November, 1944.

Name School: Ralph Bunche

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. —The new $150,000 annex to the King George Training School here, which represents the successful fight of parents for equalization of educational facilities, has been named the Ralph Bunche high school.

Dedication services were held last week with Hampton Institute president Alonzo Moron as principal speaker. Dr. Bunche was unable to appear.

In a statement on the opening of the new plant, the NAACP and the Virginia Teachers' Association classified this step as an advance in Negro education and hinted at a possible end to court action to obtain equal school facilities in the county.

A faculty of seven will instruct the enrollment of about 200 pupils. Among the facilities of the new addition are: a science laboratory, a library, three classrooms, a clinic room, an auditorium-gymnasium, storage rooms and a principal's office.

King George Dedicates New Negro School

King George, Va., Sept. 3 (AP).—The dedication of the new $150,000 Ralph Bunche High School here yesterday probably signalled the end of a two-year court fight to equalize the school facilities of King George County.

A statement issued by spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Virginia Teachers Association said that "real and substantial progress had been made in complying" with a Federal Court order directing the county to equalize its educational facilities.

The slightly hedged statement, issued by J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the teachers organization, who said it also represented the sentiments of NAACP Virginia Executive Secretary W. Lester Banks, and its attorney Oliver W. Martin, follows:

"After a casual observation and inspection of the facilities it appears that real and substantial progress has been made in complying with the court's order.

"However, it is seriously hoped that after we have had an opportunity to further inspect and see the school in actual operation, we may be able to join the school board in a motion to Judge Sterling Hutcheson to dismiss all proceedings in this case."

The new school, a one-story brick and cinderblock structure with a capacity for 150 students, was financed by a bond issue approved by the citizenry in a referendum. Some 200 Negro residents and top State and county educational officials attended yesterday's ceremonies.

Decision Finding Arlington Schools 'Equal' to Be Appealed by NAACP

Deficiencies in Offerings Between Schools Not Held Discrimination Due to Segregation

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — (NNPA)—Faced with a temporary setback in the fight for equal educational opportunities, aimed at abolishing racial segregation, the NAACP will appeal the decision of Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan dismissing the Arlington County high school case.

Leon A. Ransom of Washington said after he had learned of the decision, last Thursday night, he had talked with Spottswood W. Robinson III, of Richmond, one of the lawyers associated with him in the case, and, while they had not yet received the opinion, they thought that an appeal would be taken.

He added that the NAACP lawyers who tried the case cannot agree with reported findings of Judge Bryan that "deficiencies or discrepancies between the offerings in the two schools cannot be designated as discrimination due to segregation."

Facilities Held Inferior

"It was our contention, and it is now, that segregation, whenever it leads to discrepancies or deficiencies, spells discrimination," he declared.

Dismissing the complaint of Miss Constance Carter, a pupil at Hoffman-Boston High School, Judge Bryan ruled that the evidence offered to show the school inferior to Washington-Lee, for white pupils did not make out a case of discrimination.

In her complaint, Miss Carter charged that the School Board and superintendent of schools of Arlington County discriminated against colored pupils by failing to provide them, solely because of race or color, with facilities and opportunities for high school education equal to those furnished white children.

Judge Can't See It

The County School Board contended in the litigation that has been in the courts for more than two years that opportunities for colored students were equal, but not identical.

This contention was upheld by Judge Bryan, who stated in dismissing the case that "it is clear from the evidence" that there was neither intent, purpose nor policy in Arlington to neglect or discriminate against colored pupils.

Judge Bryan said "unchallenged testimony" had been presented that some elementary colored children are housed better than white children of the same class and declared this "reveals an entire absence of intent to discriminate between races in the schools."

Equal Diesn't Mean Same?

He wrote that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution provides that "all citizens must receive from the State in equal measure its protection and benefit.

"But neither the same nor similar treatment is commanded by the amendment, "Judge Bryan continued, adding: "Equal in its eyes means equivalent. It is obvious that identical treatment would not carry to every citizen equal protection or equal benefits under the law."

Leon Ransom and the firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson of Richmond represented Miss Carter. Lawrence Douglas of Arlington was the attorney for the school board.

Attorney Ransom said that in view of the recent U.S. Court of Appeals decision reversing a similar order in Pulaski County, it is almost mandatory on our part, for the sake of our client, to question the validity of the court decision."

Anti-Negro Charge in Arlington Dismissed

U. S. Court Rules Discrimination by County Schools Is Not Proved

Charges of discrimination against Negroes in Arlington County schools were dismissed yesterday in United States District Court in Alexandria after more than two years of litigation.

Judge Albert V. Bryan said in an opinion that "certainly" no discrimination has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence."

One of the attorneys for Constance Carter, 17, the plaintiff and a student at Hoffman-Boston High School when the suit was filed, indicated yesterday they would note an appeal.

Asked "Equal" Facilities

The Carter girl, through her mother and on behalf of other Negro students in Arlington, asked that she be offered "equal" facilities and instruction at her school or be admitted to Washington-Lee High School for whites.

A contention by the County School Board and its officials that opportunities were equal but not identical was upheld by Judge Bryan.

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution, he wrote, provides that "all citizens must receive from the State in equal measure its protection and benefit."

"But neither the same nor similar treatment is commanded by the amendment," Judge Bryan continued. "Equal in its eyes means equivalent. It is obvious that identical treatment would not carry to every citizen equal protection or equal benefits under law . . ."

Advantages Noted

Judge Bryan, who made an inspection of facilities at both high schools during the trial, noted that "each school has some advantages over the other, and each has disadvantages not suffered by the other . . ."

A summary of these differences, however, "shows that Hoffman-Boston and Washington-Lee give substantially the same treatment to each of their high school students," he wrote.

He recommended improvements in certain facilities at the Negro school, saying "undoubtedly" the gymnasium should be improved, showers put in, sufficient rest rooms for male teachers installed, corridor walls painted, grounds improved and perhaps a cafeteria added.

Cites Bond Issue

Judge Bryan also noted that the county floated a $250,000 bond issue for these purposes last November.

"But these and similar inadequacies are deficiencies rather than discriminations . . . such conditions are to be corrected by appeal to the administrative authorities."

The Carter girl's attorneys argued that identical offerings, such as mechanical training courses and summer school, should be provided whether there is a demand or not. Said Judge Bryan:

"The court does not believe that the failure of Hoffman-Boston to make empty offerings is discrimination. Deprivations falling within the prohibition of the fourteenth amendment must be actual as well as logical."

Comments in Segregation

He commented also on the question of segregation, as required by Virginia law:

"The court recognizes that neither the State constitution's mandate of segregation, nor economy to avoid the greater expense arising from the duplication of facilities necessary for segregated education, can excuse discrimination."

Leon Ransom of Washington and the firm of Hill, Martin & Robinson of Richmond represented the Carter girl. Lawrence Douglas of Arlington represented the defendants.

Ransom said last night that he had not seen the order, but that in view of a recent United States Court of Appeals decision reversing a similar order in Pulaski County, "it would be almost mandatory on our part, for the sake of our client, to question the validity of the court decision."

NAACP Victor In Its Appeal Of Va. "Jim Crow" Case

Regional Arrangements, Based on Race, Rendered Null and Void by U. S. Court of Appeals

Richmond, Va., Nov. 30 — The Virginia State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week announced that its school facilities and opportunities program was strengthened and accelerated by a recent

case were Martin A. Martin, Oliver W. Hill, and Spottswood W. Robinson, III, all of Richmond.

Wishful Thinking on School Issues

BECAUSE Pulaski County, Virginia provides no high school facilities within its borders for colored students, but sends them to the Christiansburg Industrial Institute in neighboring Montgomery County which is operated on a regional basis, the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals held recently that these students were being discriminated against solely on the basis of race and color.

The court's opinion, which was written by a distinguished Virginian, JUDGE ARMISTEAD M. DOBIE, said these circumstances, on the whole, constituted "rather glaring inequality." The ruling held this to be a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and ordered the case remanded to the lower Federal District Court for further study.

Quite understandably, Virginia's daily press has commented extensively on this historic decision. But in many instances these newspapers appear to have disagreed with JUDGE DOBIE's opinion, and sought to justify the existence of Virginia's regional high schools, and have advocated equalization of the facilities at Christiansburg Institute as a possible solution to the problem.

Taken at face value it is quite obvious that any attempt to equalize high school facilities at Christiansburg Institute — however possible that may appear to be—will not satisfy the requirements of the Court's dictum as to the validity of the regional plan.

And it must be equally as clear that even the mandatory provision of the Virginia Constitution requiring segregation of the races in the State's public schools never contemplated this particular type of educational setup. The so-called regional plan cannot be justified purely on the grounds that it is more economical to operate, for it is just as distasteful whether it affects white or colored pupils.

Moreover, the claim that Pulaski County cannot afford to build a high school for its 105 colored high school students will not hold water, for no one can say that the county high school population will remain at this figure.

It has been well established that Pulaski County has found the funds to build *three* high schools for its white pupils *within* the county. And, to be quite realistic, there is no reason why a high school addition could not conveniently be added to one of the county's centrally located colored elementary schools.

The argument that in forty-four counties and cities in Virginia there are no accredited colored high schools, and in more than a score of counties there exist no secondary schools of any kind for Negro pupils, certainly reflects no credit on the State. In the final analysis, this deplorable state of affairs only underscores heavily the plight in which Virginia and other southern states now find themselves as a result of a long-standing policy of indifference and neglect where the welfare of their colored citizens are concerned.

There can be no extenuating circumstance in the fact that the State of Virginia is being forced to solve its white high school problem partially by regional consolidation, however salutary that course may appear on the surface. Long before the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals handed down its historic ruling on Pulaski's schools, the regional education concept as such had, in effect, been invalidated by the Supreme Court although on the graduate level.

In doing so, the nation's highest tribunal made it abundantly clear that a State which provides a tax-supported school for white students must either admit qualified Negro applicants to the school, or else furnish them "within its borders, facilities ..... substantially equal."

That racial segregation is an expensive commodity is becoming increasingly apparent as Negroes in Virginia and elsewhere in the South continue their efforts to obtain in the courts, educational advantages which have too long been denied them as a matter of justice and right.

The line of thinking which embraces the regional educational idea as a solution to the problem, in our opinion, can serve no useful purpose. And continuing efforts to rationalize or justify these basic inequalities is nothing more or less than wishful thinking.

Paper Says Va. Will Defy Court on School Decision

RICHMOND

Virginia will not bow to the United States Court ruling outlawing regional schools, according to an editorial in the Nov. 23 issue of the Richmond News Leader.

In its decision, the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that Pulaski violated the Constitution by requiring high school age children to attend a school established for the accommodation of several counties.

The editorial, entitled "Stunning Decision in Pulaski County," follows:

Havoc Wreaked in Dixie

The Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, by its decision in the Pulaski County case, may have wreaked havoc in public education in the South.

As we understand the court's ruling, regional high school facilities for colored pupils of a given county are held to be discriminatory, so long as white pupils of that county are required to travel lesser distances than colored students to reach their classrooms.

And this ruling must apply, no matter how many white pupils there may be in a county, and how few colored ones; no matter how excellent a regional school may be; no matter how great a financial burden may be thrust upon all citizens to finance separate facilities for a mere handful of pupils.

44 Cities and Counties With None

It probably will come as a surprise to most Virginians to learn that 44 counties and cities have no accredited colored high schools. In 24 counties and five cities, there are no colored high schools at all—accredited or otherwise. These localities, most of them with sparse colored population, have relied largely upon the regional plan to care for their colored high school pupils. Fairfax, Fauquier, Rappahannock and Warren Counties, for example, have been sending their pupils to the splendid regional high school at Manassas.

James City County and Williamsburg have been operating a joint institution. Madison and Culpeper have been using the same school. Buena Vista has been utilizing Lexington's Lylburn Downing High School.

Contrary to widespread belief, formly distributed over the South. In many counties, such as Craig and Buchanan in Virginia, census reports show no colored children at all of high school age.

In Highland County, the potential colored high school enrollment, based on a 1945 census, is only three; in Bath, 32; in Bland 10; in Scott, 11; in Dickenson, 34.

For Just 21 Pupils?

What is to be done under the court's ruling in these counties of low colored population?

What about Carroll County, for example? There the school census of 1945 found 6,980 white children between 7 and 19 years of age—but only 84 colored children.

The potential colored high school enrollment in Carroll, according to the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1948-49, is only 21 pupils.

Does the court's decree mean that Carroll, which operates three accredited white high schools at Hillsville, Sylvatus and Woodlawn, must set up three accredited high schools for colored pupils, each equidistant from the other, to house seven pupils apiece? What sort of high school could be operated for seven pupils—or for 21?

Will Not Give Up Segregation

Perhaps the court's answer — surely it would be the answer of ardent "liberals" among both races —would be that Carroll County and every other county so situated, should abandon segregation and admit the 21 pupils to the white high schools.

The court should understand, and the local "liberals" and the rest of the country if it is interested, that Virginia is not about to abandon segregation in its public school system.

The principle of segregated schools is contained not only in statute law, but is mandatory under Section 140 of the State Constitution. Virginia counties and cities could not operate mixed schools if they wanted to.

Will Defy Courts

Our earnest hope is that those who are working sincerely for the improvement of colored education in Virginia—and The News Leader counts itself among that number—will recognize the stunning implications of the Pulaski County decision, go steadily on with the methodical drive for facilities that are separate and reasonably equal.

Virginia can afford regional high schools for colored pupils—high schools that will provide them splendid educational opportunities. It cannot afford to erect 550 colored high schools simply because there are 550 white high schools.

The present determination of the overwhelming majority, if we sense it correctly, is to stick unswervingly to segregation throughout the public school system. And no mandate of any court, as we see it, is likely to chip the rock of that determination by so much as a pebble.

Negro School Plans Rushed By Gloucester

Gloucester, Va., Apr. 27 (AP).—Gloucester school officials, cited by a Federal judge for contempt, disclosed today that construction plans for a new, four-classroom Negro high school have been dispatched to the State Department of Education for approval.

Superintendent J. Walter Kenney said the county school board met last night and:

1. Approved plans for the building and ordered speed in its construction.

2. Decided to drop plans for a temporary bank loan to finance the construction.

The board's action followed the approval yesterday by the State Board of Education of the county's request for a $50,000 emergency loan from the literary fund, the revolving fund from which the State lends money to localities for school construction.

County school officials have been summoned to appear before Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson on May 4 for sentencing in a contempt matter. In January, Judge Hutcheson held the school board members and Kenny in contempt of his anti-discrimination injunction of last summer.

$50 Thousand School Loan Set For Gloucester

RICHMOND, Va.—A supplemental Literary Fund of $50,000 for the building of a colored high school in Gloucester county was approved by the State Board of Education here Tuesday.

The state board approved the loan upon request of the Gloucester county school board "pending the availability of funds." The deficit of the Literary Fund reached $1,140,785.63 with this loan.

The first loan was granted to finance construction of a high school building of four classrooms. With the new loan, the plans will be expanded to take in more classrooms.

The plans must be approved by the state superintendent of public instruction before the money is released to the county, the state board said. The plans under the first loan have not yet been finished and approved.

A loan of $100,000 to Frederick county was also granted, but funds were not released. This amount increased to $800,000 the figure requested for the building of the James Wood High School in Frederick county. A loan of $300,000 was approved to substitute for a previous one of $125,000 for Caroline county.

New Tax Fund Earmarked For School Needs

School Board Gets Council Okay For Big Program

PORTSMOUTH—After getting the "green light" from City Council last Tuesday night, the Portsmouth School Board is proceeding with plans and specifications for a $1,400,000 high school for colored pupils.

Getting the plans and specifications drawn and completed is far from an easy task and will probably consume several months, it was stated this week by Superintendent H. A. Hunt. The new structure will have to be a "good substantial modern building" with the best facilities available within the limited funds, it was stated.

"We are out in the clear at last," Mr. Hunt told the Guide," and we are instructing our architect to begin work as soon as possible . . ."

NEW TAX

Anticipating substantial funds from the utility tax of ten percent effective this month on water, gas and light bills, the City Council took definite steps for the construction of two new high school buildings—one for colored at a cost of approximately $1,400,000; and the other for white at a cost of about $2,250,000.

The council also authorized the expenditure of $104,024 for modernization, renovations and repairs to the various elementary school buildings during the summer vacation period.

The motion to authorize the School Board to proceed with plans and specifications for the two new high school buildings was made by Councilman H. Earl Weiseman. The motion was adopted unanimously.

HOWARD ACTS

Councilman James N. Howard, long an advocate of better schools in Portsmouth, made the motion for the appropriation of funds for the rehabilitation of elementary school buildings.

The cost and size of the high school buildings are based on the present and anticipated enrollments of the two high schools here. The colored building will accommodate normally an enrollment of about 800 and the white building will be designed for an enrollment of between 1,200 and 1,500, it was reported.

PURCHASE SITE

The new colored high school will be constructed on a spacious tract of land just off Phillips avenue, near the Mt. Hermon and Taylorsville sections of the city. The City Council recently appropriated $9,000 with which to purchase about 17 acres for the site.

The council plans to provide $25,000 for a new heating plant in the Thomas Jefferson School, but this will not be installed until the Summer of 1950 so will be included in the new school budget.

MUSIC ROOMS DELAYED

Council delayed action on proposed music rooms for both the present white and Negro high schools at a cost of $64,000. Mayor Fox said he doubted somewhat the wisdom of this expenditure in view of the fact that each of the new schools would provide such quarters.

Gloucester Gets Hi School; It's on Paper at Richmond

RICHMOND

Working under a Federal court injunction, Gloucester County school officials have, at least, succeeded to date in getting a high school for colored children of the county on paper, but when the building will be erected is a moot question.

Plans for the erection of a modern 13-room high and elementary school, to be built on a 20-acre plot about 6 miles from Gloucester Court House, have been completed, Samuel N. Mayo, Richmond architect for the county board, announced Thursday.

The method by which the county's officials propose to finance the building raises considerable doubt as to its completion at any time within the next two or three years, if then, the county depending as it is almost entirely upon money from the State Literary Fund.

Bond Issue Idea Abandoned

Apparently, county officials have abandoned all hope of a successful bond issue election, their recent effort along that line having been defeated by the voters shortly before the school board and superintendent were to appear in Federal Court on a contempt citation.

The district superintendent and the chairman and the two school board members were subsequently fined $250 each in classrooms, of a proposed modern high school, other parts of the building to be added as funds become available. However, even U. S. District Court here for failue to obey the court's orders to equalize educational facilities in the county between the two races.

During the hearing on the contempt citation, the officials pointed to a $50,000 loan from the Literary Fund and an application for an additional $50,000, making a total of $100,000, that was earmarked for construction of a colored high school.

No Cash Available Yet

That money, it was emphasized, would be used for construction of one section, composed of five the initial sum is not yet available.

It is known that the Literary Fund is depleted, its funds having been exhausted during the past year, and no further money can be placed in its hands except through action of the General Assembly, expected next January.

When that time comes, even with a favorably inclined legislature, there is some question as to whether or not the lawmakers will be able to find sufficient funds to meet the heavy demands being made upon the Literary Fund by county governments.

For First Time

Negro School Qualified In Arlington

Arlington's only Negro high school, Hoffman-Boston, has been placed on the "qualified" list of Virginia high schools for the first time, Principal Stephen M. Sydnor said yesterday.

Status on the qualified list is the first step in obtaining offical accreditation of the school, so that its students may be eligible to enter Virginia colleges without further examination.

Arlington's present school board undertook the job of raising the high school's standing when it took office in 1948.

A test suit, filed by a student who claimed facilities at Hoffman-Boston were not up to those of Washington-Lee High School for white students is still pending in Alexandria District Court.

Behind The Headlines

An Open Letter To The Board Of Education Of East St. Louis, Illinois

By ALBERT L. HINTON

THIS letter, pertaining to a matter of grave importance, is addressed to the East St. Louis (Illinois) Board of Education.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I see by the papers that you are currently experiencing some difficulty in the proper execution of your administrative functions. If my information is not in error you have come to grips with the age-old racial problem in the schools of your fair city, and in this impasse you, ladies and gentlemen, are lined up on the wrong side of the fence.

MR. HINTON

According to reliable newspaper accounts, an estimated 400 of the 500 pupils of the Rock Junior High School, white, of your city, staged a strike in protest against efforts of colored children to attend the school. And, as a gesture of sympathy, a few students of the East St. Louis High School, also refused to attend their classes. The police had to be called in to escort thirteen colored pupils to their homes ostensibly to protect them from injury or serious bodily harm.

Now, according to my best information, these colored pupils have attempted to enroll in three of the schools covered by your jurisdiction, which are restricted to white pupils. In doing this they have simply sought to escape from intolerable conditions such as badly overcrowded classrooms, some of which are still heated by outmoded coal stoves, and have outside toilets. Facilities for music study and vocational training in your colored schools, I am informed, are either non-esixtent or at best, woefully inadequate.

* * * *

MOREOVER, THESE CONDITIONS obtain in spite of the fact that many of your white schools have empty classrooms, a circumstance which has your tacit approval in accordance with a strict policy of racial segregation which you have set up and maintained in your city's public schools. It may be that you did not know that Illinois statutes specifically state that no pupil shall be excluded from, or segregated in, any school because of color or race. It may be, but it is not very likely.

But I suspect a little detail like this could hardly be expected to disturb you in view of the fact that you recently held a secret meeting without notifying the lone colored member of your body and re-affirmed your policy of school segregation and instructed colored principals to advise parents not to seek enrollment in white schools. I am also informed that East St. Louis colored pupils are denied admission to your vocational schools, and are not allowed to use the municipal auditorium which is owned and operated by the Board of Education.

* * * *

I SUBMIT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, that in trying to improve their lot educationally, these colored pupils, whose welfare should be of great concern to you, were doing nothing more or less than exercising the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, particularly that portion which guarantees them the right to the pursuit of happiness.

For your information some news pictures of Rock Junior High School pupils on strike came to my desk the other day. They showed about 40 of these bright, starry-eyed adolescents and bobby-soxers lined up outside the school building carrying placards with these inscriptions: "The Negroes—If They Stay We Go;" "Strike"; "We Want Our School—On Strike"; "Unfair To Us." But the thing that completely astounded me was the fact that everyone of these youngsters, for the benefit of the photographer, was giving a perfect imitation of the Hitler salute!

And, finally, these bright, starry-eyed misguided American youngsters whose destinies have been placed in your keeping, and for whose temporary defections you must be held largely accountable, have a slang expression which they use nowaways on the least provocation. You have probably heard it.

It says simply: "Shame on you."

King George School Issue Seems Settled

A SALUTARY note in Virginia's two-year-old school equalization tremors is struck in the recent dedication of the new $150,000 addition to the Ralph Bunche High School in King George county.

The completion of this building is said to be expected to bring a peaceful solution to the protracted, and strenuous efforts of the colored residents of the county to obtain for their children school facilities equal to those provided for white children.

It is greatly to be hoped that the peaceful solution expectation will turn out to be a reality.

As the result of a suit instituted by the complainants as represented by the Virginia Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Federal Judge STERLING HUTCHESON had ordered the county school authorities to bring the educational provisions for Negro pupil up to par with those available for whit pupils.

If dedication of the new structur indicates that this order has been mos substantially effected, then it will sig nalize that the purpose of the litigation has been served, and it might be said quite aptly", "All's well that end well."

At best, lawsuits are costly in money often in peace of mind, and sometimes leave wounds in personal or community relationships which are slow to heal. But human nature being what it is, there are occasions when they offer the only alternative in the effort to secure justifiable aims.

Happily, however, in the final analysis King George county suffered no apparent ill feeling because of the procedure employed to bring to it ultimately a new and modern school building in which it now seems to manifest considerable pride.

Following the court order, the county residents wisely and expeditiously voted a bond issue which made possible immediate construction of the new addition, thereby sparing their school authorities from probable contempt of court convictions, as happened in the Gloucester county case of recent unsavory memory.

King George County School Case Closed

RICHMOND—After attorneys for both the King George County school board and colored pupils of the county had agreed that construction of the county's new Ralph Bunche High School for colored student had equalized facilities in the county, Federl Judge Sterling Hutcheson removed the long pending case from his docket.

The judge entered an order dismissing a rule against the board to show cause why it should not be punished for contempt for failing to abide by his anti-discrimination injunction of last Fall.

Constitutionality of Pulaski Negro School Setup Attacked

Richmond, Va., Oct. 18 (AP).—Virginia's system of regional high schools for Negro students came under fire in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today in the fight for "equal schools" by Negro pupils from Pulaski County.

The three-judge Appellate Court took the case under advisement after attorneys presented arguments of an appeal from a decision by Federal Judge A. D. Barksdale of the Western District of Virginia, who did not find discrimination in the Pulaski County Negro school setup.

Judge Barksdale has conceded, with the appellants, that high school education for Pulaski Negroes is offered only at the Christianburg Industrial Institute, in nearby Montgomery County, under a regional agreement setup by the Legislature and regulated by the State Board of Education.

Attorneys for the Pulaski School Board, defendants and appellees in the suit, told Judge John J. Parker and his two associates today that they believed substantially equal school facilities exist. If any discrimination has existed, they contend, it has not been "intentional" and thus is not unconstitutional.

In briefs filed with the court, attorneys for the Negro pupils contended:

"The issue is not whether county and cities can consolidate their educational facilities for all pupils or the validity of the statute.

"The issue is whether a county can exile its Negro high school pupils to an institution over which it has no control or jurisdication, while affording its white high school pupils high school privileges in institutions over which it has exclusive control and jurisdiction.

"And while it is clear that the reason for the discrimination is the separate laws of the State (concerning Negro and white schools), these laws cannot be employed as a justification for a denial of the equal protection of the laws."

14 L 1949

Alabama (State Supervisor) Dr. J.C. Blair

Dr. Blair Succeeds McGehee As Leader Of Negro Education

Dr. J. C. Blair, supervisor of Negro Education with the State Department of Education, has been elevated to the post of Director of the Division of Negro Education, succeeding E. G. McGehee who has retired.

This announcement was made this week by A. R. Meadows, State Superintendent of Education.

Dr. Blair was reared in Talladega County, Alabama. He is a graduate of University of Alabama, Peabody College, and Teachers College, Columbia University. He received his doctorate in Educational Administration and Supervision from Teachers College, Columbia University. He has served for 20 years as teacher and principal in the following school systems of Alabama: Clay, Talladega, Birmingham, and Shelby.

From the position of Supervisor of Teacher Training at Alabama College, he came to the State Department of Education as Supervisor of Negro Education in 1943.

Dr. J. C. Blair To Direct Negro Education Unit

Dr. J. C. Blair has been named director of the Alabama Division of Negro Education, School Superintendent A. R. Meadows announced.

Dr. Blair succeeds E. C. McGehee, Jr., who retired June 30. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama, Peabody College and the Columbia University Teachers College.

R. F. Burnside Becomes Assistant Director Of Negro Education

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -(SNS)- Post of assistant director of Negro education has been given to State Senator R. F. Burnside of Dekalb county.

He is a former high school principal and a member of the Senate "economy bloc" which has been under attack by Gov. James E. Folsom. Mr. Burnside is the only member identified with the "economy bloc" to receive an appointment during the Folsom administration.

Georgia

JEANES TEACHERS IN ATLANTA—These Jeanes teachers held their annual conference and study period October 24-26 at Atlanta University. Theme of the meeting of some 80 supervisors from over the state was "Supervision For Efficient Teaching." (Hughes Photo)

14m 1949

Alabama

Teacher Wins Pittsburg Courier Long Battle.

Two-Year Fight for Reinstatement Won

Pittsburg, Pa

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Miss Maenette Steele, dismissed Fairfield school system teacher, has won her two-year fight for reinstatement. Alabama's State Supreme Court on Feb. 17 reversed a lower court decision and ordered her returned to the ___ she had held for five years prior to her dismissal on charges of insubordination. Sat. 2-26-49

Mr. Justice Thomas S. Lawson speaking for the Court declared that "the proceedings to cancel her contract were motivated by personal reasons" and cited the law which "expressly provides that the cancellation of a teacher's contract may not be made for political or personal reasons."

The Court ordered her reinstatement to be made effective "as of the beginning of the school year 1947-1948," which would entitle Miss Steele to back pay. Her suit was a companion suit to the Ruby Jackson Gainer suit which Mrs. Gainer won late last year.

Both teachers had been active in fights for equal pay for teachers. Both had union affiliations which were actively brought into that fight.

14m 1949

D. C.

Dr. Corning Is Reappointed Superintendent of Schools

14 m The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning yesterday was reappointed to a three-year term as superintendent of District public schools. Thurs.

The Board of Education by unanimous vote approved an extension of his services a month before his original three-year appointment would have run out. 2-3-49

The board also appointed Mrs. Gladys T. Peterson, principal of Randall Junior High School, to the post of executive assistant to Dr. Garnett C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools.

A list of 30 schools needing new fire alarm box equipment was approved by the board for forwarding t othe District Commissioners.

The schools are, by priority: Key, Wormley, Bruce, Reno, Blair, more, H. D. Cooke, Webster, Smallwood, Phillips, Henry Wilson, Takoma, S. J. Bowen, Emery, Fill-Pierce.

Military Roard, Cleveland, Morgan, Syphax, Petworth, Wheatley, Ludlow, Hyde, Carver, Truesdell, Raymond, Barnard, Richardson, Ross and Berret.

The board approved a list of new and revised textbooks for use in the schools including a new edition of "Building Citizenship" by R. O. Hughes. A previous edition o fthe book was criticized last year by Board Member Adelbert W. Lee.

Lee did not vote at yesterday's meeting and took the revised text home to read. Washington D.C.

A request of Mrs. Mabel T. Covington, teacher at Thomas Elementary School, for permission to practice law after school hours was referred to Dr. Corning for additional study after he recommended that it be denied. 2-3-49

The board approved the transfer of Negro elementary students now attending the Smallwood School, 3d and I sts. sw., to the S. J. Bowen School, 3d and K sts. sw. Bowen, formerly a white elementary school, has been used for the past year as an annex to Randall Junior High School. Thurs.

In other actions yesterday, the board The Washington Post

Retired two teachers with long records of service. They are Mrs. Alice W. Tucker, 2025 I st. nw., teacher at Noyes School, after 25 years; and Miss Lillian Duckett, 24, O st. nw., teacher at Monroe Laboratory School, after 24 years.

Appointed Miss Annie E. Dun-

Thurs. 2-3-49 The Washington Post

MRS. GLADYS PETERSON

New administrative aide

can, teacher at Cardozo High School, to the principalship of Cardozo Night School, and named Mrs. Helen H. Bolton, teacher at Truesdell Laboratory, temporarily to the post of principal there.

Approved a Russian language course for night school students.

Went on record as favoring a bill now before Congress that would exempt school entertainments, except outdoor athletic events, from Federal tax.

14m 1949

Florida

Loyalty Hunt Stirs Up Race Issue In Florida

The Courier-Guide
Portsmouth, O.
Sat. 6-4-49

By NNPA News Service

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A check of teachers in the State university system in search of any who may have Communist leanings is stirring up the race issue in Florida.

As the first phase, questionnaires were sent out to all faculty members of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, the colored land-grant college in the state, as well as to faculty members of the University of Florida and Florida State University.

A non-Communist oath is part of the questionnaire, with faculty members required to have it notarized, but the one question in the form that has aroused most opposition and controversy is that which was worded:

"Have you ever taught or expressed yourself as being against any of the provisions of the race segregation laws of the State of Florida?"

After a group of colored leaders in Florida asked the House Committee to investigate Communistic activities in state institutions of higher learning whether colored instructors replying "yes" to the question would jeopardize his job, the question was modified by dropping out the words, "or expressed yourself as being."

QUESTION DROPPED

A supplemental question in the original questionnaire, "Do you otherwise object to or oppose such laws?" was dropped completely.

These changes also were made at the request of the presidents of the three colleges at a hearing before the committee. They pointed out that a very high percentage of their faculties were northerners, brought up outside the southern racial pattern and likely to be opposed to segregation.

Sat. 6-4-49

Assistant Attorney General James Toney, who prepared the questionnaire for the committee, was a little vague as to why the segregation question was considered pertinent to the investigation of alleged communistic activities, except to hint it was a Communist tactic to try to break down racial barriers.

He says now that the question was one of the least important in the entire questionnaire.

"The committee is certainly not going to expect that a Negro or a man brought up in the North is bound to favor segregation," he said. "We just want him to tell the truth."

"As for the question whether he has ever taught against race segregation laws of the state, that certainly is justified."

Misleading Negro Teachers

Suggestion by the NAACP that it will endeavor to secure equality in high school courses for Negroes has started a whispering campaign among the separate school teachers that a plan is on foot to get rid of separate schools and consequently their teaching positions. The Negro teacher has a justifiable and proprietary interest in his position in the social structure so that we cannot blame him for stopping to listen to this rear flank movement which reaction makes in an effort to halt the NAACP program to secure educational equality.

It is admitted that all pioneer efforts bring hardships, and any change over from one system to another will necessarily bring about the displacement of unworthy persons, and in some instances worthy individuals, but despite worries that come with change there is already some evidence of the bright future ahead for the Negro teacher in the field of integration.

R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State college, and an eminent educator, has recently collaborated with others in preparing a report showing 138 Negroes are at the present time teaching in white colleges. Surely it is not a dismal picture when one can see on the horizon an environment where the qualified Negro teacher will ultimately find his substance in white colleges, where fat salaries and ideal working conditions are to be found. One of these instructors is an Oklahoman, Wade Ellis, who for several years has taught mathematics at the University of Michigan.

It can be easily understood that as integration advances more and more Negro teachers will be absorbed on the secondard level. The Black Dispatch is happy to supply this information to its readers because of the whispering campaign which suggests that Negro teachers will all be out hoeing cotton in just a few years. The truth is, the average Negro teacher in many instances is better prepared academically than the white instructor. This fact was admitted several years ago when this writer visited with the state superintendent of schools in North Carolina. This state official said that in a survey made in his state it was discovered the average Negro teacher had a higher scholastic rating than the white.

In California today there are perhaps a half hundred former Oklahoma school teachers who daily teach white children. To name a few we will list Lena Brown Work, formerly of Langston university; Eddie Addison, former principal at Pawhuska; Nell Bridon, formerly of Chandler; Geneva Brown, formerly of Atoka, and a host of others who subscribe for the Black Dispatch and with whom we are in constant contact. Teaching salaries and working conditions are better in California than in Oklahoma, and as we said before in this statement, California together with what we have above recorded regarding Negroes teaching in white colleges are just small breaks in the dam of prejudice. The crevices will constantly enlarge. Integration cannot occur overnight.

"The institutions employing Negroes are not limited to any particular section of the area studied," Atwood stated. "They are scattered from California to Massachusetts. No specific section dominates the picture." Privately supported institutions led in both the number employing Negroes and in the number of Negroes employed with almost 63 per cent of the Negro teachers in privately supported schools.

There are no partciular subject-matter fields in which Negroes predominate. The study showed that the Negro teacher is employed to teach a wide variety of courses. Though not a part of the research project, it was also discovered that not only the institutions employing Negro teachers but many others as well were employing Negroes in library and clerical work and as graduate student assistants.

"An interesting sidelight on the investigation was the large number of letters indicating willingness to employ Negroe as teachers from schools which had not done so. The comment most frequently received was to the effect that no Negro had ever applied for a teaching position."

The wonderful and inspiring picture above suggests that Negroes who fight integration cannot see the forest for the trees. As we said at the outset, integration may eliminate the unprepared and the undesirable in both races, but we can see from the picture above that integration is not the dismal picture reaction seeks to paint for the Negro teachers. In the foreseeable future we can see Negro teachers some day teaching white children right here in Oklahoma. "O ye of little faith."

—Photo by Webb Studio.

IN GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONIES for a $47,000 South Louisiana Electric Co-operative Association office and warehouse at Houma, Aubin Buquet turns the first shovel of dirt. Looking on are Karl Geist (left), association secretary, and Noolan J. Cunningham, Houma office manager. Buquet is association president.

CITE NEGRO TEACHER FOR LONG SERVICE

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Thibodaux, La., Jan. 13. — A program honoring the retirement of Prof. J. R. Lee, instructor in the Cordelia Matthews Negro Trade school was held here in the school auditorium.

Prof. Lee, who taught for 33 years, is the first Negro teacher in the parish to be retired. The program was presided over by J. W. Haulsey, principal of the Greenwood parish grammar school. The meeting was sponsored by the Lafourche Negro Educational Association. A reclining chair was given to Prof. Lee in appreciation of his long years of service as an instructor and civic worker in the community.

Supt. R. D. Moncla of Lafourche parish, complimented Negro teachers for their work in development of Negro schools and said a recent bond issue had been voted for expansion and improvement of all schools of the parish

NEGRO TEACHERS HEAR STATE HEAD

Supt. Jackson Outlines Essentials of School Success

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Shreveport, La., Nov. 23—Shelby M. Jackson, state superintendent of education, in addressing the Louisiana Education Association meeting in the Central High school, commended the Negro teachers for their efforts toward efficient instruction in the public schools during the year.

He called attention to what he termed essentials for continued success in the school program.

The most important of these, he said, is the placing of emphasis on character education. Continuing he said, "I desire to see a full time music teacher in every school," and industrial education, the teaching of art, and the stressing of health in all schools of the system. He added that teacher objectives must be functional.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Washington, D. C., head of the department of history, Howard university, said the cold war between the West and Russia has warmed the climate of opinion favorable to the advance of democracy for all the American people.

He further said that international organizations such as the United Nations and UNESCO do not have the power to bring about change on the local level.

The people of Louisiana, he continued, must assume the obligation of bringing about most of these changes in Louisiana just as the people of other states must do, but they have working for them the favorable climate of opinion.

The speaker concluded with the hope that the gains already made in Louisiana will be so firmly consolidated that when the cold war comes to an end, the pepole of Louisiana will continue to move forward until human rights have been achieved for all "without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

R. H. Brown, principal, Central Negro High school, host to the association, in welcoming the teachers, gave them use of all the facilities of the school. In speaking at the closing program he said that this session has been the largest attended and had carried out the most constructive program in the history of the organization. The closing session was featured by the adoption of resolutions and the selection of Bator Rouge as the next place of meeting.

14m 1949

Mississippi

NO NEGRO SCHOOL PLAN AT SESSION

Only Road Legislation If Sessions Convene—Wright

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

Jackson, Miss., July 11—Gov. Fielding L. Wright asserted Monday that he will not submit his Negro education program at the same special session of the Legislature which is expected to outline a broad state road program.

"I will only convene the Legislature to consider road legislation, should the legislative highway planning committee recommend a special session of the Legislature," the governor said.

Wright said that he had not decided "at this time," to call the Legislature into extraordinary session to consider the program for equalization of Negro teacher salaries and inauguration of a school building program aimed toward providing Negroes with equal school facilities.

A committee of 21 persons, including educators, state legislators and attorneys, has been at work since January preparing recommendations to remove discrimination in Negro educational opportunities in the state.

A suit brought by a former Jackson Negro school teacher against the Jackson city school board seeking equal pay with white teachers of similar training and experience is still pending in the United States district court here.

State education officials have estimated that approximately $9,000,000 in additional funds would be required for a biennium to equalize salaries of teachers under a "salary schedule" plan.

Teacher Union Bares Bias Hiring by CCNY

Daily Worker 4m 1949
New York N.Y. Wed. 6-1-49

The CIO Teachers Union yesterday charged the administration of City College with following a "pattern of discriminatory practices" against Jewish and Negro teachers. The union made the charge after releasing statistical material establishing the pattern of bias.

It asserted that these grievances came to a head during the recent student strike against the anti-Semitic actions of Prof. William E. Knickerbocker, the Jimcrow practices of William C. Davis and the dismissal of Dr. Lee Lorch, war veteran and vice chairman of the Tenants' Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town.

Wed. 6-1-49

The union showed that of 50 teachers hired after the war, 96 percent of the white non-Jewish teachers were granted permanent appointments with tenure. Only 52 percent of the Jewish teachers received permanent appointments. The figures were 23 of 24 non-Jewish teachers, 14 of 27 Jewish teachers.

ANTI-NEGRO BIAS 6-1-49

It asserted that figures on instructors dropped before the end of their probationary period were even more discriminatory. Negroes were rarely hired even during the post war shortage of instructors; only two Negroes were taken in. Although these two received permanent apopintments, the union pointed out: "The fact that only two out of over 50 candidates for tenure were Negroes suggests that hiring must be unduly limited for those falling under this classification."

Most of these dismissals are "justified" by the Board of Higher Education's stand against "inbreeding," the union said. According to this policy, graduates of the City Colleges are to be given only secondary consideration in making permanent appointments. 6-1-49

NOT APPLIED EQUALLY

It pointed out that this policy has not been applied to white Gentile graduates, but has been employed in other cases.

The Chemistry Department, for example, recommended five for appointment. The only one to be appointed was the fourth choice, the only white non-Jew. The third choice was a Negro, the rest Jewish. 6-1-49

In the granting of tenure, all seven white non-Jews who are City College graduates received appointments, while eight of 14 Jewish graduates were dismissed when they became eligible for tenure.

In the case of rehiring without tenure, in one department five Jewish graduates were notified they were being dropped to avoid "inbreeding." But two non-Jewish CCNY graduates were reappointed without mention of "inbreeding."

While pointing out that this survey was only a preliminary one, the Teachers Union asserted that the evidence was sufficient to bolster its charges.

The union has demanded the use of a strict merit basis in making appointments, an end to the stand against "inbreeding," an increase in Negro personnel, reinstatement of Dr. Lorch and other victims of discrimination, a full investigation into religious and racial discrimination in the municipal colleges.

14m 1949

Oklahoma

Missouri Leads

Missouri's white and black teachers met last week in an integrated assembly for the first time in history. This means the 1434 Negro teachers are now part and parcel of an organization that represents all of the teachers of Missouri regardless of race, and consequently all of the school children of that state, irrespective of their color or national origin. Truly this is democracy in action and presages a day when educational equality will in deed and in fact pervade the Missouri community.

It should be noted also that J. E. Mitchell, editor of of St. Louis Argus, is a member of the state board of education, which means again that black people in Missouri have a voice in making the educational policies of the "Show Me" state. Truly as a border state, the former habitat of the judge who once said "the Negro has no rights a white man is bound to respect" is taking on the garments of respectability.

It appears to the Black Dispatch leaders of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers should take a leaf from the Missouri educational notebook. If duality can be abolished in Missouri it can be destroyed in Oklahoma. It will of course be up to the Oklahoma teachers to make the first move and some evidence of willingness to unite with the whites should find expression among the blacks. We believe the iron is hot and now is the time to strike.

We know there will be those who will appear on the scene with the old hackneyed argument filled with fears, but the Negro today wants leadership unafraid and willing to explore uncharted seas. We do not know what is out in the sea of integration until we sail on such water. The black man is the one individual in American life who should be the most liberal and willing to try an experiment with different idealism and ideas. Submerged groups should always be interested in change, and we ask the Negro teachers in Oklahoma not to be dominated with foolish fears, uncertainty and doubts the moment someone suggests change.

Since the NAACP forced educational equality in the higher brackets there has been considerable discussion among the whites about integration, but genuine desire for such a progressive step should come from the Negro group.

What we have said about the teachers is equally true with respect to the Negro in politics. We discussed this subject sometime ago, but in recent weeks we have seen positive unwillingness on the part of those who control jim crow Democratic organizations to surrender. In such decision leaders should be actuated by nothing but what they feel is to the advantage of the masses. No one should be thinking in terms of personal gain and selfish ambitions. Statesmanship demands that we ride the wave of liberalism that is sweeping the nation.

14m 1949

South Carolina

Cheating Case in S.C. Court

Teacher Fights to Get Her License Restored

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Julia R. Pettiford, 28, a teacher at Howard Junior High School in Newberry, S.C., accused of cheating on the February Examination, has asked the State Supreme Court to restore her license.

John Grimball, attorney for Mrs. Pettiford, explained that he was one of the 300 or more teachers whose licenses were suspended or revoked because it appeared that a "master answer key" was used in the examination.

Board Meeting Challenged

The appeal was made, Mr. Grimball said, becaue only two of the board members attended the hearing to decide whether Mrs. Pettiford was involved in the cheating.

The board has ruled that five members make a qourum and that number at least should be present at a hearing.

Case Not Proved

Grimball contended that the board never proved that Mrs. Pettiford actually used the answer key.

Her license was revoked Sept. 9 and she could not return to her position at the Howard Junior High. She took the examination at the Columbia High School.

14m 1949

Virginia

School Teacher For 57 Years, Now 75, Wants To Quit

By NNPA News Service

RICHMOND, Va.— Miss Virginia Randolph, who began her teaching in a one-room school and now has a modern high school for colored pupils named after her, has submitted her resignation to the Henrico County School Board.

Miss Randolph, who served the schools for fifty-seven years, has asked to resign as supervisor of Negro education there. The board will consider the resignation of the 75-year old supervisor at its monthly meeting March 17.

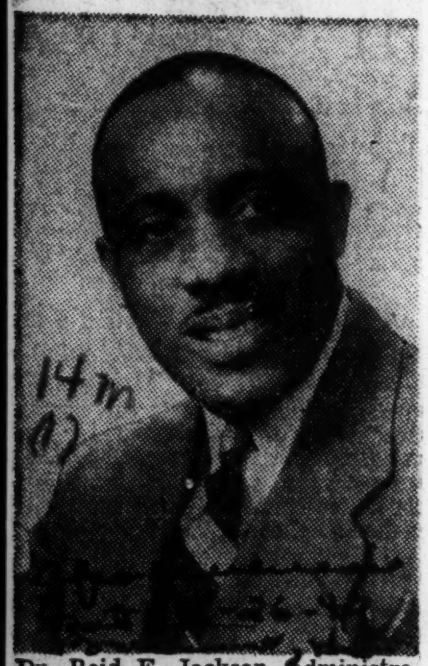
Born and educated in Richmond, Miss Randolph began her teaching at a little school on a red clay bank, known as the Mountain Road School for Negroes. From her modest salary, she purchased gravel to cover the muddy road.

In 1908, Miss Randolph became first Jeannes supervisor of Negro education, a position made possible by funds given by Miss Anna T. Jeannes.

Later she taught at a four-room Henrico County school, which had a dormitory built by the funds donated by Miss Randolph and other teachers. In 1929 the wooden building burned.

The later school was a modern high school of brick, built on fifty acres purchased through gifts, including one from Miss Randolph herself.

Selected



Dr. Reid E. Jackson, administrative dean of Wilberforce University, who was recently made a member of the nominating committee for the Amer[illegible] tional Research Asso

Negro Educators Say State Losing Leaders

Courier Journal
Louisville, Kentucky
Sat.

Kentucky is losing many young Negroes who would quality as leaders because they are forced to go out of the state for higher education, and often do not return to practice what they study.

This view of the disadvantages of segregated schools was expressed yesterday by Whitney Young, president ot the Kentucky Negro Education Association, as it ended its three-day convention.

'State Loses In End.'

"Such young people, among the most intelligent of our citizens, can not get the courses of study they need in Kentucky. So they go to nonsegregated Northern schools or some of the fine Negro schools farther South.

"They do not come back and the state sees the quality of its Negro population reduced as a result," Young said.

Young said the association will recommend a list of textbooks by Negro authors to the State Textbook Commission and will ask that any school be allowed to use such books. Thurs. 4-27-49

Day Law By-Passed.

A resolution passed by the association asks the next General Assembly to allow governing bodies of schools to accept different races in the same classes if they desire. The resolution conceded the "obnxoious Day Law," which forbids mixed classes, cannot be repealed at this time.

William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., also spoke yesterday.

Last night the All-State High School and College Choruses presented a musicale at Halleck Hall under the direction of William L. Dawson, Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee. Alabama.

Congress' Failure To Enact Aid To Education Law Hit

Atlanta Georgian
Wed.

MORGANFIELD, Ky. — "Congres has again failed the children of the nation," a representative of the National Education Association told members of the Second District Teachers Association, Kentucky Negro Education Association, here this week in an address critizing the first session of Congress for its failure to enact federal aid to education legislation.

Thurs. 4-27-49

Moss H. Kendrix, NEA legislative-federal relations division staff man, spoke before Negro teachers from seven West Kentucky counties, who were assembled at Dunbar High School for their annual convention. Tracing the long campaign for federal aid, to which the NEA has given leadership, the Washington spokesman pointed out that the Senate had already passed a piece of legislation to aid public elementary and secondary education, "only to have the House give passive attention to the measure."

The speaker placed this "failure of House action on the door-steps of Congressman John Lesinski (D-Mich.), Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, who steadfastly refused to call his committee into session for consideration and a report on S 246, the Senate-passed federal aid bill." Continuing, Mr. Kendrix stated, "Our public schools would probably have federal assistance today, if Mr. Lesinski had permitted 'democratic action by his committee."

TO MEET NEEDS

According to the speaker, S 246 would appropriate $300,000,000 for expenditure to meet the current needs of public grade and high schools. Greater amounts of the funds would go to these states which are most needed, with minimum grants being made to states which already have public-school-floor programs above $55. The Senate bill further stipulates that in states which maintain separate schools for minorities federal funds must be distributed equitably among the races.

Following the address by the NEA representative, Professor Thomas West, Crafton elementary school principal and chairman of the convention's resolutions committee offered a resolution, which urged the second session of the Congress to give immediate attention to S 246.

The teacher-leaders instructed the resolutions committee and the Association president, Professor Jacob H. Bronaugh, Hopkinsville high school principal, to mail copies of the resolution to the President Speaker of the House, House Majority Leader, Chairman Lesinski and all members of the House of Representatives from Kentucky.

The Secondary District teachers Association of the KNEA was received in Morganfield by Professor E. R. Hampton, principal of Dunbar High School.

NEGRO TEACHERS ADOPT PROGRAM

Times-Picayune

200 Registered, Endorse US Aid to Education

Jan. 11-22-49

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Shreveport, La., Nov. 21 — Approximately 2000 Negro teachers from throughout the state registered here Monday for the opening session of a three-day convention of the Louisiana Education Association.

New Orleans, La.

J. K. Haynes, Ruston, president of the association, made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the membership: The endorsement of federal aid to education; the petitioning of the state department of education to make Charles B. Adams president emeritus of Grambling college; the endorsement of J. L. Cole, dean of Grambling college as co-ordinator for all department sections; encouragement of all supervising teachers to enroll in the Louisiana association and support the district program, and extending of bus transportation to the Negro children throughout the state and the providing of more adequate facilities throughout the state for all Negro areas.

1/5-22-49

Kermit Parker, New Orleans, commissioner of the state industrial scvhool for colored youths, made a strong plea for the erection of a brick high school for Negroes in each parish and city. He advised members to register and fit themselves to vote in city, state and national elections.

He also advised Negroes to establish additional business enterprises so that graduates coming out the business schools and colleges would find employment.

W. C. Johns, superintendent of the Caddo parish Nego schools, said that $6 million in bonds had been floated for the expansion of the schools of the parish.

He said that the board is planning to float a $12 million bond issue and the Negro schools will get at least one-third of this sum to be devoted to their expansion.

George Longe, secretary of the association, reported that the organization's membership has increased to 3500 and that Negro school sessions have been lengthened to over eight months.

Longe reported that Negro teachers throughout the state are receiving basic salaries according to state formula.

He reported that the legislative appropriation for Negro scholarships for out-of-state students has been used up and that the association plans to ask for increased appropriations at the next session of the Legislature.

Two Dixie Governors Talk To Teachers: Compare Them

Mississippian Raps U.S. Anti-Bias Stand

By RUSS J. COWANS
Defender Staff Correspondent

JACKSON, Miss. — Lashing out against "outside interference" as "your enemies," Gov. Fielding L. Wright told an overflow crowd in Lanier High school auditorium Friday afternoon that they have his "full co-operation and support in any program which does not do violence to the customs and traditions" of the South.

Governor Wright was principal speaker at the forty-third annual conference of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. He was introduced by W. Milan Davis, president of Okolono college and president of the Association.

Will Fight For Segregation

The chief executive warned that he would continue to fight any attempts to wipe out segregation in education in the South. However, he promised the 2,000 teachers in attendance gradual gains in a long-range program of educational improvements.

Pointing a hostile finger at recent federal court decisions, Wright, who was candidate for vice president on the Dixiecrat ticket last fall, said: "No law, no court decision, hostile to public sentiment, has ever stood up for any considerable period of time, anywhere in the English-speaking world."

He warned that the Negro would "lose even if you win" in any contest "between outside efforts and the force of fixed and determined sentiment."

"Whether a public official or a private citizen, I shall believe in, work to sustain, and insist on adequate but separate educational institutions. This position is taken because, in my heart, I believe it to be the only sane, sensible and workable system for the best interest of both races. Many people may think and say that I am bigoted; am prejudiced against the Negro; and would like to hold you down and deny you educational opportunities and a chance to better yourselves.

In response to Governor Wright's talk, President Davis, in answering the warning on outside interference, said: "Outside interference is no worse than inside neglect."

"If you hate us because we are ignorant, then we will try to ed- ourselves," said President Davis. "If you hate us because we are black, then only God almighty can help us."

Dr. Davis then said, "The Have-Nots intensely desire many of the good things the Haves are trying to keep exclusively for themselves," and said he wanted "the Negro children of Mississippi to enjoy the same good things that the whites enjoy."

He asked Governor Wright to "appeal to the Legislature to 'Open The Door, Richard' to equal facilities."

Equal pay for Negro teachers was one of the chief topics of discussion by the 2,000 delegates who came here for the three-day conference. It was accelerated with the appearance of Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, former science teacher at Smith Robertson school, who spoke Thursday. Mrs. Bates sued the Jackson school board and superintendent in federal court for equal pay for Negro teachers here.

Mrs. Bates told the delegates that a hearing on a motion for a summary judgment in the case may be held some time in April.

Whites Hint 'Equality'

White teachers meeting in Jackson recently, said they "had been told" that a series of suits in southern states, had as part of their aim the breaking down of the dual system of education in the South.

State Legislators, one teacher said, had warned them that if pay were equalized between teachers of the two races before a solution was worked out, it would probably mean cuts in the salaries of the whites.

Negro teachers have denied this, pointing out that this charge was only a subterfuge which the legislators are trying to hide behind.

ing Negro can afford to do.

In a speech before Mississippi Negro teachers last Friday Governor Wright defiantly delcared that every member of an interracial commission to be named by him to study Negro problems must be 'clievers in the system of racial segregation. How any Negro leader can admit to such principles and serve on the committee is hard to see. When he finished his speech, the teachers gave him a warm ovation.

But, the whip-cracking Mississippi Chief Executive is determined to continue his low-level bombing against giving Mississippi Negroes a chance to develop economically and scholastically by stacking the cards against them from the start. He revealed that he had withheld appointment of two prospective commission members because of their uncertain attitudes on the segregation issue.

"Since this commission will represent my administration, said Governor Wright, "it shall be my privilege to name those I believe competent to serve and interested in the success of my administration. Since my administration is definitely and positively committed to the principle of segregation, I will not name on any commission to represent me any man or woman of either race unless he or she publicly and positively subscribe to the principle of segregation.

Well, folks, there you are.

Miss. Gov. Hitting a New Low!

JACKSON, Miss.—Fielding L. Wright, race-hating Governor of the most backward State in the Union — Mississippi — has once again unfurled the banner of the Confederacy and waved it high over his head. But there is something different about the latest outburst of the Dixiecrat Governor. He's asking Negoes to do something no self-respect-

Negro Home Economists Hold Annual Session

JACKSON, Miss.—The Negro section of the Mississippi Home Economics Association met recently at the Lanier High School, Jackson, Miss., with Miss Dorothy Gordon, president, presiding. The associatoin was cordially welcomed by Principal I. S. Sanders. Music was furnished by the Men's Glee Club of the school.

Illustrative lectures were given by Miss Mamie Brock, clothing specialist; Miss Eva Leggett, Consumer Education specialist both of State College; and Miss Beth Peterson, Home Economist, Dupont and Co. in Wilmington, Delaware.

A tea honoring new members was held at the YWCA on North Farish st. and an interesting lecture on the "Developments on the Science of Foods" was given by J. A. Dalve of the Kroger Food Foundation. Following the lecture, honors were bestowed on retired home economists. Mrs. Alice Carter Oliver, District Home Demonstration agent, Clarksdale, Miss. made the presentation.

Mrs. Ruby, Watts Colem n, Home Economics teacher at Columbia high school was elected president; Mrs. F. O. Woodard, instructor at Jackson College was elected vice-president and Mrs Lillian Palmer, Home Demonstration Agent was elected counsellor.

NEGROES TO HEAR WRIGHT

Governor To Talk March 25 Before Teachers Group

JACKSON, Miss., March 3. — Governor Wright said Thursday he has accepted an invitation to address the annual convention here March 25 of the Mississippi Negro Teachers Education Association.

Milan Davis, president of Okolona College (negro) there, is president of the association and extended the invitation.

Governor Wright's appearance will probably be the first time a Mississippi chief executive has addressed the negro teachers group.

[illegible] TEACHERS BODY
[illegible] ANTLEY V.-P.

(ANP) — George D. [illegible], Principal of Sumner High School here, became the first colored vice-president for the 24,000-strong Missouri State Teachers Association which convened here last Wednesday.

School Teachers Register Sharp Protest Against St. Louis As 1950 Convention Site

BOSTON, July 7—(AP)—School teachers protested sharply today that St. Louis is a "Jim Crow" city and that they don't want to meet there in 1950 because some of their delegates might suffer from race discrimination.

The 3,000 delegates of the National Education Association forced through a motion that its board of directors reconsider their choice for the 1950 convention. The board explained that St. Louis was the only choice available and had promised "equal housing" for white and Negro teachers.

The attack on St. Louis blew up a storm in a general session which started on a cheerful message from President Truman. The President said he hopes to sign a "satisfactory" bill for federal aid to education in this session of Congress.

Federal Aid Measure

Speaking of the federal aid measure, which is one of the chief goals of the NEA, the President declared: "I have repeatedly pledged my support to federal aid to the states in the amount of $300,000,000 annually for the purpose of more nearly equalizing educational opportunities and improving the salaries of our teachers."

The convention voted Mr. Truman a message of appreciation for his "promotion of and continuous support of" federal aid.

Philadelphia delegates led the blast against St. Louis and also brought a chamber of commerce invitation for 1950 in the city of brotherly love.

Philadelphia Is Urged

Robert W. Clark of Philadelphia introduced the motion for reconsidering and told newsmen, "In Philadelphia we've been carrying on an intense program to educate people to get along together. We don't want to go where these delegates will be discriminated against."

Asked by newsmen how many Negroes were members of the NEA, Dr. Belmont Farley said: "We don't know. We don't ask what color they are, what church they belong to, or what their politics are."

Dr. Farley said he did not know when the new convention city decision would be announced. He pointed out that a new board of directors would be chosen in Friday's election and they would probably face the decision.

Discrimination Hit

Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof of New York, a white-haired lady of 76 who has been active in all floor discussions, told the delegates she felt they ought to pick "a proper kind of place—where no discrimination will be practiced against any of our delegates."

Mrs. Rose V. Russell, legislative agent for the CIO Teachers Union of New York City, declared she knew of a University of Chicago professor who was discriminated against in the matter of housing in St. Louis last February.

Mrs. Russell said the NEA "should not accept accommodations on a segregated basis."

Irving F. Pearson, an NEA director and member of the Illinois Teachers Association, told the delegates that St. Louis officials promised "housing equal to that for other delegates could be made available to members of the Negro race."

Running in Friday's race for the NEA presidency are two southern educators — Dr. A. D. Holt of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. M. D. Collins of Atlanta, Ga.

R. L. Cousins Endorses Minimum Foundation Program

Mrs. B. E. Morgan of Cartersville, Ga., was elected president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers just before delegates adjourned their 23rd Annual Convention Tuesday at Morris Brown College.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Charles L. Williams, Miami, Fla., vice president; Mrs. Jeanetta Chase, Bowie, Md., secretary; and Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Birmingham, Ala. treasurer.

The officers were immediately installed by Mrs. H. R. Butler of Los Angeles, California, founder and first national president of the organization.

A pilgrimage to the Liberty Baptist Church, where the organization was founded May 7, 1926 brought the three day meeting to a close.

Earlier delegates had approved a resolution urging Congress to pass the Federal Aid to Education Bill, which is pending before the House of Representatives.

The resolution stated "The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers by petition and otherwise shall take all steps to assist in the passage of the Federal Aid to Education bill."

Law makers were urged "to guarantee to all children regardless of race, creed, color or religion such financial assistance without discrimination on the part of states which receive such aid."

Other resolutions called for an intensified program of locating potential foster homes for dependent children, more nursery schools, expanded lunchroom program, more child welfare workers, licensed boarding homes for temporary care of dependent children, and expanded dental and oral hygiene services in schools.

Moss H. Kendrix, Legislative-Federal Relations Division, of the National Education Association told the convention that passage of HR 4643, the Barden bill for federal aid to education would guarantee $314,500,000 in aid to elementary and secondary education.

Mr. Kendrix pleaded with the organization to get behind the measure as a "guarantee of responsible education for the children of the nation."

He said passage of such legislation would eliminate "educational slums which produce illiterates. Equalization of education regardless of residence, race or economic status is a crying need of the United States."

Mr. Kendrix insisted that "improvement of schools and salaries to attract into teaching more capable, qualified and responsible teachers."

Robert L. Cousin, Director of the Division of Negro Education, outlined the responsibilities of the state in guaranteeing every child a sane, sound and competent education. He approved of the Minimum Foundation for Education as a means towards this end.

Other speakers on the closing programs were Miss Frankie V. Adams, Department of Community Education, Atlanta University; Quentin; S. Doty, U. S. Veterans Service; Alva Tabor, Fort Valley State College; and Nelson C. Jackson, field representative, National Urban League.

Mrs. Wm. W. H. Henry of Dover, Delaware is the retiring president. The National Congress met in Atlanta as the guest of the Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

More than 162 delegates representing 110,000 members in twenty states were present for the meeting.

Improved Constitution Is Adopted

Member of Civil Rights Commission Heard By Organization

By A. A. MORISEY
Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The adoption of a new constitution embracing far-reaching changes in the mechanics of the body, featured the 68th annual convention of the North Carolina Teachers Association here last weekend.

The final action of the constitutional issue climaxed a three-year effort within the organization to replace the old constitution with one embodying many improvements.

Several hours of discussion and debate extending over a good portion of the last two convention days preceded the final action. The discussions had been anticipated because of the obvious differences between certain members of the constitution committee which has worked on the document during the past year.

These differences had been chrystallized recently with the resignation of Dr. F. L. Atkins, chairman of the committee who withdrew in protest against the committee's procedures and joined O. R. Pope of Rocky Mount in the formulation of a minority report which was distributed over the state along with the report of the majority.

MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION

The controversy at the convention—and preceding it—involved, according to those who sought changes in the proposals brought from the constitutional committee, the question and provisions of providing for maximum participation in the business of the association by a maximum number of its members.

The final document approved by the association was a compromise embodying the best features of the majority and minority reports.

The principal change which extends the base of participation was one which enables the nomination by the district associations of persons to fill offices in the association. This is contrasted with the former methods of nominations by a committee appointed by the president.

Under the new plan the four district associations are charged with nominating a person for each office. From those nominated by the districts two will be selected to appear on the ballot at the annual convention.

SURPRISE MOVE

This innovation was injected in a surprise move at the final session by J. E. Byers of Warrenton who was supported by several other delegates who took up the debate in its behalf. It was pointed out that under the Byers plan democratic representation will be more extensive because of the larger number of teachers who will be voting in the district associations.

Opposing forces charged that the plan would bring on unnecessary confusion, promote sectionalism within the association, and urged instead the appointment by the districts of members to the nominating committee.

In the vote on the two proposals, 62 favored nominations directly from the districts, while 38 preferred the naming of members of the nominating committee by the district associations.

OTHER REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE

The other revolutionary change put into effect under the new constitution provides a "delegate assembly" for the annual conventions. Under this plan local units will be permitted one delegate for each ten or major fraction of ten members on its roster.

H. V. Brown, principal of Dillard High School, Goldsboro, N. C., was re-elected president of the association for another year. He defeated M. D. Williams by a wide margin.

OTHER OFFICERS

Other officers named were: A. H. Anderson, Winston-Salem, vice president; Miss Willie M. Jeffries, Northampton county, recording secretary; the Rev. H. S. Davis, Oxford, treasurer.

Named to the executive committee to replace three retiring members were: C. L. Blake, Charlotte; Dr. F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, and Charles B. Stewart, Kinston.

The appointment of the executive secretary of the association was put in the hands of the executive committee under provisions of the new constitution. This office was previously filled by action of the annual convention. W. L. Green, present executive secretary, continues in office until 1950.

MEETING TIME CHANGED

Of great significance also was the new decision which changed the time of the meeting to the week-end preceding the Easter weekend.

Featured at the first general session on Thursday night was an address by Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Tilly was a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission and is secretary of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Southeastern Jurisdiction, Methodist Church.

She discussed the work of the Civil Rights Commission, observing that both gains and losses had been realized recently in human relations, but the gains surpass the losses. She declared that one of the greatest gains was the recent appointment of Dr. Frank P. Graham to the United States Senate.

AUSTIN SPEAKS

The other speaker at the session was L. E. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times, Durham, N. C.

Speaking at the general session on Thursday night, Dr. Clyde Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, declared that the path of "cooperation and mutual understanding" is already charted in North Carolina. He admitted that there are many problems yet to be solved and other areas of equality to achieve.

Dr. Lyman B. Brooks of Norfolk, Va., president of the Virginia Teachers Association, and John F. Potts of Charleston, S. C., president of the Palmetto Teachers Association, both brought greetings to the body from their respective associations.

Dr. Joseph H. Taylor of N. C. College also spoke on the program.

14m(1) 1949

Oklahoma

An OANT Challenge

The Black Dispatch

The Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers meeting in their 40th annual session this week, faces challenges requiring more courage than ever faced the organization before. During the almost half century of useful effort the association has won its spurs in fighting for opportunity and chance in the arena of light and progress, but this year the association is challenged at the cross-roads where it should take a stand for racial self respect and the dignity of manhood.

In previous years the association has been engrossed with questions dealing with financing a segregated program of education. It has fought from a meager two mill levy up to the present four mill levy. It has fought for enlarged rights in administration and for equipment and expanding curricular, that would place Negro schools on parity with others operated for the dominant and governing group.

But segregation has its limitations. It is a stigma having its base in the conception that one human being is better than another. There is nothing more demoralizing and distructive to the dignity of black manhood that segregation and its unbrotherly enforcement in the southern section of the United States. It has become a pattern of life that has dulled the conscience of Dixie to all sense and understanding of democracy. It should be exterminated completely, root and branch, from American institutions.

This year the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP is engaged in a struggle with state government to partially rid the state of Oklahoma of its segregated pattern. It has instituted numerous cases in the courts of this state and in the federal structure seeking to give Negro citizens the right to secure graduate training in tax-supported institutions of the state. We know the argument that has been made since this fight started. It is the suggestion that in order to preserve segregation graduate training will be set up at Langston university. It is with this issue we want to join for there are a few Negro teachers who have indicated that if "equal" facilities can be arranged at Langston Negroes should accept same.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The question is, does the state have sufficient funds available to finance such a collosal undertaking? We will overlook the observation made by a leading state daily, which last week said Oklahoma had not provided graduate training for Negroes for the simple reason Oklahoma does not plan to [redacted] black people. We are going to assume the position the state has not done this because it has not been able to finance such a program.

[redacted] in 1948 was named by the Oklahoma Regents for Higher Education to make this type of survey, to determine the cost of such a plant. Their report was published quite recently in these columns, in which these very competent men state it will cost at the very least from ten to twelve million dollars. These men were talking about minimum costs. They were figuring the very smallest amount the state could spend to skin by accrediting agencies. On the other hand there are those who are agreed if the state were to give Negroes anything comparable with what whites have at Norman and Stillwater it would cost anywhere from twenty-five to thirty million dollars.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Now you ask your self this question, while dealing with the minimum figures of the deans. Do you believe the current legislature or any subsequent one is going to appropriate out of the public funds ten million dollars to establish a school of graduate training for Negroes? Do you believe they are going to spend five million? The recent figure announced by Governor Turner, of $25,000, is far more logical to contemplate upon, if you want to toy with the idea of a legislative appropriation dealing with graduate training.

Sat. 2-19-49

The state offers around 70 or 80 graduate courses at the two institutions, Norman and Stillwater. The question is, if continued separately, would the state actually set up all of these courses for Negroes? According to the attorney general, the state does not know Negroes seek much in the graduate field, despite the fact the state is spending thousands of dollars to send Negroes out of the state desiring such courses. The answer again is No. If graduate training were set up at Langston it would be limited to three or four fields under the asumption of the attorney general that this is all the blacks desire.

There are those who would dispose of this issue with the questionable program of regional colleges. A few Negro college presidents, who think their institutions may be favored, have inclined their ear to this unsound idea of interstate school financing. We listened the other day to the former governor of Florida when he discussed this project before the Oklahoma legislature, but noted the fallacy of his whole project when he suggested that Florida would be happy to send her white youths to Oklahoma to enter the Petroleum Institute at Norman, and while he talked about sending Negroes to Tuskegee for veterinarian training and to Meharry for medicine, he totally overlooked the fact that some black Oklahoma youths might like to take petroleum engineering and we wondered where Oklahoma would send such black youths under the presently planned regional idea.

We had a young lad who came in our office Sunday afternoon stating he wanted to take graduate work in International Affairs. We are sure he had been spurred to this desire by the phenominal progress Ralph Bunche is making as mediator in the Palestine embroligo, just as we found at least a half dozen youths down in Southeastern Oklahoma who express desire to enter the legal profession several years ago after they saw Thurgood Marshall standing in the court room at Hugo pleading for the life of a black youth. Who is it within the ranks of Negroes desiring to limit or curb the ambition of black youth?

There are those who incline their ear to the idea of out-state scholarships. Most of those who have good opinion of this idea are usually those who have already taken two or three years work out of the state. In most instances there is selfish interest to complete their work. But what of the larger view, surveyed aside from selfish individualism? Just as the governor of Florida stated, when he addressed the legislature, out-state scholarships for both black and white send the most brilliant minds we have produced out of state enviornment for a half dozen years where they form other contacts and become totally lost to the state, despite the fact we have financed their education. This is about the only utterance of the former Florida executive to which we can lend agreement. Negro boys and girls should be given an opportunity to develop in Oklahoma where they can make lasting friendship among the people with whom they must live the remainder of their lives. They should not have to return as strangers to their homes after graduation.

It seems to the Black Dispatch 5-15-47

A new type of leadership is forging to the front that is above selfish aggrandizement. It is the kind that sees the total perspetive and the need for cooperation on the part of all citizens, regardless of race, color, or creed, for the attainment of the common good of all. It is that kind of efficient leadership that produces a program requiring the coordination of all people and organizations in the attainment of that total goal.

In our estimation, the association will go far under the new administration. In his capacity, he will weld into a cohesive force all of the divergent educational influences within the association bent toward a common direction, the procurement of equal educational facilities, equipment, salaries, and opportunities for our Negro teachers and students.

As a member of the legislative committee of the association, President Whitlow is conversant

CONGRATULATIONS PRESIDENT WHITLOW

The election of Principal Whitlow to head the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers brings to the forefront a young man whose leadership is progressive and alert. In our last week's edition, the Oklahoma Eagle pointed out the many accomplishments of the new president in the fields of civic and religious activities. Mr. Whitlow is truly representative of the new kind of leadership which is emerging from the ranks of our young men.

Oklahoma Eagle

with the many legislative problems of the group and cognizant of the fact that such problems can be solved through mutual cooperation. In the gradual renaissance of educational thought in Oklahoma, Mr. Whitlow's alert leadership is very much needed at this time. The association is to be congratulated upon its choice of such a progressive leader.

The Oklahoma Eagle congratulates President Whitlow on his latest achievement because we believe that he is the man that can do the job that has long been needed in the association. We offer our cooperation and assistance to him and the association in the campaign to secure equal educational opportunities for all citizens. Under this leadership, we are certain that that goal will be attained.

3,000 Close 62nd Meeting In Richmond

Educators Call For Better Instruction, Improved Facilities

Special to the Journal and Guide

RICHMOND — The Virginia Teachers' Association which ended its 62nd convention here last Saturday, again expressed its support of federal aid to education, endorsing the same plan which has passed the Senate and is scheduled for House action in the next Congressional session.

The teachers also called on the state to provide more funds for its schools, with the need being emphasized by Dr. Francis S. Chase of the University of Chicago, who said that Virginia spends less on its school children than any other state in the union with comparable income.

A universal expression of faith that democracy will be made to work in America and in Virginia prevailed at the 62nd annual convention of the Virginia Teachers Association, which closed last Saturday after four days of deliberations in 60 meetings.

From the wealth of material offered to the more than 3,000 teachers who attended the sessions came the general theme that democracy, a working democracy, embraces equalization of opportunity — a cornerstone of which is equal educational training for the purpose of developing native talents unhampered by forces other than self limitations.

The educators consistently hammered home the plight of children who are being given inferior education. Charges were hurled which ranged from negligence to ignorance.

PRAISE AND DISPRAISE

Words of praise were given administrators who give liberally of the taxpayers' dollar for improving education; less noteworthy things were said about administrators who give education a low priority in the division of tax monies.

Behind these generalizations of the educational research specialists, the Virginia teachers went to work in the divisional and departmental meetings to bring forth the best methods and techniques for improving the quality of education for Virginia's children with the instruments and money and facilities at hand.

Concluding the work of the convention, the VTA leaders pointed the way to future efforts in behalf of education with the following approach to salient problems:

This $300,000,000 federal aid to education plan which the teachers endorsed will be held to school construction, but will aid in the program for better teaching quality. The teachers also called for a survey by the General Assembly of possible sources of revenue to finance adequately, the school program. Other stands taken are for:

Improving classroom instruction: The group asked that the State Department of Education restudy its present basis of certification to the end that teachers be licensed to instruct only in areas and fields of the school program for which they have had specific training, and in addition that the colleges preparing teachers for employment in Virginia adjust their teacher education program accordingly.

School facilities: President Brooks in his annual message pledged VTA to continue its role as consultant on problems arising from inequalities in educational facilities in all divisions.

WORKING DEMOCRACY

Making democracy work: Urged Virginia and the respective localities to demonstrate their interest in making democracy functional by including Negroes on all boards, commissions, and committees dealing with public education and public welfare.

In carrying out these democratic designs, the leadership conference approved a series of monthly themes which will be worked on by the local associations. Next month the theme will be, "Making democracy work in the classrooms."

CHEATING, AND CIVIL RIGHTS:

Teachers Face Fraud Count; Motive Stinks

Pat. 12-27-49 Baltimore Afro-American

By Staff Correspondents

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Lawyers defending six prominent colored educators arrested on charges of cheating in certification tests, said last week that the certification system itself is illegal, hence, no violations can be committed under it.

They say the State Department of education is striking back because the teachers filed a test suit in U.S. District Court prior to the arrests last week.

No trial date has been set for the six teachers.

Officials of the NAACP State Conference and other leaders labeled the arrests and wholesale revocation of teachers' certificates as an intimidation of civil rights advocates.

14m(2)

2 Under Bond

Two of four educators arrested last June and charged with conspiracy to defraud the State by selling answer keys to certification tests last Feb. 19, were released under $2,000 bond each on Dec. 13.

They are Isaiah M. A. Myers, former dean of Allen University here, and A. T. Butler, executive secretary of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, and secretary-treasurer of the Teacher's Defense Committee.

They were given a habeas corpus hearing before Circuit Judge T. B. Greneker in Richland County General Sessions Court.

Former Farm Aides Held

The day after Myers and Butler were arrested, the State Department of Education placed two other men under arrest.

They are Robert E. Bellinger of Newberry, and John D. Sweeney of Laurens, both former county farm demonstration agents.

They were charged with being in possession of "answer keys" to the tests and released under $2,000 bond each.

14m(2)

Called Ringleaders

Myers and Butler were arrested on Dec. 12 by State Police on conspiracy warrants sworn out by Dr. Ellison M. Smith, director of the State Education Department's division of school teacher certification.

Afro-American

State Policeman L. C. McKinnon said the two educators are believed to be ringleaders in an alleged wholesale cheating by colored teachers on certification examinations.

Suit filed 2-24-49

Marks made in such tests largely determine a teacher's salary bracket.

Myers, executive committee member of the State Teachers Association, denied the charge and Butler made no statement after his arrest.

The other two educators, each held under $2,500 bond, are the Rev. A. L. Peterson of this city, pastor of Storm Branch Baptist Church in North Augusta, S.C., and Jack Williams, a bookkeeper in a local bank. They were arrested last June.

The State Board of Education has been investigating the charges for 10 months.

The probe began after department officials announced they had learned several days before February 19, the date of the examination, that the answers were being circulated. They elected to go on with the test and instructed examiners to collect specimens of the answers among colored teachers. Several of these were turned in and the department acted to dismiss teachers whose papers indicated they had been prepared with the aids. Of 2,000 persons taking the tests some 800 appeared to have fallen into this class.

Noting this disregard of white teachers, said variously to have used the aids since the first examinations in 1945, colored leadership united to form a defense committee, of which Butler is an officer. Last month, with the assistance of this group Mrs. Pearl Greenshirer of the Charleston City System, filed a petition in U.S. Court asking for restoration of her certificate and a declaration under which the present rating system (called "certification" system) would be invalidated.

400 Lose Certificates

To date, it has revoked the certificates of more than 400 teachers, with nearly 200 more cases yet to be heard.

Revocation of certificates has involved the State Board of Education in two suits filed by teachers who lost their licenses.

An appeal to the State Supreme Court is pending in one suit, and a Federal Court hearing is pending in the other.

Many of the teachers now unemployed have taught in the State for many years.

Revocation List Publicized

Hundreds of teachers this year have secured work in other States, but even these now, if they are involved in the probe, are finding themselves black-balled since South Carolina has furnished lists of all revocations to neighboring States.

Defense officials were highly optimistic on Monday over the outcome of legal action, aimed at shattering the entire and unique rating system. Leaders have refused to condemn teachers, even those holding answer lists, because the certification system is not valid.

No Officials Smeared

They also point up the fact that the manner in which the examinations papers are handled prior to actual testing time makes it virtually impossible for colored personnel to obtain possession of a copy unless allowed by some high ranking official.

The probe has veered clear of such official involvement thus far.

After a stormy three-hour special session of the Palmetto State Teachers Association here Saturday morning, the resignations of Butler and Myers were accepted.

Inside sources said the action was taken as a result of their arrests during the week.

State Conspiracy Told

The system itself was instituted after legislators, faced with an avalanche of possible equalization of salary suits, concluded it would favor white teachers and save the State considerably in salaries to colored teachers.

For example, speaking to the Greenwood County white teachers association, State Senator Calhoun A. Mays said in 1944 that the plan was adopted because under it, colored teachers, by reason of having studied at institutions inferior to those attended by white, would not rate as highly as whites.

He also said it would save the State a million dollars in salaries to colored teachers.

Answer Lists Planted

The opposition to the investigation and present arrests declared that the answer lists were planted so that colored teachers, many of whom have advanced to top brackets, could be shoved down.

Reports by Teachers

This point of view gained impetus in the probe when several reports were made by teachers who said they had been relieved of certificates with good salaries behind them and put on permits with substantially reduced pay.

In one case (Newberry County) the teacher was demoted from a pay scale of $227 per month to $58.

Further, the investigation tactics, in which teachers are often browbeaten and harrassed, are under severe criticism. Teachers have had no recourse from board of education decisions, such not being allowed under State law.

State's 'Biggest Mess'

The Lighthouse and Informer, militant colored newspaper, in a front-page editorial for Dec. 17, calls the case "the biggest mess to descend upon the State in decades, if not in its entire history."

Lashing out at the State's attempt to smear all colored teachers as "cheaters," and charging that the issue is a kind of vengeance against militant colored leadership, the newspaper declared:

"The charges against Myers and Butler are no less or any worse than those against 800 other colored persons and, charges—were the case handled as we have believed it should be—no worse than those which can be placed against some others not now involved, and others still not even in the colored group.

Strike Back at Leaders

"If they could be jailed then the 800 others can also be jailed.

"The fact that they weren't, until after opposition to the investigation became crystalized, leaves room for much speculation,

"And even to the suggestion that the arrests may be one way of slapping back at colored leadership, and of also steam-rolling the case roughshod over logic and honest disposition of it. . .

Unpleasant Facts

"It is common knowledge that the questionnaires came to whites in the State were kept in their custody until the day before the examination.

"The department itself confesses to having heard the answers were available even before questionnaires were issued the colord examiners.

"The board admits to setting up stooges in the colored examination centers and none in the white centers.

Trap for Teachers

"It set out deliberately to trap the colored teachers whom it knew were being subjected to a scheme—the certification system—calculated, to borrow a phase from a State senator to save the State a million dollars a year in salaries to colored teachers,

"Or as another said 'to get around equalizing the salaries of colored teachers'.

"But let none of us be shocked, dismayed or stunned. Justice will yet prevail and if we can press a bit harder the real story and 'break' will come.

"We hear from many sources that the department feels colored leadership might have been more co-operative. Why should it? Why should it play party to a scheme sunk in politics?

They Are Not Cheaters

"We have said before, and say now again, that while we disapprove of cheating, we do not consider a single person who may have been involved in the February affair a cheater.

"One does not commit a crime in protecting one's self from a criminal. Has not the State set out to 'get around' its duty to the colored teachers?

"Has not a spokesman for it publicly declared the State could withhold from colored teachers a million dollars annually through its 'getting around device?' "

14 m (4) 1949

HINT TEACHERS FRAMED IN S.C.
By H.John Magenta

Columbia, S.C. (ANP) A source close to the State capital hinted last week that the 600 Negro teachers of this st te who may lose their jobs because of alleged cheating on the certification examination in May were framed by authorities in an attempt to evade equalization of teachers' salaries.

It is pointed out that ever since equalization went into effect in this st te, efforts have been made to find legal loopholes to avoid paying the qualified Negro teachers the same salary that is paid whites. It is said that the state certification examination itself is a technique in evasion. Since equalization, it has been a requirement th t all teachers take this examination as a qualification for teaching in the state.

All along, Negro teachers are said to have made high scores on these examinations. However, two weeks ago, following the ex mination, it was reported that 600 Negro teachers had cheated by obtaining "Keys" to the exam.

ARRESTS MADE

Last week two unidentified colored men were arrested for allegedly having rented answer sheets to the teachers. Both men were placed under $2,500 bond.

The theory hinted here is that answer sheet rental deal was arranged by the authorities through the two men as a booby trap for the colored teachers Basis for this assumption is the fact that no white teachers were caught cheating and the names of the men who rented the answer sheets are being kept secret. The entire department of education is said to be cloaked in secrecy regarding the matter.

FRAMEUP OBJECTIVE

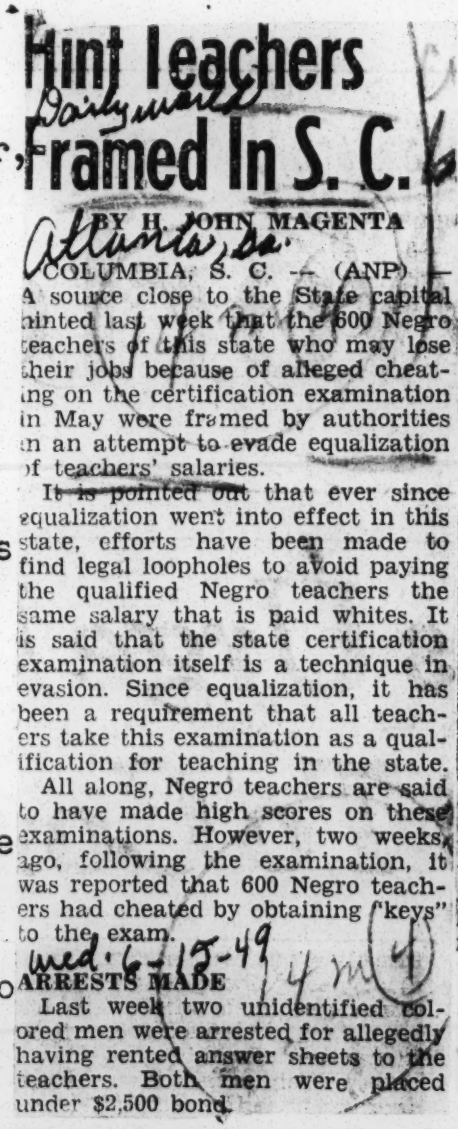
Although the department has indicated that most of the 600 teachers involved in the cheating will be dismissed, it says that other teachers can be found to fill their places.

However, bec use of the shortage of qualified teachers in the state, it is thought that high schoo graduates may be employed to replace the 600. These high school graduates would not be qualified for equal salaries on the higher salary scale. This is said to be the objective of the "frameup."

The answer sheets which the two reportedly held in their possession at the time of their arrest, made it easy for one having such sheets to cheat. In that the examination is machine graded, one having the key or a facsimile of it could lay it over the test sheet and mark the answers accordingly.

The department of education is said to be continuing its probe of the cheating. Some of those who took the examination are said to have admitted having rented answer sheets.

Daily World
Wed. 6-15-49
Atlanta, Ga.



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BY H. JOHN MAGENTA

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Makes Discrimination Expensive

The record shows that about one fourth of Alabama's counties are still trying to discriminate against Negro teachers in the matter of salary. But if they do so they must do it at a disadvantage and loss to themselves. The formula provides for this.

For instance. The record shows that Bullock County could have received $178,466 for education last year by the provisions of the formula. But Bullock which has a ratio of only 13 white teachers to 110 Negro teachers failed to pay this approved amount in salaries. They paid out only $170,976. Therefore, by the formula, they received from the state just that amount.

Thus, any discrimination that might be occurring in this or other counties is gaining them nothing financially; in fact, it is costing them money. Thus the state formula is an inducement to non-discrimination.

Mobile Teachers Win Equal Pay

MOBILE, Ala.—The Mobile county School Board last week voted an extra $58,650 in salary increases to teachers, bringing level of the 375 Negro instructors to the same as that of the 825 whites.

The raises will become effective next September. Board spokesmen said, and their effect will be to eliminate all inequities and place colored teachers on full salary parity with white teachers"

$58,650 Voted for Increases

MOBILE—In session here last week the Mobile County School Board voted racial differentials out of the teachers salary schedule by appropriating $58,650 to bring the pay of 375 Negro teachers up to that of the 825 white teachers with similar teaching qualifications.

Contrary to reports published by the Alabama daily press, Jefferson County and Montgomery County have not fully equalized the salaries of Negro teachers.

In Montgomery the "minimum" salary has been equalized but this equalization is not scaled up to the maximum.

Contempt proceedings charging the Jefferson County Board of Education with "wilfully and knowingly" violating a non-discrimination decree has been before Special Master Reed Barnes for determination for more than a year.

INCREASED VOTERS

Negro county teachers charge that the board owes them approximately $800,000 in unpaid differentials.

Two years ago the Bessemer Board of Education equalized salaries. This action followed a change in city government to mayoralty to commission form with the Negro vote deciding the issue.

More than a thousand Negro voters were placed on the list in Mobile following the overturn of the Boswell Amendment. In the wake of this new flow of voters came this action to level up the Negro teachers' salaries.

State Senator Joseph N. Langan several days ago had warned the board that he would vigorously oppose an increase in school funds unless the salaries of Negro school teachers were placed on parity with those of white teachers.

$2,500,000 SOUGHT

School leaders are seeking to raise $2,500,000 more in school revenue by increased taxes.

The board said: "The effect (of the salary scale adjustment) will be to eliminate all inequalities in teachers' salaries under the schedule and to place colored teachers on full salary parity with white teachers." A small number of white teachers will receive increased pay under this salary scale revamping.

In a letter to the board the Birmingham Branch of the NAACP praised the action as "a bold, significant and directful step" which the NAACP suggested should be made "the beginning of a brand of new thinking that will in the near future . . . encourage you to bring the facilities, offerings and opportunities of Negro school children in Mobile County up to the level and quality of those offered to white children."

Negro Education Goes Up in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) —A report issued by the Alabama Education asociation here recently declared that the state is making "great strides" in Negro education. The report hailed the past 10 years as showing the greatest progress in the history of Negro education.

Using teacher's salaries as an example, the AEA reported that the wages rose from $396 annually in 1938 to $1,648 in 1948, or a 317 percent gain. Expenditures per pupil climbed from $11.25 to $59.07. School age population which dropped from 329,146 in 1928 to 275,515, opposed a gain in school attendance of 148,442 to 190,887.

Comparing teachers' salaries for the period, the report said white teachers rose 145 percent against Negroes 317 percent. The number of Negro teachers without college degrees went down 24 percent against an increase of white teachers without degrees of three percent.

Teacher College Pay

The people of Alabama, as those in every other state, grow weary of the recurring school revenue crises. That is partly true because it is not always well understood why it requires more and yet more money to maintain the school system we have, and that inadequate.

There are numerous reasons why this need is never satisfied, but foremost among them is that more Alabamians are going to school and for longer periods.

On every level of the school system there is inadequate support. Not the least inadequacy is found in the appropriations to our teacher colleges.

A bulletin of the Alabama Education Association, which is being widely quoted in Alabama at this time, makes the point that although the average income in Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia and Texas is but 5 pct. greater than that in Alabama, their appropriations to teacher colleges are 25 pct. greater.

Here, for example, is a table showing the relatively poor pay of Alabama teacher college faculty members:

	Alabama	Louisiana	Tennessee
Instructor	$1350-2026	$2200-3300	$2400-3850
Ass't. Professor	2026-2550	2700-3900	3100-4300
Assoc. Professor	2250-2850	3200-4600	3700-4900
Professor	2925-3540	3800-5400	4400-5200
		Georgia	Texas
Instructor		$1950-2500	$2400-3300
Ass't. Professor		2500-3500	3000-3600
Assoc. Professor		3100-3900	3400-4000
Professor		4000-4800	3800-5200

They Want Theirs 'Simple,' Too

Another county employed more white teachers than the state formula called for. It spent $29,145. But it got from the state only the amount called for by the impartial formula—$24,819.

Negro schools are smaller and more scattered than white schools but the state formula calls for more for them. There are 2107 Negro schools in the state today, only 1593 larger, more consolidated white schools.

Before the working out of "the formula" we had an average school term of only 6 1-2 months. Since then we've had a consistent 9 months of school in all counties. That's the starting point of the formula—the first thing it calls for.

"Getting right down to it," said Miss Owen, "our system is really much simpler than it is in most other states.

"We have, for instance, only 108 administrative units for education—67 counties and 41 city units. The state of Illinois has 9,861 different units. If ours ever got that complicated I think I'd give up."

Nelson brought out two letters he had received this week. One was from Virginia, one from Connecticut. Both wanted to know how they could simplify their educational financing—make it as "simple" as ours.

Teacher Reinstated

The [illegible] Supreme Court rendered [illegible] few decisions favorable to our group. The Fairfield, Ala. school board was ordered to reinstate Miss Henetta Steele. She had been fired for leading the fight for equal salaries. . . . Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune is believed to be the first colored person to receive an honorary degree from a white Dixie college. Rollins College of Winter Park, Fla., awarded her the doctor of humanities degree. . . .

Officials who fought the appointment of colored police at Memphis, are now praising them. Inspector Pete Wiebenga in his annual report said, "they have been very helpful". . . . Bernie Custis, sophomore grid star at Syracuse University has been honored. He was given a cup by appreciative alumni as the outstanding athlete of the year. . . . Louis Armstrong, who reigned as King Zulu at the Mardi Gras, March 1, was featured in a cover photo and story in Time Magazine, Feb. 21.

Fired Ala. Teacher Wins Long Reinstatement Fight

Pittsburg Courier 14 m (4)

Pittsburg Pennsylvania

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Mrs. Ruby Jackson Gainer, dismissed in the midst of the equal salary fight, won reinstatement by the Jefferson County Board of Elucation last Friday, then resigned to return to her teaching job in Pensacola, Fla.

Her suit for a return to her job, twice unfavorably ruled on by Circuit Judge J. Edgar Bowron, who the first time was reversed by the Alabama Supreme Court, is still before the court. But with the actions of the board last week, it will be dismissed.

Mrs. Gainer, five-time president of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association and founding president of the CIO Teachers Union local here, worked in the county for twelve years. She was dropped in June of 1947 on the recommendation of the then school superintendent J. E. Bryan, who since has resigned. He charged her with "insubordination, neglect of duty and other good and just causes." Sat 1-8-49

REFUTED CHARGES

Mrs. Gainer denied these charges and insisted that she was discharged for personal and political reasons growing out of her fight for salary parity.

She was chief petitioner at the time of her dismissal in a contempt of court proceedings brought against Dr. Ryan and the board charging them with "knowingly and wilfully" refusing to comply with a Federal Court non-discrimination decree. It is estimated that the board owes its Negro teachers over three hundred thousand dollars in differential back pay unlawfully taken away from Negro teachers solely because of their race and color.

The equal salary case is before Special Master Reed Barnes, who took testimony on the suit several months back.

Attys. Arthur D. Shores, George Brown and Crampton Harris represented Mrs. Gainer. The board was represented by Atty. Harvey Deramus, the then county attorney, but who since has resigned to enter private practice.

Mrs. Gainer applied for re-instatement over a month ago. She said in her letter of resignation that she was giving up her work in the county to be with her husband, Herbert Gainer, in Pensacola, Fla., where she has now established a home.

ANOTHER CASE

The case of Miss Manetta Settle, having features similar to those in the "Gainer case," is still before the State Supreme Court.

She was dismissed by the Fairfield Board of Education on the recommendations of school superintendent Virgil Nunn.

Negro Teacher Resigns Job Here

Birmingham Ala.

Ruby Jackson Gainer, a Negro woman who fought a court battle to hold on to her Jefferson County school teaching job, has resigned to accept employment in schools at Pensacola, Fla. Sat 1-1-49

She was discharged in July, 1947, by Dr. J. E. Bryan, then county superintendent. He charge "insubordination, neglect of duty and other good and just causes."

Birmingham, Ala.

The woman applied for reinstatement as a county school teacher last month, was reinstated, and yesterday resigned.

In her court fight for reinstatement Circuit Judge J. Edgar Bowron had denied her petition and the state Supreme Court reversed this decision.

In a second hearing, Judge Bowron again denied the petition, and the case is now pending before the state Supreme Court. However, the appeal before the high court will be dismissed in view of today's events

14m(4) 1949

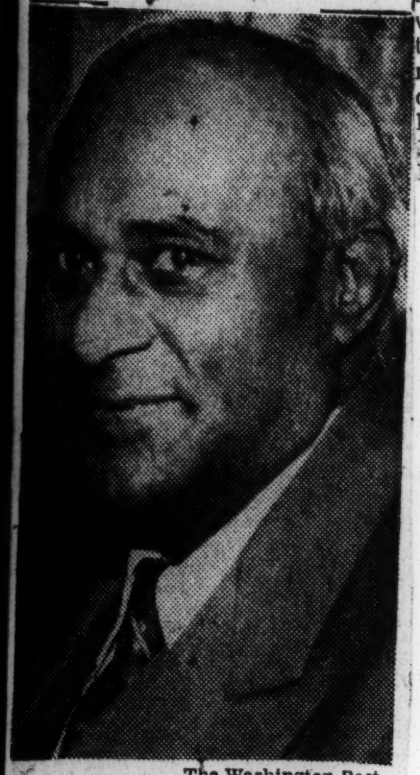
D. C.

Problem at Law

Fri. 3-25-49

Noncitizen Ex-Teacher Sues for Job

The Washington Post



JOSEPH N. GOWNDER

Presents a problem

The difficulties of a Guiana-born teacher who lost his job because he could not get citizenship papers yesterday presented the District with a complicated legal problem.

Joseph N. Gownder, whom the Bureau of Naturalization classifies as an oriental and the Board of Education as a Negro, filed suit in Municipal Court asking for restoration of his job as a teacher or return or retirement contributions he paid over a 20-year period while teaching in District schools.

The 67-year-old teacher, who lives at 1008 Euclid st. nw., said in the suit that he was fired from his job as a teacher of Spanish at Cardozo High School in October, 1942 because he was not a citizen. Basis of his firing was the District Appropriations Act of 1941 which prohibited use of funds to pay salaries of teachers not citizens or who had not filed for citizenship.

The suit said that Gownder was prevented from taking out papers because he entered the country as an oriental and came under provisions of the Oriental Exclusion Act. He was classified as an oriental because his parents were born in the East Indies although he was born in South America.

On his appointment to the District schools in 1922, shortly after coming to the United States, he was assigned by the Board of Education to Negro schools.

A year after he was fired from his job, the suit says, Gownder was told by the Board of Education he would remain eligible for reappointment if he could get his citizenship within five years. This he said he was able to do in May, 1947, after Congress relaxed the Exclusion Act. 3-25-49

Florida Teachers Get 5 Percent Pay Hike

(Defender Florida Bureau)

GAINESVILLE Fla. — Negro teachers here were granted a five per cent raise as part of the overall pattern to make much needed improvements in the educational set-up in Alachua county. An addition to Lincoln High School to cost $57,640 is scheduled to start this week. The addition, which will take four months to complete, will have seven classrooms.

ool Board
cher Case

er

Education Thursday after-
Court here from a judgment
in the pay of school
based upon race or color.
action was taken in an ef-
the Dec. 10 deci-
Marvin Under-
wood in favor of Samuel L. Davis,
instructor at Washington High
who complained in his suit
he was being discriminated
because of race in the mat-
of salary. He contends that
teachers with qualifications
equality with his and like ex-
perience, received a higher pay
the same work.

ENTITLED TO RELIEF

In his ruling, Judge Underwood
said that Davis was entitled to
relief because of the defendant's
(board's) policy of paying
smaller salaries to Negro teachers
and principals with equal qualifica-
tions. The judgment declared such
policy to be in violation
the Fourteenth Amendment to
the U. S. Constitution.

An injunction to restrain the
Education Board from discrimi-
nating in salaries would become
effective Sept. 1, 1949.

NO DISCRIMINATION"

The board contended in court
that in its new salary schedule
there is no discrimination between
the pay of white and Negro teach-
ers with equal qualifications and
experience.

Members of the Board of Edu-
cation whose names appear on
the appeal are E. S. Cook, De-
Witt McClatchley Jr., Charles
Ellis, J. H. Landers, D. M. Ther-
rell and J. Austin Dilbeck.

The case will be heard before
the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of
Appeals. No date as yet has been
set for the hearing.

Negro Teachers' Pay Upped Near White Rate

The State Department of Education moved yesterday toward further reducing the discrimination in pay between white and Negro teachers.

The move came as Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook ruled the State cannot intervene in a suit filed against Idwin County Board of Education demanding equal schools for Negroes, and Gov. Talmadge declared that "Georgia's colored citizens are receiving far more educational benefits than they will ever contribute in taxes."

With the help of funds made available by the recent tax session of the Legislature, the Education Department yesterday announced a new salary schedule for teachers. In this schedule, the gap between the salary of Negro teachers and white teachers is brought closer together. Pay raises are included for all teachers.

The lowest qualified Negro teachers will receive 77 percent of the amount paid to the lowest qualified white teachers next year. Under the old schedule, the Negro received 74 percent.

The highest qualified Negro teacher will receive 94 percent of the salary paid to the highest qualified white teacher. Under the old schedule, the Negro received 94 percent.

Negro teachers will receive from $73 to $170.50 per month under the new schedule, as compared with $64.50 to $153.50 under the old schedule.

White teachers will be paid from $94 to $182 per month, as compared with $85.50 to $165 under the old schedule.

Phillip Newbern, Irwin County School Superintendent, and A. D. Smith, County School Board Chairman, called on Gov. Talmadge and Atty. Gen. Cook yesterday for aid in defending the suit brought in Federal Court by Negroes seeking equal educational opportunities.

Talmadge said the State, if possible, should "intercede and fight the suit in every way possible." Talmadge said he favored a gradual lessening of inequalities of Negroes as finances permit, but he observed that there are great inequalities between rural and urban schools—both white and colored—and that the State can't afford to correct these inequalities overnight. He said Negroes pay only 2 percent of the taxes in Irwin County but receive one-third of the school tax money.

Cook agreed to make the Law Department available for advice to Irwin County officials named in the suit. He said the State is not a party in the suit and couldn't intervene.

Cook Raps Negro Suits On Schools

EATONTON—Every county in Georgia could well be thrown into bankruptcy if the Negroes should win their school suit in Irwin County, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said in an address here yesterday.

Speaking at a combined meeting of the Eatonton Exchange and Kiwanis Clubs, Cook promised that if his office is called into the case that he will fight it diligently. "But if we lose it," he said, "I hope that we can work out some means of abiding by the court's decision as they did in Virginia. If we are to equalize educational opportunities, I hope it does not mean that the standards of the whites will be lowered."

Cook assured the group that he is not at the present time a candidate for Governor in 1950. "If the opportunity, however, of being a candidate ever presents itself," he added, "I shall be happy to enter the race."

Speaking to the clubs on the Federal Constitution, Cook refrained from talking of current political topics—taxation, alleged fraud and the whiskey probe, except for prefacing remarks and brief asides. He stated Georgia is demanding a stable and sound system of taxation and predicted the day is not too distant when they will get it.

"I can promise one thing," he exclaimed, "whoever runs for Governor in 1950 cannot dodge the tax issue. Candidates in the past have talked of everything in the State except taxes. This year they will be forced to face the issue."

Equal Pay For Teachers

The case of the Negro school teachers against the Atlanta Board of Education is scheduled to be heard in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta tomorrow, and we believe the teachers will win. Certainly their cause is just, and the facts of discrimination are obvious.

Judge Marvin E. Underwood, a year ago, ruled that discrimination does exist, and ordered the Board to correct the evil. Instead, the officials of the board unwisely, we think, preferred to waste the tax-payers' money in appealing the case.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that any well-informed person, familiar with the facts in the case, could conclude that anything but gross discrimination is practiced, and the amazing thing is that Board officials should seek to continue this farce.

The case, docketed as E. S. Cook, et al., constituting the Atlanta Board of Education, versus Samuel L. Davis, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, was decided in favor of Mr. Davis and his fellow teachers back in November 1948.

Instead of gracefully conceding the fact, and attempting to work out some agreeable gradual method of bringing Negro teachers' salaries to equality with whites of similar training and experience, the Atlanta Board stubbornly persisted in continuing the fight. We do not think this shows good faith, Christian leadership, or even good citizenship.

After this case is decided, Negro citizens will probably have to resort to the fairness of the courts to force equalization of school buildings and facilities.

No less authority than State Attorney General Eugene Cook, declared at the time the Ocilla, Georgia parents filed suit for equal facilities, that it would take perhaps one-hundred million dollars to bring Negro schools over the state up to par with whites. That was merely another way of admitting that Negroes have been cheated out of $100,000,000!

Southern whites, faced with the dilemma of American democracy — have all too frequently played into the hands of Communists and brought shame on this country in the eyes of the world.

All too often they resort to subterfuges to sabotage democracy, such as Boswell Amendments or Reregistration Laws to curtail the precious right of voting, anti-public housing fights and realty codes to prevent poorer citizens from having decent homes, written and unwritten agreements among employers and labor unions to prevent qualified Negroes from holding good-paying jobs, or schemes to keep those with good jobs from earning decent salaries.

The Atlanta Board of Education has such a scheme in its so-called "track-step" system of grading school teachers. The teachers' lawyers contended and were upheld by the District court that Negro teachers, regardless of qualifications, inevitably and arbitrarily were placed on the lower tracks and steps with the lower salaries, while the white teachers were usually placed on the higher tracks and steps with higher salaries. Oddly enough, the facts were brought out that only 36 per cent of the white teachers hold A. B. degrees, while 50 per cent of the Negro teachers hold A. B. degrees. Negro teachers had more experience than the white teachers—and the principal of one Negro high school, with more teachers under his supervision than any white principal, received less salary than any white elementary principal.

We think the teachers' lawyers placed their fingers on the problem when they cited a court statement: "[illegible] ties, with "an uneven hand". To say the least, we believe the Atlanta Board of Education administers salaries, as well as school facilities, in appearance, yet if it is applied and administered by public authority with an evil eye and an uneven hand [illegible] the Federal Court, seeing with an eye that is not evil, though the law itself may be fair on its face and impartial [illegible] only rule in favor of the teachers.

Teacher Pay To Be Equalized

All beginning teachers, both white and Negro will come into the Fulton County School System by September, 1950 on the same salary schedule according to Supt. Paul West.

This was revealed when West issued his annual report to the Board of Education yesterday.

West also reported "the system has made definite progress which has resulted in placing practically all the white teachers and approximately half of the Negro teachers on the same salary scale for 1949-50."

He also reported the county teachers continue to grow professionally due to the in-service training program. He said the system is planning a workshop for white teachers in October and one for Negro teachers next February.

As the result of the $5,000,000 bond issue, the system will have many new facilities for the 1950-51 term, he reported. Included are 26 individual projects consisting of four high schools, four elementary schools, six colored elementary schools, additions to three high schools and to eight elementary schools.

A total of 30,906 pupils attended the system's 89 school units in 1948-49, an increase of 1,200 over the previous year. There are 784 white teachers and 142 Negro.

During the past year the system completed the Jere Wells and John Carey white elementary schools and the Vernon Grove, Fairburn and Palmetto Negro schools. Additions were completed to the following:

Milton and Hapeville High Schools and the Cascade, Perkerson, Liberty-Guinn, R. L. Hope, Garden Hills and the College Park Negro school.

Heating systems were changed from hot air to steam at these schools: Campbell High, Liberty-Guinn, Humphries and Charles E. Riley schools.

Dry toilets were changed to water toilets at Milton High and the Ben Hill, Chattahoochee, Liberty-Guinn, Charles E. Riley, Hammond and Morgan Falls Schools. Lighting was changed from incandescent to fluorescent at the College Park School, Liberty-Guinn and Hapeville High.

Water was provided at these Negro schools: Ben Hill, Enon, Sheltonville, Union City, Rocky Head, Vernon Grove and Williams Road School.

Schools Need $11,000,000 To Avert Crisis, Officials Say As Tax Income Lags

Unless the January Legislature raises at least $11,000,000 in new money for schools, another financial crisis will hit the common schools and University System next year, Chancellor Harmon Caldwell and State School Supt. M. D. Collins said yesterday.

The two key educational figures agreed it would take this sum to keep the schools, from grade through college, rolling at the present level.

At the same time, they both urged the Legislature to finance the Minimum Foundation Program for Education—at a cost of $25,000,000.

If the Foundation minimum cannot be financed, however, it is absolutely essential the common schools get $10,000,000 to maintain their present program, Collins asserted. Caldwell said the University System would face a disaster if it didn't get at least $1,000,000 more to offset loss of veterans' enrollments.

The schools today are operating on the stop-gap financial aid provided by the Legislature at its August special tax session. These temporary taxes, which expire in June, 1951, were expected to raise an additional $9,000,000 for the common schools and $1,000,000 for the University System. Thus far they are failing to raise such revenue.

Pessimistic over receiving the full amount from the new taxes, the Regents budgeted only $500,000—giving this amount to teachers salaries. The Education Department, however, budgeted the full amount, putting up an across-the-board 10 percent pay hike for teachers.

Collins said an additional $10,000,000 was needed next year to help equalize Negro schools to stave off further court suits.

Teachers' Pay Case Is Returned to State By Appeals Court

Atlanta Negro school teachers, alleging salary discriminations here in favor of white teachers, were told yesterday by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans to take their case to the State Board of Education before reappealing to a Federal Court.

The Circuit Court reversed a District Court decision against the Atlanta Board of Education.

The Atlanta Board had appealed the case after Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood here ruled in favor of Samuel L. Davis, Negro teacher, who had filed a suit against Ed S. Cook and other members of the Atlanta Board of Education charging discrimination in the matter of pay and ratings of Negro teachers.

Appellate Court Judges Sibley, Waller and Holmes reversed Judge Underwood's decision and ruled Negro teachers had not "exhausted remedies at hand" by appealing to the State Superintendent of Schools and the State Board.

The Appellate Court's decision in the Atlanta case should mean a victory for the Irwin County Board of Education and the State of Georgia in defending a suit in Federal court at Valdosta, Special Assistant Attorney General B. D. Murphy said last night.

Murphy, who participated in the Atlanta case, said that the defense in both cases involved the fact that the Negroes had not "exhausted their administrative relief before going to court." The Irwin County Negroes have not appealed to the State Board of Education, he said.

The Irwin County case, which was scheduled to be heard last Nov. 10, was postponed. Judge Hoyt Davis has not set a new date yet.

Miss Ira Jarrell, City School Superintendent, expressed "gratification, but no surprise," at the decision.

"It sustains the contention of the Board of Education and the Superintendent that there is no discrimination as far as salaries are concerned as between white and Negro teachers," she said.

Dr. M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools, pointed out that "any school teacher at any time" could appeal to the State Board of Education against local Boards of Education.

Dr. Collins said such an appeal had not been made by Atlanta Negro teachers.

The Equal Pay Ruling

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans Wednesday returned the Samuel Davis equal salary suit to Atlanta on the grounds that all administrative remedies had not been exhausted on the local level.

In logic and in language the decision is incongruous and incoherent. In one breath it agrees that the district court was within its rights for accepting jurisdiction in the suit and in the next it criticizes the district court's decision as "vague" and one "which could not be of much help to the Atlanta Board."

At another point in its decision the Appellate Court took the extraordinary position that under the provisions of the 14th Amendment touching upon discrimination, "only Davis, who may prove himself injured, may complain," but that "he cannot champion" the rights of others similarly situated.

This, we repeat, is an extraordinary interpretation. The Davis suit, like all teachers pay suits, is a class-suit. Class suits are as old almost as the 14th Amendment itself. The Primus E. King suit against the Georgia White Primary was a class suit. The Smith-Allright suit against the Texas White Primary, was a class suit, and the Elmer Henderson suit, now before the United States Supreme Court, is a class-suit. And when and if relief is given to Henderson, by that same token, all others who suffer from the same problems will be given relief.

The Circuit Court judges, it seems to us, failed to pass upon any specific points of law in this case. They criticized the lower court's opinion but failed to say specifically what it is that they dislike. Try as hard as we may, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the decision is one resting more on figment and fancy than on logic and fact. And it is more than an even guess that lawyers in the case will insist that the United States Supreme Court pass on the facts of discrimination, which are overwhelming.

Court Decree Says School Board Must Meet That Deadline

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

14 m (4) Sat. 1-1-49

(Special to The Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Judge E. Marvin Underwood of the United States District Court last week handed down a decree giving the Atlanta Board of Education until Sept. 1 1949, to equalize salaries of Negro and white teachers.

Judge Underwood's decree was the follow-up of his ruling that the board was guilty of discriminating in paying Negro teachers solely because of race and color. Samuel L. Davis, instructor at Washington High School, and other Negro teachers similarly situated, had brought the suit to compel the board to equalize salaries.

GIVES THEM TIME

Wrote Judge Underwood in his decree:

Sat. 1-1-49

"In view of the time required to readjust salaries conformably to this decree and to the personal qualifications of the teachers and principals, respectively, the injunction shall not become operative and in effect until Sept. 1, 1949.

"Let the defendants (the Board of Education) pay the costs of court."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Referring to the original opinion the order said:

"In paying the plaintiff and other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools in Atlanta, Ga., smaller salaries than are paid by said defendants to white teachers and principals with equal qualifications and experience, insofar as such differentials are predicated solely on race or color, which policy and acts the court finds are unlawful and unconstitutional and in violation of the protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and of Sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States Code."

40 Schools 'Out'; Others Asked to Join

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

By M. L. ST. JOHN

More than 100 teachers, bus drivers and school officials in Polk County last night recessed classes until Monday, at least, in protesting the defeat of new taxes in Tuesday's tax referendum.

The school people also voted to ask teachers in all 10 counties comprising the Seventh District to join them in the "recess" movement. A meeting was called for 3 p. m. Sunday in Rockmart to determine whether the "recess" will continue. Representatives of all county schools in the district will attend the meeting.

The action, which came at a special meeting of the Polk County Education Association in Rockmart High School, affects all schools in the county except the Cedartown City schools.

In this connection, it was pointed out that school buses will run today and tomorrow to acommodate county students who regularly attend the Cedartown High School.

The "recess" will affect 10 schools, about 115 teachers and approximately 3,500 students. The vote to "recess" was 86 to 2.

Last night's meeting was called by L. M. Scheff, President of the Polk County Education Association. Scheff said several teachers asked him to call the special meeting.

Meanwhile, in Chattooga County, School Superintendent C. B. Akin said two teachers, a man and his wife, quit and left yesterday for Tennessee. He said about 40 high school science students and 30 to 40 grammar school students would be without instructors temporarily as a result.

Akin said a group of other teachers are considering a joint walkout.

Asst. State School Supt. J. I. Allman said Akin telephoned him that he had "an office full of mad teachers."

Allman said Akin told him the teachers were threatening to quit and "turn the school over to the politicians and tightwads." They asked Allman's advice.

"I suggested they cool off for a few days," Allman said, "and deliberate the matter. I told them if they still wanted to quit after thinking it over carefully that is their privilege. They agreed to stay on and consider the situation before taking any action."

Meanwhile, threats of a mass walkout of Georgia's teachers protesting low pay continued, and the possibility of Federal Court suits to improve Negro schools was seen following defeat of the proposed Minimum Foundation Program for Education in Tuesday's vote.

Whether any schools were closed in a walkout. State School Supt. M. D. Collins predicted 5,000 teachers would quit their jobs this year for better paying jobs in other States. Many Georgia schools will be unable to open their doors next September, he feared.

Meanwhile, Negro leaders and organizations that had held their fire pending the referendum's outcome and the possible financing of equal-educational facilities, said legal action was in the offing.

Grace Towns Hamilton, Executive Director of the Atlanta Urban League, told the United Press four groups in the Atlanta area were at work "swaying opinion for a Federal Court suit to force equal-educational facilities for Negroes."

Two groups would ask the Atlanta Board of Education next week to provide equal facilities. If rejected, they probably would file suit, she said.

C. L. Harper, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, an organization of Negro teachers, said his group would discuss possible court tests elsewhere when it convened in Augusta next week. He said suits might be brought throughout the State.

Meanwhile, Sec. Harold Saxon, of the Georgia Education Association urged teachers to turn toward the Federal Government for aid now that the State had failed them. He sent out bulletins asking teachers to write Georgia's Congressmen to work for passage of a Senate bill providing Federal aid, without Federal control. Georgia's share of this appropriation would be $15,000,000.

Sympathetic toward the anger of the teachers over the State, Dr. Allman said he had discouraged teachers joining labor unions during the past few years. However, he said, it seemed to him teachers should earn as much as union labor employed in cotton mills. The defeat of the referendum might result in the organizing of labor unions among teachers, he feared.

Gov. Talmadge said yesterday the teachers hardly could expect any help from the State until the Legislature meets in January.

The newly-passed appropriations bill, which goes into effect July 1, prohibits the Budget Bureau from increasing the funds over the allocation.

Cracking down with an economy drive in the face of what he believes to be a recession, the Governor said there was little likelihood the Budget Bureau could increase the appropriation to the schools prior to July 1.

Had the people voted in favor of the "Continge t Pudget," the average pay of a degree teacher would have been increased from the present $1,700 to $2,400 annually. The program also called for pay raises for bus drivers, purchase of better busses and construction of buildings.

Atlanta Ga. 1-1-49

Fulton Educators Move Ahead

The Fulton County Board of Education, through its Chairman, J. C. Shelor, announced Wednesday that it is gradually facing the issue of equal school facilities by elimination of these inequalities.

The statement from the Board was made in answer to a request by the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, through its Executive Secretary, Professor C. L. Harper, to set about equalizing salaries and facilities in accordance with the ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

Daily World

We commend first, the courage and honesty of the Fulton educators in that they admitted the fact that inequalities exist. Mr. Shelor says in this connection: "The Board has authorized me to say that it realizes the existence of inequalities and is working actively toward their elimination." And as an example of its intentions to meet the Negro teachers and pupils on a fair and reasonable basis, the statement continues:

Atlanta, Ga.

We repeat, we are deeply impressed first, because the board admits that there are inequalities. In the second place, its members did not wait until they were requested or demanded to move, more than a year ago they began setting up machinery for putting this equality into operation. And in the third place, the white teachers of the county have endorsed equal pay and facilities for Negro teachers and pupils.

Fri 5-6-49

"Last year substantial salary increases were granted by the board to our Negro teachers in an effort to more nearly equalize their pay. This action had the endorsement of our white teachers. We have adopted the definite objective of paying all teachers within a given classification at the same rate, and hope to make this effective at an early date."

We point out these three significant facts in the Fulton school system because they merit the sincere sympathy of Negro leaders and the genuine appreciation of Negro citizens. For in contrast, the exact antithesis is true in the Atlanta school system. From the very inception of the equal salary suit, Atlanta Negro teachers have been fought doggedly by all of the forces which could be mustered against them. The white teachers were wholly unfriendly to their cause and for every raise given to Negro teachers during the six-year course of the trial, an equal amount was demanded by the whites.

5-6-49

Perhaps the worst features about the Atlanta case is that we are forced to call the utter insincerity of the Board of Education in insisting that Negroes and whites are being paid on the basis of equality. They went so far as to contrive a so called Salary Tract or some such misnomer, to prove that Negro and white teachers were being treated

Negro School Teacher Pay Issue Before Federal Court

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 13—(AP)—Jackson school officials are contending in U. S. District Court here there is no deliberate effort to keep the pay of Negro teachers below that of white.

City School Supt. Kirby Walker testified yesterday that it is the inability of Negro teachers to measure up to the teacher evaluation yardstick that makes their pay lower.

He was a witness in trial of a suit filed by a Negro teacher demanding equal pay with white teachers of the same training and experience.

* * *

IT WAS FILED by Gladys Noel Bates, who told the court Walker refused her a raise in 1947. She filed her suit in April, 1948, charging her rights under the 14th amendment to the constitution had been violated.

The suit, being tried by Judge Sidney Mize, resulted in a 10-month search by leading educators and state officials for a new formula to equalize teacher pay.

They came up with a plan to base pay on training, experience and an examination, but teachers of both races rejected it.

* * *

WALKER TOLD THE court that the "subject matter knowledge of the white teacher is above that of the Negro teacher.

"Two students could graduate from the same college with the same degree, yet one could be more capable and worth more to a school system as a teacher, than another, white or black," he said.

Walker said personal and social characteristics, administrative ability and ability to impart knowledge, all enter into the selection of a teacher and his or her salary

CULTURAL LAG AMONG NEGRO TEACHERS IS CAUSE OF LOW SALARIES, SAYS MISSISSIPPIAN

Expert Witness Gets Hazy in Answers When NAACP Attorney Cross Examines

BOUNCE TEACHER WHO FILED SUIT

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—A so-called "cultural lag" was given as the reason for the pay differences of Negro and white teachers in the Jackson public school system during the hearing on the injunction suit against the school board in federal court here last week. The suit was brought by Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates in March, 1948 asking equal pay for Negro teachers and principals.

The "cultural lag" explanation was given by Kirby P. Walker, superintendent of local schools, during his somewhat lengthy testimony. Atty. Robert Carter, of the NAACP, asked Walker to list the qualities on which salaries of teachers were based.

Walker said that these were character, academic and professional training, administrative ability and teaching capacity. He said that "on paper certification" Negro teachers were similar to whites in academic and professional training. As for character, it was not compared since all teachers are investigated for this before employment.

However, he said that Negro teachers did not match whites generally in the quality of teaching capacity and administrative ability.

"Is there some strange superiority about the color that gives the white teachers these abilities?" Carter asked.

"It is quite possible there is a cultural lag which characterizes the colored teacher that comes from his previous opportunities—and not the pigment of the skin," Walker replied. "The same thing might apply to an individual who is white."

He admitted that "a trace" of Negro teachers had probably "overcome the cultural lag." When asked to identify some of the "trace," he said he could not do so.

Asked if Jackson was an "ex-

Increases Would Be Near $600

Courier Sat. 10-15-49 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP) — The proposed plan to equalize Negro and white teachers' salaries, by fixing wages according to training, experience and results of the National Teacher examination, was greeted with an overwhelming opposition by the affected persons here last week.

Negro teachers, voting in the districts of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored schools, balloted 4,579 to 208 against the plan. White teachers rejected the plan by 5,529 to 2,462. There are about 6,000 Negro teachers and 10,000 white teachers in the state.

The plan, drawn up by a 300-member education committee made up of educators, school teachers and legislators appointed by Governor Wright, was presented to the teachers at a series of meetings. The committee and the teachers were warned in front that if the plan was not accepted some other single salary schedule would have to be placed in effect.

PLAN REJECTED

14 m(4)

Main objection of both groups was that under the qualifications provision some of the teachers-most of them Negroes-might be shoved down into the lower pay brackets.

In presenting the plam, the committee said that only one of three methods or a viriations of one of the three, was possible. These were the rejected plan, a scale based on training and experience alone; and a score-card rating of teacher performance.

The rejected plan would require an annual expenditure of an additional $4,800,000; give an average increase of $300-$400 annually to both Negro and white teachers(though it would mean a reduction in pay for some).

Called Unfair

The training-experience plan would cost $4,226,000 annually and mean an increase of about $600 for Negro teachers, but negligible increases for white teachers.

The score-board rating was called "unfair" and an almost impossible plan because of the time required for such rating.

The State's efforts to equalize salaries was prompted by the Gladys Noel Bates suit now pending in Federal Court. The case is set for hearing in November and any action by Governor Wright would have to takeplace soon if the state does not wish to face possible court decision in favor of Mrs. Bates.

Courier
Sat . 10-15-49
Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Hurdle Is Cleared in Move To Increase Wages

14 m (4)

JACKSON, Miss.—Gov. Fielding L. Wright's twenty-one-member special education committee approved, last Tuesday, a $4,800,000-a-year program to equalize white and Negro teachers' salaries in Mississippi.

The action came at the end of a three-hour session which was disrupted with numerous arguments on features of the plan.

The meeting, from which the press was barred, was attended by Governor Wright, members of the Legislature's finance committee and representatives of the state's school teachers.

EXPERIENCE CONSIDERED

The proposed plan would base salaries for both white and Negro teachers on training experience and a rating based on the national teachers' examination.

The committee's approval of the salary equalization program was merely the first phase of what looms as a difficult fight against prejudice and the mores of Mississippi whites to gain parity in pay for Negro teachers.

The plan must next be submitted to the Governor's conference of 300, which authorized Tuesday's meeting, then to the state's white school teachers and finally to the Legislature.

W. Zach Huggins, head of the Mississippi Education Association who presided over the committee of twenty-one, said after the meeting that the plan would be submitted to the teachers in a series of county and district meetings.

MEA TAKES NO ACTION

He explained that the MEA has not taken any action on the plan. "This action (Tuesday) was by the committee of twenty-one appointed by the conference of 300."

The committee's report, signed by C. J. Calm, secretary of the State Department of Education, said it would group teachers and pay as follows:

M. A. degrees, an average of $2,400 a year plus an additional amount for experience; B. S. degrees, an average of $2,000 per year plus additional increments for experience; three years of college work, $1,500 plus additional increments for experience; two years of college work, $1,000 and additional increments for experience and one year of college work, an average of $700 per year with additional salary allowance for experience.

Teachers with less than one year of college work would be paid an average of $400 per year.

SEE SPECIAL SESSION

If the proposed plan is approved by the full 300-member conference and the MEA, Governor Wright is expected to call a special session of the legislature to ask enactment of the program into law.

The Governor and other Mississippi whites, anticipating an all-out drive by the NACP against discrimination in teachers' salaries and educational disparity, decided to "do something" about the question to ward off a legal fight against segregated schools.

A suit for equal pay, filed by Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates of Jackson, is pending in Federal Court.

Jackson, Miss., Must Show School Records

Courier Sat. 10-29-49

JACKSON, Miss.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week won a motion compelling the Jackson School Board to produce for inspection documents and records which the NAACP claims will prove that discrimination exists in the payment of Negro and white teachers' salaries in Jackson.

14 m (4)

Successful argument of this motion by NAACP attorneys marked another step forward in the suit for equalization of teachers' salaries brought by the association against the Jackson School Board on behalf of Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, former Jackson school teacher. The case will be heard during the latter part of November or early December before Judge Sidney Mize in Jackson.

Mississippi Negro Seeks Equal Teachers' Pay

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

14 m (4)

Oct. 24 49

Jackson, Miss. (U.P.)—A suit in which Gladys Noel Bates, a former Jackson Negro teacher, seeks equal pay with white teachers for all teachers of her race will be heard in Federal Court here during November.

Mississippi's 8,366 white teachers drew an average salary of $1,731.05 for the 1948-49 school term, while the average for the state's 6,164 Negro teachers was $659.49.

Negro Teachers to Vote on Equalization Pay Plan

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

14 m (4)

Nov. 5-49

Association's Executive Board Against Proposal

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 14—The state's Negro teachers also will vote on the proposed plan to equalize their salaries with those paid white instructors.

A spokesman for the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Negro Schools said Wednesday the proposition would be submitted to its members "out of courtesy."

"We feel very much the same as we did last Saturday," he said.

The association's executive board voted then to oppose the plan. They said they had not been consulted on it, and the only details they knew were what they had read in the newspapers.

The Negro vote is tentatively scheduled to be completed by Sept. 30.

White teachers will vote at a series of 20 meetings which start Sept. 19 and end Sept. 24.

The Negro teachers will hold their series of meetings and vote later.

The plan, estimated to cost $4,800,000 a year above the present $17,500,000 appropriation, would fix salaries according to training, experience and scores on the national teachers examination.

The agreement to submit the plan was reached at a meeting of white and Negro teacher association leaders here Tuesday, the spokesman said.

MISS. STATE BOARD SEEKS PAY EQUALITY FOR NEGRO, WHITES

JACKSON, Miss. — (INS) — The Mississippi Department of Education Monday entered a budget request for $46,600,000 for the two-year period 1950-52, a mark $11,600,000 higher than was appropriated for common schools in 1948 for the 1948-50 biennium.

This is an all-time high for education in the common schools of this state.

Last year a total of $35,000,000 was asked of the legislature and this was the amount granted.

The new request includes an anticipated cost for equalization of Negro and white teachers' pay in the state, amounting to $9,000,000. Also included is the sum of $2,000,000 for additional transportation facilities.

Budget-makers for the state recall that in 1946 the total common school appropriation for 1946-48 was $23,000,000.

Back in 1932, at the height of the depression, the common schools appropriation for Mississippi was $3,600,000. It has progressively increased each session of the legislature since that time.

Two weeks ago, the white and Negro teachers of the state voted down a plan which would have equalized salaries on a qualification basis, following examination as prescribed by the American Education Association.

Meantime, there is pending in Federal court here the case of Miss Gladys Noel Bates, Negro teacher, who is petitioning for equal pay. It is expected this case will be decided in November.

If it is decided in favor of the Negro teacher, all teachers in the state will be paid on the basis of experience and training.

Court Won't Dismiss Suit

GULFPORT, Miss.—U. S. District Court Judge Sydney C. Mize this week refused to dismiss a suit filed by the NAACP on behalf of the Negro school teachers of Jackson to make their pay the same as paid to white school teachers.

Judge Mize, after denying the motion set the hearing for the November court term.

EYES ON MISSISSIPPI

Equalized Teachers' Pay Suffers Setback by Vote

By W. F. MINOR
(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Jackson, Miss.—Last week Mississippi was right back where it started in January toward providing the state's first system of equalized pay for school teachers of both races.

"Where do we go from here?" was the question which planners of the program were asking.

It was now certain that the proposed special legislative session to write a teachers' salary schedule on the statute books was dead and that the nine months' study of special committees to draft an equalization plan had gone to the ashcan.

The salary plan which the planners had brought forward would have set up a pay schedule in which training, experience and grading on the national teachers' examination would be the determinants of salaries of teachers of both races.

Asked what they thought of the plan, the state's public school teachers responded by voting against the program, 10,108 to 2670. The teachers, in the balloting, were not asked to express their preference for any other pay schedule plan.

Crucial Test

At week's end, the state administration was bracing itself for the first crucial test of Mississippi's dual education system. The whole system of paying teachers would be at stake.

Federal district court here will hear next month the suit of Gladys Noel Bates, former Jackson Negro school teacher, in which she charges that Negro teachers are discriminated against because of race in the payment of salaries. In the suit, which has been pending since March, 1948, she seeks equal pay with white teachers of equal training and experience.

While the Bates suit names but a single school district, the effect of the case, the administration knows, would be statewide.

For that reason, the administration has initiated the move to work out a teacher pay plan providing equal opportunities for teachers of both races, which would be satisfactory to the federal court.

The drafters of the program, it became obvious, conceded that there was no defense to the charge that discrimination has been practiced in the payment of Negro teachers' salaries.

Lower Salaries

The statistical data for the 1948-49 school session prepared by the state department of education, in itself, showed that Negro teachers in every training bracket were paid considerably less than white teachers in these brackets.

It showed also that the top salary paid a single Negro educator was $3000, while 682 white educators received from $3000 to $4000 and above in annual salary. The minimum paid a white teacher was $700, while 4094 of the 6469 Negro teachers in the state were paid less than $700 per year.

What is awaited with anxiety in many quarters is the aftermath of the federal court's ruling, should it uphold the charges of the Negro teacher.

The court order, would say: "Remove discrimination." That much is presumed. But under such an order, what would be the fate of the law regarding teachers' salaries which Mississippi now has on the boks? How would counties and school districts carry out the order?

Inequalities in salaries of teachers of the two races are not authorized by state law. The statute on payment of teachers nowhere separates white from Negro teachers.

That law provides that the county or school district superintendent, in arriving at the salary of a teacher, "take into consideration" training, experience, teaching ability and character.

No Yardstick

Such a system of determining a teacher's salary is referred to as the "subjective" method by educators. No yardstick, or provision as to how much weight must be given to each point, is provided.

Some high state officials have said that "if the superintendents of education obeyed the law, we wouldn't have to work out an equalization plan."

Those who hold to that view maintain that a teacher salary schedule based on training and experience, which a majority of the teachers are believed to favor, would not have to be enacted, "because it is already in the law."

However, if the federal court upheld the Bates suit and ruled that Negro teachers are entitled to equal pay with white teachers of similar training and experience, some education officials doubt that the present Mississippi law would be considered to have the proper guarantees that salaries would be equalized.

Therefore, to carry out court order, say these observers, it would mean that the law would have to be changed by the state to meet the requirements of the court, or the school superintendents would have to proceed anyway to equalize salaries on the basis of training and experience alone.

Should the court rule in favor of the Negro teacher, an appeal to the United States supreme court would hold the order in abeyance for several months, long enough so that the 1950 Legislature, which meets in January, could meet the problem head-on.

To bring Negro teachers' salaries up to what white teachers now receive under a training and experience plan would require $4,250,000 additional funds for the first year, education officials have shown.

Should the Legislature not act on the matter, and fail to provide the additional funds, the burden of the federal court order would then fall back on the school districts and counties to equalize salaries on their present funds.

14m(4) 1949

Mississippi

Miss. Teachers Fight Salary Suit Dismissal

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat 3-26-49

JACKSON, Miss.—A counter affidavit to the plea of the Jackson School Board for a summary judgment in the teachers' equal pay salary suit filed by Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, was entered in the Federal District Court here last Tuesday.

Pittsburgh Pa

The school board, defendant in the action, recently filed a motion for a summary judgment in its favor on the grounds that the plaintiff had not exhausted all administrative remedies before seeking equal salaries through court proceedings.

In the opposition motion filed by her attorneys, Mrs. Bates contends that the State law does not prescribe any mandatory administrative remedy which must be exhausted "before resort may be had to this court for relief."

It further charges that the statute relied upon by the school board in its petition "suggests at best a vague and uncertain administrative procedure which may be followed in settling disputes arising under the school laws or involving their interpretation."

The petition adds that such measures are not applicable in the particular litigation, since the case charges violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution through discrimination because of race and color.

Mrs. Bates' suit seeks to establish equal pay with white teachers for Negro instructors with equal training. She asks for an injunction restraining school authorities from making a differential in salaries when teachers have equal qualifications.

Federal District Judge Sidney Mize said a hearing on the two motions may be set for an April date.

Judge Sustains Equal Pay Suit

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Refuses to Dismiss Mississippi Action

Sat. 1-8-49

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—A motion to dismiss the suit against officials of the local school board, charging them with discriminating against colored teachers in the matter of salaries, was overruled by Judge Sidney C. Mize in Federal District Court here last week.

In a letter to attorneys for the school officials, the jurist held that the bill of complaint "very definitely states a cause of action."

Equal Pay Sought

The plaintiff is Miss Gladys N Bates who filed suit in Federal court last March, charging she and all other colored teachers and principals in the Jackson school system were being discriminated against on a basis of salary.

She asked the court to require the board to pay her and other colored teachers salaries equal to that paid white teachers having the same qualifications.

14m(4)

Judges Ruling

Judge Mize told the school board that the bill of complaint "is not open to argument, that a school board has no authority to pay colored teachers less salary than those of the white race, all other qualifications being equal." He added:

Sat.

"Certainly there can be no discrimination and if the defendants are discriminating against the plaintiffs because of their race, then they are entitled to relief either through an administrative remedy or through the court.

"I am of the opinion that the motion to dismiss should be overruled and the defendants required to answer."

1-8-49

He gave the board 20 days from Dec. 17 in which to file its answer.

Equal Pay for Teachers Ordered

Afro American
1-15-49
Baltimore, Md.

JACKSON, Miss.—Federal Judge S. C. Mize ruled Wednesday that the school board has no authority to discriminate in the salaries of school teachers.

The suit was brought by Miss Gladys Noel Bates of Jackson City Schools who lost her job because of the suit which was sponsored by the NAACP.

Sat. 1-15-49

Judge Mize gave the board 20 days in which to answer. The average salary of a Negro school teacher in Mississippi in 1947-48 was $841.00.

The Judge ruled there could be no discrimination, and "if the defendants are discriminated against because of race, they are entitled to relief, either through administration remedy or the courts," he said.

Sat. 1-15-49

DUAL TEACHER SYSTEM BELIEVED NEAR CRISIS

Negro Efforts To Equalize Salaries Described

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn

LACK OF MONEY IS CITED

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss. Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 18.—Efforts by negroes to equalize teacher salaries on a training and experience basis were characterized Friday before a sectional meeting of the Mississippi Education Association as a well-planned movement to break down the South's dual system.

The assertion was made by Miss Margaret Hutchison of Jackson, past president of the Classroom Teachers Association and chairman of that group's division in the educational organization. She is also a member of a special committee seeking a formula that will meet Federal Court test.

Asking Equal Pay

"In some states they (the negroes) are suing for equal facilities and buildings, and in others, here in Mississippi for instance, they are asking for equal pay," Miss Hutchison said. "It is all part of a concerted plan we are told is sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

14m(4)

Miss Hutchison said unless a suitable formula could be worked out by the teachers and the committee, that white classroom teachers face a crisis and possible salary cuts if an adjustment is demanded on the basis sought.

"We have been warned by state leaders that there is not enough money to equalize salaries on the basis sought," she said. "We were so told that it is a question for teachers to solve in the matter of valuation for salary purposes, and it was made plain if we do not work it out the Legislature will."

"It was also made plain that the question involves more than salaries, and that we can expect next an effort to equalize buildings and facilities."

Investigation Planned

In connection with the committee, named by Governor Wright and Mrs. Laura Mae Carter of Meridian, retiring president of the Mississippi Education Association, Miss Hutchison said a smaller group has been designated and will leave next week for an undisclosed destination to investigate one possible solution.

She said a plan approved by the Federal Court had been adopted in South Carolina calling for salary schedules based on a written examination. She said its greatest disadvantage was that many teachers have been out of school for many years and "rusty" on many matters an examination would cover.

Under the South Carolina plan, she said 70 per cent of the white teachers were rated in the upper brackets while only 30 per cent of the negroes were able to receive that rating.

Miss Hutchison said the rating based on training and experience alone "was too costly and not only that could be followed in Mississippi." The merit rating suggestion based on character, professional training, leadership ability and teaching capacity raised the question of who would make the rating, and would tend to break down the morale of teachers.

Discussions Delayed

"It would create fear of teachers and result in apple-polishing with the rater," she said.

Because of the seriousness of the situation, Miss Hutchison told the classroom section that the association has delayed discussions on salaries pending a report from the special committee. She said a suit filed by a former Jackson negro teacher against the city School Board had statewide implications, and that it called for study on that basis.

Sat. 3-19-49

At the general session, C. L. Milling of Ruleville announced that Miss Minnie Chasteen of Winona, superintendent of education in Montgomery County, had won the election for vice president. She defeated Miss Hutchison, and is in line for president next year.

Miss Chasteen succeeds Zack Huggins of Quitman, who was elevated to the presidency to succeed Mrs. Carter.

Judge Says State Must Answer Suit Of Fired Instructor

Baltimore Afro American

JACKSON, Miss. — Federal District Judge Sidney C. Mize last week denied a motion by the State to dismiss a suit filed against the Jackson school board by a Negro school teacher seeking equal pay with white instructors.

The plaintiff in the case, Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, a teacher in the Jackson public school system, has asked the Federal Court to compel the board to pay Negroes the same salaries as paid to whites, when qualifications are equal.

Judge Mize's opinion overruling the motion filed by the office of State Atty. Gen. Greek Rice, urged

"further" discussion of the matter. They brought with them a copy of a letter received from the Federal

Court which overruled the motion to dismiss.

The board was given twenty days from Dec. 17 to answer the original bill of complaint filed by Mrs. Bates.

She filed suit in Federal Court here last March, charging a differential in teachers' pay based on Negro and white teacher salaries, that Negro teachers be equalized, and charged that any inequality is discriminatory and in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Continuing, he wrote: "Certainly there can be no discrimination and if the defendants are discriminating because of race, then they (plaintiff) are entitled to relief either through administrative remedy or through the courts.

"If they have an administrative remedy and have not exhausted it, I am inclined to think at this time their suit might be premature as the law presumes that a governing board or administrative board will perform its duties in accordance with law.

"If the board of last resort should deny relief, then certainly plaintiff can go into Federal Court, and if there has been a denial of their rights because of their race,

1-1-49

TEACHER, HUSBAND FIRED

As a result of the action, both Mrs. Bates and her husband, also a teacher, have been fired from the Jackson school system in a "white supremacy" reprisal move.

The 1948 session of the Mississippi legislature appropriated $25,000 of the taxpayers' money to defend the teachers' salary differential, and directed the Attorney General to represent the Jackson school board in the suit.

Mississippi Seeks 4 Millions To Equalize White-Negro Pay

JACKSON, Mississippi — A plan calling for an outlay of over $4-million dollars for equalizing Mississippi Negro teachers pay with that of white teachers will be studied by a 300-member committee next week.

The proposal calls for a pay hike to put Negro teachers on the same level with white teachers holding the same degrees.

The steering committee of the special study commission met Tuesday behind closed doors and approved a master-plan for improving Negro Educational facilities.

Officials announced Wednesday that the plan will go to the 300-man committee scheduled to meet Aug. 25.

Gov. Fielding L. Wright is expected to comment on the Negro Education study in a speech this morning at the Neshoba County Fair in Philadelphia.

Sen. James C. Eastland is slated to speak to the fair audience this afternoon.

Meanwhile, political observers say the legislature may be called into session to act on the project in the last week of September or early in October.

A special session is due to consider highway problems about the same time.

M. E. A. President Zack Huggins, of Quitman, said the Association would be able to complete its Study about the end of September.

Then the Mississippi Education Association must approve the plan in a series of 16 regional meetings.

Approve Plan To Equalize Miss. Salaries

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — A special 21-member committee last week approved a secret plan said to be the basis of equalizing the pay of Negro and white teachers in the state. This committee is a special group out of a committee of 300 chosen by Gov. Fielding L. Wright to formulate a plan for "equalizing" education, but leaving it jim crow.

So far the press has been allowed to do very little about the exact plan this group has set up. It is believed, however, that the pay scale will be geared according to education ranging from $400 minimum a year for teachers with less than a year of college to $2,400 year for those with master's degrees.

Mississippi's action has come as a result of a suit filed by a Jackson Negro school teacher, Gladys Noel Bates, in which she is demanding to be paid on the same basis as white. The case is still pending in federal courts.

In the meantime, speaking from his sick bed, Gov. Wright is demanding some kind of equalization agreement so that he may participate in the federal aid to education bill. He says he does not wish to risk any law suits until he gets his business at home straight.

TEACHERS CONFER ON PAY PROPOSAL

Negro and White Leaders Refuse to Comment

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 13—Trailways Bus Company Tuesday asked dismissal of two suits filed against it as an outgrowth of the 1947 bus drivers' strike.

The suits were filed by the drivers. One asked $1,000,000 in lost wages. The other asked that the bus firm be ordered to arbitrate the dispute.

The bus company argued before Federal Judge Sidney Mize that no interpretation of federal law is involved and the union did not state a cause for action. Interpretation of a union contract is all that is in dispute, the firm said.

Judge Mize took the motions under advisement.

The strike was marked by continued violence until the Mississippi Legislature, in special session, established the Mississippi bureau of investigation.

Clothed with unprecedented powers to search and arrest without warrant, the bureau's secret membership was never called upon to act. The violence ended wiht its organization.

Proposed by Gov. Fielding L. Wright to deal with strike violence and like incidents, it was dissolved by the chief executive in March, 1948. Wright disclosed that the bureau had had only three persons on its roster and had spent approximately $10,000 of its $100,000 appropriation.

Teachers Win Another Round in Equal Pay Case

GULFPORT, Miss.—A decision by United States District Judge Sidney C. Mize denying a dismissal motion in the Jackson teachers' salary case this week paved the way for a speedy hearing on a suit for equalization of the salaries of teachers in the Jackson separate school district.

Judge Mize, after denying the defendant's dismissal motion and stating that a genuine issue of fact existed in the case, set the case down for a hearing on its merits at the November term of the court.

The trustees and superintendent of schools of the Jackson School District had sought to have the action dismissed on the grounds that the plaintiffs had not pursued an appeal to various school authorities before filing suits.

Since the original plaintiff, Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, has been dropped from the Jackson school system. Richard Jess Brown, another Jackson school teacher, has taken her place as plaintiff.

Teachers Assail 'Equal Pay' Plan

Scheme to Be Voted on in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Declaring that they oppose the so-called "equal pay" plan for teachers in Mississippi, nine spokesmen for the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools announced that they were submitting the plan to the teachers for a vote.

They said they were presenting it to their group "out of courtesy," but that they would continue "to push for equal facilities and accommodations as provided for by the Constitution of the State of Mississippi."

Not Consulted

One member of the group, declaring that they were not even consulted on the plan, declared:

"If you oppose something, you should have a better plan to offer; we had no plan to offer — we couldn't since we had never been consulted. Therefore, we are taking the plan as set up to the teachers to let them vote for or against it."

Whites Also to Vote

White teachers are expected to vote on the scheme this week. Governor Wright is not expected to act on the plan because he has not seen a full report.

Only terms of general nature have been used so far to describe the plan; but Zach Huggins, president of the Mississippi Education Association, said he hoped to present the full report very soon.

Decision on Bates Case on Teacher Pay Is Order

But Quick Decision Is Held Unlikely

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 14 — Hearings ended Wednesday in the suit of a Negro school teacher to equalize the pay of white and Negro teachers in Jackson, but there was no likelihood of a decision for several weeks.

United States District Judge Sidney C. Mize, discussing procedure with attorneys for the plaintiff, Gladys Noel Bates, and the defendant, the Jackson city school board of trustees, commented "it's a pretty close case."

He said he had no doubt that the trustees were acting in good faith and that in their own minds had no intention of discriminating because of race or color, "and that they had made strides in equalizing pay.

But he added, "Decisions of the United States supreme court and appellate courts might compel the interpretation of discrimination."

The attorneys agreed to submit briefs instead of arguing orally, on the following schedule:

Plaintiff's brief by Jan. 15, defense to reply within 20 days, plaintiff to file rebuttal within 10 more.

An appeal by the losing party was considered certain. Judge know who will appeal and I don't either."

The judge also observed that Mississippi laws on teacher pay contained no discrimination, though some might be shown in the administration of the laws.

He added that responsible officials were entitled to discretion in fixing salaries, considering both "subjective and objective" factors affecting a teacher's worth, provided there was no racial or religious discrimination.

Final evidence taken in the case Wednesday included testimony by:

C. J. Cain, director of finance and administration for the state department of education, that Negro teachers in Mississippi and South Carolina achieved lower ratings than white teachers in accredited evaluation tests.

Kirby P. Walker, superintende of city schools, that during the past six years white teachers in Jackson have received salary increases of 60 per cent and Negro teachers 97 per cent.

W. R. Newman, vice-chairman of the board of trustees, R. W. Naef and W. D. McCain, board members, that at no time had race been discussed in the handling of the superintendent's recommendations for salary payments.

Walker also testified that the plaintiff was not re-employed by the school board this year because she was not recommended by her principal. He said he "saw no reason to discuss or along with those for all other employment of teachers."

Motion To Dismiss Miss. Equal Pay Suit Blocked

Memphis World

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — A motion to dismiss the equal pay suit against the Jackson school board, charging the officials with discriminating against Negro teachers in the matter of salaries, was overruled by Judge Sidney C. Mize in federal district court here Wednesday. In a letter to attorneys for the public school officials, the jurist held that the bill of complaint "very definitely states a cause of action."

Plaintiff in the case is Miss Gladys Noel Bates, who filed suit in federal court last March, charging she and all other Negro teachers and principals in the Jackson school system were being discriminated against on a basis of salary. She asked court action to require the board to pay her and other Negro teachers salaries equal to that paid white teachers having the same qualifications.

STAND EXPLAINED.

In explaining his stand to the school board, Judge Mize said the bill of complaint "is not open to argument that a school board has no authority to pay Negro teachers less salary tha nthose of the white race, all other qualifications being equal.

"Certainly there can be no discrimination and if the defendants are discriminating because of their race, then they are entitled to relief either through an administrative remedy or through the courts.

"I am of the opinion that the motion to dismiss should be overruled and the defendants required to answer."

NEGRO TEACHER'S SUIT DISMISSAL IS SOUGHT

City Of Jackson Questioning Court's Jurisdiction

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 15.—A summary judgment in its favor is sought by the Jackson City School Board in a new motion filed Tuesday in the Federal Court suit of a negro teacher charging discrimination in salary because of race. A previous motion to dismiss was overruled.

The motion was accompanied by a special answer from Atty. Gen. Greek Rice questioning jurisdiction of the Federal Court in the litigation on grounds the school board is an agency of the state, which has not consented to being sued as required under the 11th Amendment.

Gladys Noel Bates, former fifth grade teacher in a Jackson negro school, filed suit against the school board on grounds of discrimination between the races in the matter of salaries. She said the action violated the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Federal Judge Mize said he would later fix date for argument on the school board's motion for a summary judgment.

In its answer, the school board contends the teacher had failed to follow proper judicial procedure and that the suit is premature. The board said redress should first be sought before the school board, then to the county school board and finally the State Board of Education before resorting to court action.

Answering the allegation as to wage differentials, the school board said they are not based on "race or color" but determined by the "character, academic and professional training, executive ability and teaching ability."

The attorney general in his motion said since the woman is no longer employed by the school board "she has no rights that are enforceable legally in reference to her contract."

Teacher Withdraws Equal Pay Suit Day After Reply Is Filed

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—The 264 question being asked here is what pressure was brought to bear upon Miss Gladys N. Bates to make her withdraw the suit she had filed last March asking that the Hinds County School Board be enjoined from paying white school teachers more salary than colored ones?

The School Board answered her suit on last Feb. 15; and on Feb. 16, Miss Bates filed papers to have her injunction request abandoned. Last Monday was the last day set by Federal Judge Sidney Mize for filing any counter affidavit on her withdrawal motion.

NEGRO TEACHERS TOLD STATE WILL RAISE PAY

Wright Says Qualifications Will Go Up Too Though

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.—(AP)—Gov. Fielding L. Wright said Friday the state is working on a program to raise negro teachers' salaries and improve school facilities.

He made the statement in an address before approximately 1500 delegates to the annual convention of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Negro Schools.

The Governor said:

1. Negro teacher salaries are not satisfactory;
2. When they are raised, qualifications will go up with them;
3. Great strides have been made in improving facilities and more progress can be seen in the future;
4. He will continue to insist on adequate but separate schools;
5. He hasn't appointed an interracial commission because two members of a committee requesting it have "refuted" their pledges not to seek abolition of segregation;
6. The state needs the co-operation of the negro teachers in "understanding our problems and carrying out our program."

EVERY COUNTY FACES NEGRO PAY LAWSUIT

Threat Follows Federal Hearing In Jackson Case

JACKSON, Miss., May 10.—(UP)—Suits to obtain equal pay for negro and white school teachers will be filed in every county in Mississippi, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced Tuesday.

N.A.A.C.P. state representatives said they also will seek action by the courts for admission of negro students to Mississippi's law and medical schools at the University of Mississippi.

The statements followed a hearing in Federal Court here in which Judge Sidney Mize allowed a Jackson negro school teacher 15 days in which to file an additional brief in her plea for equal pay with white teachers.

The Rev. W. A. Bender, pastor at Tougaloo College for Negroes, said that the N.A.A.C.P. will be satisfied with nothing less than equal educational facilities for both negroes and whites. He said the organization is not willing to accept what Governor Fielding Wright called "adequate" facilities.

The suit before the court Tuesday was filed by Gladys Noel Bates, a former teacher in a Jackson public school. The suit was filed several months ago.

SUMMARY RULING ASKED BY BOARD

File Answer to Pay Suit of Negro Teacher

By W. F. MINOR

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 15.—The Jackson city school board Tuesday asked for a summary judgement in federal district court on a suit brought by a Negro teacher seeking equal pay with white teachers.

The motion for a summary ruling by Judge Sidney Mize in favor of the school board was made as the school group, along with the state attorney general, filed answers to the bill of complaint.

Suit had been brought last March by Gladys Noel Bates, former fifth grade teacher in a Jackson Negro school, charging that Negro teachers were being discriminated against in salaries because of their race, in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Records in the case revealed Tuesday that the teacher was dropped from the rolls by the city school board after the expiration of her contract for the 1947-48 school term.

Judge Mize, Tuesday, notified both parties that the summary judgment motion would be returnable on Feb. 28, at which time he will fix the date for argument on the petition.

In December, the federal jurist had overruled a motion by the board to dismiss the suit, but in a partial judgment had recommended that plaintiff exhaust every "administrative remedy."

In its brief filed Tuesday, the school board contended that the woman had not taken her complaint through the proper administrative channels and as a result the suit is "premature," and the court is "without jurisdiction."

The board pointed out that procedure for a teacher seeking redress is to first file the complaint with the local school board, from where it should be taken to the county school board and finally the state board of education if relief is not granted.

Her complaint, the answer stated, had only been brought before the city school board, and then taken into court.

On the charge of wage discrimination in the woman's suit, the Jackson board asserted that the differences in salaries paid white and Negro teachers and principals "is not on account of race or color."

It added that the wage differences are the result of application of standards set by state law which base salaries on "character, academic and professional training, executive ability and teaching ability."

A special answer filed in the case by Attorney General Greek L. Rice through an assistant attorney, charged that the federal court has no jurisdiction over the suit because the school board is an agency of the state of Mississippi.

The answer pointed out that the suit was "a violation of the 11th amendment, "and that" the state has nowhere given consent to be tried in federal court."

The attorney-general's petition further stated that because the woman is no longer employed by the school board, she "now has no rights that are enforceable legally in reference to (her) contract."

Members of the Jackson board are John C. Bate, president; B. B. McClendon, vice-president; T. M. Hederman Jr., secretary; R. W. Naef, and W. R. Newman Jr., Kirby P. Walker is superintendent of city schools.

sippi Delta where she has labored for 23 years.

Mrs. Mallory pointed out that of the 6,000 Negro teachers in Mississippi, who form the leadership group among Negroes, approximately 2,400 have had some high school and college training, while the remaining have less than high school graduation. According to Mrs. Mallory, a recent survey of nine selected counties

MISSISSIPPI FIGHTS EQUAL SCHOOL PAY SUIT

TELLS OF $120-A-YEAR TEACHERS IN MISSISSIPPI

WASHINGTON—Bolstered by President Truman's forthright inaugural reaffirming his unshaken belief in the equality of all men, Negro women from the deep South invited to Mr. Truman's inauguration, returned to their homes in Lexington, Miss., determined to secure better opportunities for Negroes in the Mis-

in Mississippi, including Holmes, where she founded the Saints Industrial and Literary School 23 years ago, reveals that 297 or 31 per cent of the total number of teachers employed had only three years of high school education. Another 27, or 3 per cent had educational training ranging from seventh down to third grades.

"Salaries paid to these teachers can hardly be called a living wage," Mrs. Mallory said. She disclosed that the average salaries of teachers in the five and six months schools range from $120 to $240 per school year. The exceptions to this rule are the vocational teachers under the Smith Hughes Act, who are paid an average of $100 per month. Four such teachers act as principals of Holmes County schools, Mrs. Mallory said. 2-4-49

Alluding to the low economic status of Holmes County with a total population of 39,000, 30,000 of whom are Negroes, Mrs. Mallory said that only 4.4 per cent of all males are gainfully employed in trades. "While 84 per cent of Negro males and 91 per cent of Negro females are in agriculture, only 767 colored farmers are full or part-time owners," she declared. 2-4-49

Mrs. Mallory confessed that she created somewhat of a mild sensation when her invitation bearing the White House seal arrived at the local post office. At the request of the post office officials, she shared it with several of the townsfolk who admitted it was the first inaugurial invitation they had ever seen. "One man offered me $50 for the invitation to the President's reception," Mrs. Mallory said. She stated that there was no indication of animosity over the fact tht a Negro had been so honored. 2-4-49

Teacher's Pay Suit Continued

Pittsburgh Courier 4 mi (4)
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dat. 5-21-49

JACKSON, Miss. — A fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers throughout the State of Mississippi continued here this week as attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People argued the first salary equalization case of its kind before Judge Sidney Mize of the United States District Court.

Argument was presented by NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter on behalf of Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, Jackson school teacher whose contract was not renewed after she filed complaint for salary equalization in March, 1948. Dat 5-21-49

Associated with Mr. Carter in the case are NAACP attorneys A. P. Treuaud of New Orleans and James Burns of Meridian, Miss.

The school board lost the first round of the battle last October when its motion to dismiss was denied.

Teachers Assail 'Equal Pay' Plan

Atlanta Daily World
Dat. 9-24-49
Baltimore Md.

Scheme to Be Voted on in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Declaring that they oppose the so-called "equal pay" plan for teachers in Mississippi, nine spokesmen for the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools announced that they were submitting the plan to the teachers for a vote. 2-4-49

They said they were presenting it to their group "out of courtesy," but that they would continue "to push for equal facilities and accommodations as provided for by the Constitution of the State of Mississippi."

Not Consulted

One member of the group, declaring that they were not even consulted on the plan, declared: "If you oppose something, you should have a better plan to offer; we had no plan to offer — we couldn't since we had never been consulted. Therefore, we are taking the plan as set up to the teachers to let them vote for or against it."

Whites Also to Vote

White teachers are expected to vote on the scheme this week. Governor Wright is not expected to act on the plan because he has not seen a full report.

Only terms of general nature have been used so far to describe the plan; but Zach Huggins, president of the Mississippi Education Association, said he hoped to present the full report very soon.

Dismissal Denied In NAACP Miss. Teachers' Case

Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.
Dat. 7-7-49

GULFPORT, Miss., July 7—A decision by United States District Judge Sidney C. Mize denying a dismissal motion in the Jackson teachers' salary case this week paved the way for a speedy hearing on the suit brough by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for equalization of the salaries of Negro teachers in the Jackson separate school district.

Judge Mize, after denying the defendant's dismisal motion and stating that a genuine issue of fact existed in the case, set the case down for a hearing on its merits at the November term of the court. The trustees and superintendent of schools of the Jackson School District had sought to have the action dismissed on the grounds that the plaintiffs had not pursued an appeal to various school authorities before filing suits.

Since the original plaintiff, Mrs. Gladys Noel Bates, has been dropped from the Jackson school system, Richard Jess Brown, another Jackson school teacher, has taken her place as plaintiff.

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION DEALING WITH SALARIES OF NEGRO TEACHERS

Baltimore Afro-American

Both Whites and Blacks Object to So-Called Regional Plan of Equalization

DEMAND INCLUSION ON EDUCATION BOARDS

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Mississippi teachers, both colored and white, will have to wait at least until January before they know what is going to happen to their pay scales, it was learned this week. Gov. Fielding L. Wright said he will not call a special session of the legislature to settle the question.

In the meantime at a meeting of the Southern Regional council last week, the Rev. H. B. Schaffer, white, demanded a long-term program to provide equal teacher training and salaries and equal schools and transportation for Negro teachers and students in Mississippi.

The recent refusal of the states teachers to accept a so-called regional plan offered by the committee of 300 for the "equalization" of teachers' salaries has left the education program of the state in [illegible] condition.

Negro teachers voted 4,578 to 208 against the plan which called for paying teachers on the basis of training and experience plus a general examination to be given by a national agency. White teachers voted 5,529 to 2,462 against the proposal.

Both Negroes and whites objected to the idea of taking exams for their pay. Colored teachers also opposed this plan because no Negro was included in the committee of 300. This committee selected by Gov. Wright first met

EQUAL PAY SOUGHT IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss.—(UP)—A suit in which Gladys Noel Bates, a former Jackson Negro teacher, seeks equal pay with white teachers for all teachers of her race, will be heard in Federal Court here during November.

Mississippi's 8,366 white classroom teachers get an average salary of $1,731.05 for the 1948-49 school term, while the average for the State's 6,304 Negro teachers was $659.49.

Students on Strike March in Elizabeth

Herald Tribune
Thur 2-17-49

800 Boys in Demonstration for Teachers' Raise

Newark N. J.
Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 16.—More than 800 high-school boys, ostensibly protesting the failure of city budget officials to grant their teachers a flat $300 raise, marched for three hours through city streets today and twice attempted to storm the City Hall.

14m(4)

The demonstration started at the Thomas Jefferson High School for boys, when 450 students staged a sit-down strike in the lunch room shortly before noon. Porter W. Averill, the principal, urged them to break up. They ignored him and left the cafeteria to cross Scott Park to City Hall. They shouted demands for a teachers raise from the steps, but police prevented them from entering the building.

Thur 2-17-49

Meanwhile, a small group had gone to mobilize the Edison Vocational and Technical High School. Samuel J. Martin, the Edison principal, already had his students in a full assembly and was lecturing on the evils of mob action in a democracy. "But the choice is up to you. You may leave if you wish," he said. Most of the students left to join those at City Hall.

As police gradually talked the youths off the City Hall steps, they reformed and marched a quarter of a mile to the Battin High School for girls. They found the girl students, locked inside with more police at the door. Now numbering more than 800, the students changed their cries from "we want the raise," to "we want the girls."

At 3 o'clock they returned to City Hall for one more abortive charge, and then dispersed. At a meeting later in the afternoon, the city teachers repudiated the students' concern for their pay increases. Elizabeth's Board of School Estimate on Monday night turned down the $300 flat raise, but approved a budget which provides for a gradual increase in minimum categories from $2,000 to $2,400 and equivalent raises in other classifications.

Teachers in Charlotte Hit 'Pay Dirt'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

By STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Charlotte's school teachers struck pay dirt after many years of asking, when they were given unprecedented pay increases here last week.

The beginning salary will be $2,400 to teachers with the bachelor degree, plus $100 a year increase for 12 years.

Teachers with the graduate degree will be paid a minimum of $2,900, beginning with the third year, and $100 annual increase for 11 years.

Top Salaries Set Forth

The maximum salary for teachers with the bachelor's degree (A certificate) will be $3,600. The top salary for teachers with the master's degree will be $4,000 annually.

Sat. 6-25-49

John M. Dunlap, assistant superintendent of city schools in charge of finance, said the new scale would mean an additional $95,000 local appropriation for supplementing the State teacher scale, which will be 28.5% higher than the last term.

Graduate Degree Instructors

Schools (colored) with graduate degree instructors and number are:

Fairview School, 14, three to receive theirs' at end of summer; Myers St. School, 11; Morgan, 6, three at the end of summer school; Alexander St. School, 4; Isabella Wyche School, 4; Billingsville, 1. Biddleville School could not be reached.

High schools, junior and senior, West Charlotte, 15; Second Ward, 10.

Benefits To 7,000 In State

Courier
Sat. 7-23-49

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 7,000 Negro school teachers will be paid twenty million dollars next year as a result of a 27.17 per cent pay hike voted by the State Board of Education here last week.

Pittsburgh, Pa

For the 1950-51 school year, the average salary will climb to an estimated $2,511.02, or 29.04 per cent above the figure for the recent school term.

14m(4)

The new budget of $82,000,000, approved by the State Board of Education and adopted for the next school year, earmarks $70,000,000 for salaries to school personnel. This figure carries an average 23.38 per cent pay boast for principals: an estimated 325 Negro principals will receive $1,306,000. The 1948-49 average of $3,259.71 will be increased to $4,021.70.

MORE NEGRO POST-GRADS

Though the Negro and white teachers are paid on an identical salary scale, Negro teachers are destined to benefit more by this blanket increase than are whites, the budget report shows.

The salary scale is based on training and experience, and the report reveals that although the white comprise three-fourths of the teaching population, only 633 are listed as having completed graduate training, while 409 Negroes are listed as having completed work above the bachelor degree.

The report also shows significantly that the differential between Negro and white teachers with training above the bachelors degree is widening.

AG' TEACHERS INCREASED

Between the school years 1947-48 and 1948-49 only ninety-one white teachers received the master's degree while 129 Negroes received them during the same period.

Class "B" teachers (college graduates with no practice teaching) of agriculture and home economics were given increases ranging from 24 per cent for those with no experience to 20 per cent for those with nine years of experience. Class "C" teachers (three years of college work) got 20 per cent increases.

— READ IT FIRST IN THE COURIER —

Nat Williams writes an interesting and humorous column for Courier readers. Turn to Short Story page and read "Down on Beale."

Virginia Hikes Teachers' Pay

Richmond, Va., March 24 (AP).—The State Board of Education today raised the monthly minimum salaries of Virginia teachers.

New minimums are applicable to all of those districts that receive State funds on an annual average pupil attendance, G. Tyler Miller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, said. They will go into effect with the beginning of the 1949-50 school term.

Miller said the new minimums are:

Teachers with a master's degree, $165; teachers with college degree and collegiate professional degree, $150; teachers holding a normal professional or emergency certificate, $150; teachers holding local permits only, $110.

The 1946 monthly minimum salary standards, which will remain in effect throughout the current school term, are:

Teachers with master's degree, $140; those holding collegiate and collegiate professional certificates, $120; and those with normal professional, emergency, or local permits, $100.

Va. Raises Teachers' Minimum Salary Rate

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — The Virginia State Board of Education on March 24 raised the monthly minimum salaries of all teachers. No reference to race was used in the department's announcement of the increase.

Th new scale is applicable to all districts which receive state funds on the basis of the annual average attendance of pupils, according to G. Tyler Miller, state superintendent of public instruction.

The new scale will go into effect at the beginning of the 1949-50 school term.

The new minimums provide that teachers with the master's degree get $165. Teachers with college degree and collegiate professional certificate, $150. Teachers with a normal or emergency certificate, $140. Teachers holding local permits only, $110.

The 1946 monthly minimum salary standards, which are still in force, set monthly minimum salaries as follows: Master's degree teachers, $140; college teachers, $120, and those with normal professional, certificates, emergency or local permits, $100.

The board approved the release of $700,000 for the construction of a new white high school in Frederick county and $50,000 for the Negro county training school in Nelson county.

The board will later release $700,000 for the erection of a new Negro high school in Brunswick county. Also on the list for release is Henry county where $600,000 is needed for a new Negro high school.

Teachers Ask Pay Increase In Arlington

Association's Request Involves Boosts From $600 to $1100 Yearly

Arlington teachers have asked the County School Board for pay increases ranging from $600 to $1100 yearly—raises which top the present scale paid to District teachers in two comparable categories.

The boosts were requested by the Arlington Education Association—the teachers' organization—in a closed conference with the School Board on Sunday.

One source estimated the pay increases would cost Arlington about $500,000 more annually.

Schedules Compared

According to Forrest Peterson, chairman of the association's salary committee, the old and proposed schedules are as follows:

Present scale for teachers without degrees, $2200 to $3800; proposed $2800 to $4200 over the same 16-year period.

Teachers with BA degrees now get $2400 to $4000; the association wants $3000 to $4000.

For teachers with MA degrees, the pay now ranges from $2600 to $4200; the new request is for $3500 to $5300.

Board to Consider Proposal

The Arlington school board will "consider" the teachers' proposal prior to a public hearing on the 1949-50 school budget on February 23, board chairman Barnard Joy said last night.

The proposed pay boosts would top salaries in the two comparable classes for District teachers, who now make between $2500 and $4000 with a BA degree, and $3000 to $45000 for a MA degree.

Increases in both categories, however, cover a 15-year period compared with Arlington's 16-year cycle. The District has no scale set up for teachers without degrees.

Negro Teachers Ask $2400 Minimum

Richmond, Va., Nov. 4 (AP).—Virginia's Negro schol teachers today proposed a $2400 statewide minimum teacher salary, $400 higher than that proposed by white teachers.

The Virginia Teachers Association, composed of the State's Negro school teachers, at its convention here today voted to ask that a minimum of at least $2400 be established.

The VTA also voted to ask that "anual increments amounting to not less than $100 a year be set up so that over a period of ten years a teacher holding a collegiate professional certificate shall receive no less than $3400 per year."

Answers Statement That Negroes Paid More Than Whites

Pittsburg Courier
1-14-1949
Pittsburg Pennsylvania

RICHMOND, Va. — Published statements that in a "historic reversal of the usual Virginia trend," the state-wide average of salaries paid Negro teachers in the State's elementary, high and vocational schools was higher than the average paid white teachers have been challenged by a Negro leader in education as "mathematical illusions."

The "historic reversal" was mentioned in an annual report by G. Tyler Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the 1947-48 school year.

On a state-wide basis, Miller's report showed:

That, on an average, Negro elementary teachers were paid $94 a year more than white teachers were paid. He said the average salary of such Negro teachers was $1,935 a year, compared to an annual pay of $1,841 for white teachers in the same category.

$24 ABOVE

That the average annual pay of a white teacher in the high schools was $24 above the average paid Negro teachers in secondary schools. White salaries averaged $2,159, he said, while the average pay of a Negro teacher was $2,135.

That, when grouped together in a single classification, Negro elementary and high school teachers were paid $34 a year more than their white colleagues. Under this plan of groping, Miller said, average salary of a Negro teacher was $1,978 while the average pay for a white teacher was $1,944.

That, putting elementary, high and vocational teachers in a single group, the average pay for a Negro was $2,000 a year, compared to $1,992 for a white teacher.

STATEMENTS TRUE, BUT—

In reply to Miller's report, J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, said that while it was true that Negro teachers apparently were paid more than whites when the various classifications were combined, he said such figures represented a "mathematical illusion."

For example, Picott said, in the counties, 9,921 white teachers drew an annual average salary of $1,805, while 2,536 Negro teachers in the same counties drew an average of $1,734.

In city schools, Picott continued, 3,603 white teachers received an annual average salary of $2,506 while 1,472 Negro teachers were paid an average of $2,457.

Picott said that when grouped together, there were 13,524 white teachers who were paid an average of $1,992 while 4,008 Negro teachers were paid an average of $2,000, or $8 more.

HIGHER RATIO

The "mathematical illusion," Picott said, was caused by the fact that there is a higher ratio of Negro teachers in the cities than in the counties. He said 36.7 per cent of all Negro teachers are in city schools, while just 26.6 per cent of white teachers are in city schools. Pay in the cities is higher than in the counties, for both Negro and whites, and therein lay the apparent advantage for Negroes, Picott said.

The executive secretary proposed that a Statewide scale of minimum salaries for teachers, without regard for race, be set up immediately. Thirty of the ninety-eight Virginia counties employing Negro teachers do not pay such teachers as much as they pay white teachers, Picott said.

VIRGINIA NEGROES PLAN SCHOOL FIGHT

New York Times
Sun 1-9-49

Equal Facilities for Pupils, Equal Pay for Teachers Goal in 24 Counties

14-m-4

By GEORGE STREATOR

Negro organizations in Virginia have launched a campaign to fight segregation in approximately 124 divisions of the public schools of that state, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who have been assigned that work announced yesterday. Steps will be taken to equalize the wages of the teachers and the school facilities for the two races, in the Counties of King George, Pulaski, Gloucester and Arlington.

State conference plans already adopted for the association include "investigations" in twenty other counties and seven cities of Virginia "with a view to possible litigation of issues affecting the public schools," and a probe of school practices of ten other counties and six cities which are connected by special "regional" plans for Negro education.

The decision to test the public school question in Virginia on a broad scale was said to be in line with future policies of the association by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. He believed, he said, that the "warmth" of the opinion handed down last year in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia by United States District Judge Sterling Hutcheson, had "encouraged" Negroes to carry the fight a step farther.

In ruling on a group of cases which involved teachers' salaries and school facilities in the Counties of Chesterfield, King George and Gloucester, Judge Hutcheson had ruled in one instance, a declaratory judgment and injunction against the school officials of Chesterfield County. "Upon the whole," his opinion read, "it appears from the evidence that there is a discrimination existing in Chesterfield County between salaries paid white and colored teachers. The lower salaries consistently paid the colored teachers over a period of years, coupled with the admitted discrimination which existed prior to 1941, lead me to the conclusion that the discrimination existing is due solely to race and color of the plaintiffs."

Sun 1-9-49

Sanitation Scored

In contrasting two high schools in King George County, one for white pupils and one for Negroes, Judge Hutcheson noted that the white school had running water, modern toilet facilities, a central heating plant, a comparatively modern cafeteria and a gymnasium, while the school provided for Negro children had "outside toilets, a cafeteria greatly inferior to the one at King George, no gymnasium and no central heating plant, the rooms being heated by stoves."

Further inspection of school affairs in that county revealed that there were 797 white and 454 Negro children in King George County in 1945-46. The value given buildings and sites for the white children was $102,173, and for Negro children, $24,200. Similarly, furniture and equipment for the white schools was estimated at $13,500, and for Negro children, $4,000. For the years 1943-46, the per capita cost for instruction in the two white high schools in Gloucester County was over $80, and for the Negro school, $51.49. Similarly, for the white grammar schools the cost of instruction was over $40, and for the Negro school, $22.78.

14-m-4

Spottswood W. Robinson of Richmond, in charge of Virginia legal affairs for the association, said that in the past complaints filed had charged violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He added that schools for Negroes were inferior in construction, equipment, facilities, libraries and curricula to those provided for white children in the same areas.

The Colored Citizens Association and the county branch of the NAACP have joined in a plea for the construction of school facilities for Negroes in Fairfax County. The question of "separate but equal" facilities was not raised in charges filed by the two organizations. It was charged that about 230 Fairfax County Negro pupils have to ride in crowded buses, distances of from thirty-two to ninety-nine miles to reach the nearest high school.

Sun 1-9-49

"There is no high school education provided for colored children in Fairfax County. Four high schools are located strategically in Fairfax, Mount Vernon and Herndon for white children. Colored children must travel in buses to Manassas in Prince William County, or go to high schools in Alexandria or in Washington," the statement read. "Those who go to Washington must pay between $350 and $450 yearly for tuition and carfare," placing a "severe tax upon those who generally fall within the lowest economic group."

Survey Shows Negro Teachers Get Higher Pay Than Whites

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Georgia

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — Negro elementary and high school teachers combined averaged higher salaries than white teachers during the 1947-48 school year, according to an annual survey released by G. Tyler Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, here Thursday.

The report showed Negro elementary teachers receiving $94 more than white teachers; white high school teachers averaging $24 more yearly than Negroes; and the average annual pay of Negro elementary, high school and vocational teachers, $8 more than that for white teachers.

Sun.-1-4-49

However, the data covers only the categories listed on a state-wide basis. On County and city levels, white teachers averaged more per annum than Negroes, including both elementary and high school.

Negroes only run ahead in one instance in the city classification, Negro elementary teachers were shown to average $66 more a year than white teachers.

The following is the average salary paid in counties, cities and states for both races during the last school year:

	CITY	COUNTY	STATE:
ELEMENTARY			
Negro	$1,672	$2,435	$1,935
White	1,675	2,369	1,841
HIGH SCHOOLS:			
Negro	1,822	2,498	2,135
White	1,909	2,664	2,159
ELEMENTARY & HIGH SCHOOL:			
Negro	1,700	2,452	1,978
White	1,745	2,478	1,944
ELEMENTARY, HIGH SCHOOL & VOCATIONAL:			
Negro	1,735	2,458	2,000
White	1,805	2,507	1,992

Miller contended that these figures disclosed a remarkable trend toward equalization of salaries of white and colored teachers.

Va. Raises Teachers' Minimum Salary Rate

Virginia Morning Herald
RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Board of Edu-

...the department's announce-
...of the increase.
...new scale is applicable to all
...which receive state funds
...basis of the annual average
...ance of pupils, according to
...Miller, state superinten-
...public instruction.
The new scale will go into effect
at the beginning of the 1949-50
school term.
The new minimums provide that
teachers with the master's degree
get $165. Teachers with college de-
gree and collegiate professional cer-
...on March 24 raised the
...monthly minimum salaries of all
...teachers. No reference to race was

AVERAGE TEACHER PAY
Journal and Guide
FOR COLORED IN VIRGINIA
Norfolk, Va.
BELOW WHITES
Sat 1-1-49
FIGURES PROVE REPORT

ON WAGES FOR TEACHERS
page 1
WRONG, SAYS PICOTT

RICHMOND, Va.- In reality, Negro school teachers in Virginia did not receive a greater average annual income than white teachers during the school term, 1947-48, as implied in figures recently released by the State Department of Education, J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, said this week.

Mr. Picott conceded that the progress made "in closing the gap between salaries paid white and Negro teachers having the same qualifications and having equal experience, particularly in the last five years is commendable," but he asserted the "differentials have not been eliminated."

"That achievement has been made in this area is a splendid tribute to all Virginians, white and Negro who believe that true democracy can be practiced in the South," he commented

But Mr. Picott said:

AN ILLUSION

"Mathematical illusion" is the most adequate term which describes the report of the State Department of Education which correctly points out that Negro teachers in Virginia earned ($2,000) in average annual salary-($8) more than the $1992 averaged by white teachers for the period of the 1947-48 school term.

"Approximately one-third of Virginia counties (30 out of 98 employing Negro teachers as of the school year 1947-'48) do not pay Negro teachers the same salaries as whites of equal training and experience. This condition was worse in the cities. Six out of 24 Virginia cities operating school for Negroes (one-fourth) discriminated in the salaries paid Negro school instructional personnel for the school term 1947-'48.

"While average salary" does reveal something concerning annual teacher disbursements extensive use should not be made of this means for drawing conclusions about the pay of either white or colored teachers. Average annual salary is misleading in the current report. Practically every category included in the report, white teachers were paid higher annual average salaries, yet, when grouped on a state-wide basis, the Negro teachers averaged eight dollars more than white teachers. Here is the 'mathematical illusion' where the sum of the smaller parts appear greater than the sum of the larger parts. Of course this is not true

"White teachers in the counties averaged more than Negro teachers in the counties; white teachers in the cities averaged more than Negro teachers in the cities —yet Negro teachers in the counties and cities combined averaged more than white teachers in the counties and cities combined."

FIGURES CITED

Mr. Picott gives the following tabulation of figures which he asserts "creates this illusion."

		No. Teachers	Average Annual Salary
Counties	(White)	9921	$1808
	(Negro)	2536	1734
Cities	(White)	3603	$2506
	(Negro)	1472	2457

When grouped the result is as follows:

State	(White)	13,524	$1992
	(Negro)	4,008	$2000

He said the reason for the apparent higher average salary for Negro teachers on a state-wide basis is caused by the higher ratio of Negro teachers in the cities (36.7 per cent), while only 26.6 per cent of white teachers are hired by cities."

"This grouping," the VTC executive secretary said," brings into computation two unequal ratios which raise the average of Negro teachers above white teachers because pay in the cities is higher than in the counties.

He pointed out that "Although 'mathematically' Negro teachers on a state-wide basis received more average annual pay than white teachers, in reality in both the counties and the cities white teachers averaged higher pay.

ON COUNTY AND CITY LEVEL

"Considered on a county and city level," Mr. Picott said, "85 out of 101 school divisions paid higher average annual salaries to white males than Negro males and 76 out of 122 school divisions paid higher average annual salaries to white females than Negro females. (Note discrepancies in number of school divisions with foregoing figures is due to the fact some divisions do not employ both Negro male and female teachers.)

"Considered by sex," he explained "that white teachers averaged more than Negro teachers as follows."

Counties	
White Male	$2367
Negro Male	2042
White Female	1738
Negro Female	1706
Cities	
White Male	$2875
Negro Male	2628
White Female	2456
Negro Female	2431

"Computed by type of instruction white teachers averaged more annual pay in a majority of categories (Guide F-Female and M-Male)

	White	Negro
Counties		
Elementary	$1675 (M)	$1755 (M)
	1675 (F)	1669 (F)
Secondary	2204 (M)	1938 (M)
	1829 (F)	1945 (F)
Vocational	2978 (M)	2384 (M)
	2258 (F)	1952 (F)
Cities		
Elementary	$2063 (M)	$2410 (M)
	2374 (F)	2436 (F)
Secondary	2588 (M)	2697 (M)
	2605 (F)	2404 (F)
Vocational	3051 (M)	2623 (M)
	2488 (F)	2498 (F)

Mr. Picott explained that where salaries have been equalized, "Negro teachers usually receive higher pay for the reason that they are better trained than white teachers."

He said that "In 1946, '47, 55.9 per cent of Negro teachers held the highest form of Virginia teaching certificates, whereas the same year 50 per cent of the white teachers held similar certificates. "In 1948-'49 (present school year), one out of five white teachers holds a sub-standard certificate, while only one out of thirty Negro teachers holds such a certificate.

"Concluding, Mr. Picott declared: Virginia urgently needs to give attention to minimum and maximum salaries. For the school year 1948-'49 (present term) the minimum teacher salary in one Virginia county for collegiate professional certificate is $1300.00, while in another the minimum is $2405.00.

"The difference in the minimum annual pay of a teacher in these two counties is $1105.00. Put another way, a person who starts teaching in the second of these two counties would be paid $1,105.00 a year more salary than a similarly qualfied (collegiate professional certificate holder) who happens to be employed to teach in the first of these two counties.

MAXIMUM PAY

"In maximum teacher pay in the counties, the difference is even greater as between the counties. In one county teachers will receive (collegiate professional certificate) a top annual salary of $4,000., while in another the highest annual pay that a teacher will be given this year is $1,526.25. This is a difference in maximum pay schedule as beween these two counties of Virginia of $2,474.75

"Virginia needs a state-wide minimum salary schedule. Such a state-wide enforced minimum salary schedule would give a more accurate picture than an "average" ever could—and would be more meaningful in terms of school improvement."

Va. County Claims It Pays More For Negro Schooling

Newspaper Item.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—(ANP)— Propaganda claiming that King George county was spending more for Negro pupils than whites was publicized last week by newspapers in Virginia.

According to the county school superintendent, T. Benton Gayle the county spent $157.34 per Negro pupil to $116.17 per white student during the 1948-49 school year.

King George county, however, is supposedly in the midst of an improvement program which will raise the standard of education for Negro children up to the standard for whites. This is being done in accordance with a federal court decision given last year against county officials.

The county has until September to comply with the court order.

Back Home

Major Walter H. Dabney, of Washington, recently returned from the European Theater where he commanded the 370th Infantry Battalion during operation "Harvest." He is en route to Tuskegee Institute to become professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Tuskegee Air Corps Unit's Record Cited

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Capt. Robert J. Fried of New York City is a member of the military staff assigned to duty at Tuskegee Institute with the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit which has made an excellent record for itself.

Six of the unit's students have been nominated by the President of the United States and approved by the Senate as second lieutenants in the United States Air Force.

Those who have been nominated are:

Cadets Rufus L. Billups, Birmingham, Ala.; Prentice E. Jones, Malvern, Ark; James W. Wheat, Fort Worth, Tex; 2nd Lt. Clarence W. Holloway U. S. Air Force Reserve, Rehoboth, Va.; and two others who are under age at present, but will be commissioned upon reaching 21 years of age.

GI And ZS Chapters Of DST Entertain At Tea For Sorors

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Aug. 28—Gamma Tau and Zeta Sigma Chapters of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority recently entertained more than 40 guests at a tea in honor of returning and departing sorors. The guests of honor were Sorors Elaine Freeman Thomas, T. Ruth Brett, Queen E. Shootes, Dolly Davis and Phoebe LeSesne.

Soror Mable McCaine, former president of Zeta Sigma chapter, was also to have been a guest of honor, but was out of town and unable to attend the tea.

Soror Elaine Thomas is returning to Zeta Sigma chapter after having completed a successful year of study in the field of art education at Columbia University, where she was awarded the Ida Bodman Scholarship for her superior work.

Soror Brett, after four years as associate personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, is leaving to work in international youth centers in Germany under the auspices of the American Friends service committee.

Soror Shootes has accepted the position of head of the department of home economics at Lincoln University.

Soror Davis is leaving for San Antonio, Texas, to become librarian at St. Phillips Junior College, and Soror LeSesne is leaving for New York City, where she plans to study accounting at New York University. Soror McCaine will accompany her husband, a captain in the Army, to Germany.

The tea was planed by a committee under the chairmanship of Soror Vera Foster. Cream colored invitations, printed in crimson and shaped like ducks were delivered in person to guests. Upon arriving, guests were given steamboat shapes, also on cream colored paper with crimson print.

The tea was held at the home of Soror Dorothy Chenault, with Soror Annie Ruth Jackson, vice-president of Zeta Sigma chapter, serving as hostess in the absence of the president, Soror Lottie Y. Waddell.

Guests were served refreshments of frappe, vari-colored iced cakes, nuts and candies artistically arranged in the candle-lit dining room. Incidental piano music was played by Sorors Juette Neal and Edythe J. Clarke.

Farewells could hardly have been said in a more delightful fashion.

'Make Democracy Work,' Tuskegee Students Urged

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 10—An Alabama education leader said here Wednesday night that "our schools are in need of renewed emphasis on the Democratic way of life."

The speaker was Dr. Elsie H. Wallace, director of the department of education at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Normal. Dr. Wallace was addressing students and faculty at a Tuskegee Institute chapel program in a 29th observance of National Education Week.

The program was sponsored by the Booker T. Washington Chapter of the Future Teachers of America. This is a member chapter of the National Education Association, having been the third chapter chartered in the state.

Dr. Wallace holds a Ph.D. degree from Northwestern University.

Three Questions Raised

Dr. Wallace raised three important questions in her discussion.

She asked first: "Have we accepted the ideals of Democracy?" Then she asked: "Have we developed values that will enable us to live as effective citizens in our state and country?" Finally, she asked: "Have we learned to live together as enlightened members of a cooperative society?"

Making Democracy Work

Her general theme was "Making Democracy Work." She pointed out the progress that is being made by the sponsors of American Education Week to make Democracy a reality in this country.

Appearing on program with Dr. Wallace were Miss Rayonette Rivera, Mount Olive, N. C., and James Mitchell, of Quincy, Fla. Both are seniors in the school of education.

Dr. D. Cannon Partridge, of the school of education, and sponsor for the Booker T. Washington Chapter of Future Teachers of America, introduced the speaker. A reception at the home of the sponsor followed the program. The junior class presented the speaker with a beautiful corsage.

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NAACP Conference To Meet In Tuskegee

The Alabama Conference of the Branch of the NAACP will convene in Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 18.

The overall local planning is under the direction of G. G. Gomillion, chairman of the executive committee. All meetings will be held at Butler Chapel A.M.E.Z. Church, Zion Hill.

The meeting will be presided over by E. D. Nixon, conference branch president. The president of the Tuskegee branch is out of the city but is expected to be present during the three day conference, Nov. 18 through 20.

Talk on 'Skegee Street Repairing

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—County Solicitor, Harry D. Raymon of Macon County, discussed "Streets Improvement" at the meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association, Sunday, Aug. 14, at Washington Chapel AME Church.

Street improvements within the Negro residential section of Tuskegee have been the topic of discussion for many years.

Recently the Tuskegee City Council proposed to hard-surface the street lying without the city limits but within the police jurisdiction. Presently this proposal is being advertised preparatory to submission to the Alabama Legislature for approval. It has been stated reliably that passage is virtually assured as the State Representatives from this district are in favor of the proposal.

Tuskegee Institute Holds Annual P-TA Short Course

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 22—"Utilizing Our Resources For Better Living" was the theme for the annual P-TA short course which met at Tuskegee Institute today. During the all-day session there were over 50 parents, students and professional workers present. They came from Macon, Lee and Bullock Counties.

The short course sought to focus attention on some of the latent resources which we have all about us that are not being harnessed and used. It took into consideration human, natural and social resources.

A highlight of the morning session was a panel discussion "Resource Use Education and the P-TA." Participating were: Mrs. Cleopatra Morse, chairman; Mrs. Josephine Walton, Mrs. Beaulah Pegg, and Mrs. L. Gaillard. This discussion brought out persons, raw materials, low cost and waste items and social agencies which could be used to advantage in promoting better school and community living.

The afternoon program dealt more with specifics. Tuskegee Institute and its various departments contributed to the program by explaining short cuts to better use of resources. L. A. Potts, director of the School of Agriculture discussed land use and its relationship to better living. He surveyed the whole problem of indifference to scientific farming and its heavy toll on the entire region. R. R. Bell explained and demonstrated the making of the concrete block and its use in building permanent farm homes.

E. L. Pryce is Speaker

E. L. Pryce told the group about ative and low cost shrubbery which could be used in beautifying the home and school. He exhibited samples of ten different plants. T. H. McCormick explained how with a few items generally classed as waste, toys, dolls and wearing materials can be made.

The overall aspects of the program were worked out by the graduate students in education

Mrs. Geeter Wins Speaking Contest

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. May 23—Mrs. Willie M. Geeter former registrar at the Parker High School Annex in Birmingham, recently distinguished herself at Tuskegee Institute when she played the leading role in the Institute's Little Theatre production of "Dark Victory."

In the president's prize speaking contest, Mrs. Geeter won first place as well as a subsequent prize awarded by Dr. William H. Pipes, President of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Mississippi.

Mrs. Geeter is the daughter of Mrs. Willie A. Johnson, 508 Ninth Avenue, North, Birmingham.

N. F. A. Meets In Tuskegee

On May 27, four of the Elmore Country Training School N. F. A. Chapter members accompanied by their adviser, Prof. A. J. Brown, left to attend the State N. F. A. Association which convened at Tuskegee Institute May 27-28.

In brief the convention consisted of seating delegates, committee assignments, judging livestock, public speaking, quiz contest, parliamentary procedure contest, quartet contest, the president's annual address, conferring degrees, election of officers and interesting talks by the supervisory staff and other outstanding visitors.

The Elmore County Training School delegation shared in many of the activities and made a very creditable showing.

The judging team composed of Lorenza Milliner, Lorenza Jackson, and Clyde Jackson won first prize for the entire state — a Guernsey bull calf and a Durock Jersey guilt.

Lorenza Milliner won a prize of $25.00 for being the outstanding student in farm mechanics, and a N. F. A. necktie for having the second highest number of points in the judging contest. Milliner was also elected to the position of state N. F. A. reporter.

A N. F. A. fountain pen set for having the highest number of points in the entire state for the judging team. Lorenza was also the high point man for dairy cattle.

Clyde Jackson tied for second high point man in swine.

Last but not least, one of the chapter's members served as the chief presiding officers: namely, Robert Jackson, who did a very excellent job as state N. F. A. president.

The boys have the congratulation of their superintendent, J. R. Formby, their pinrcipal, Prof. W. B. Doby, their vocotional agricultural teacher, Prof. A. J. Brown, their other teachers and school mates as well as their parents and friends for the very fine showing they made at the state association of New Farmers of America.

Haitians at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — Two young agriculturists from Haiti began a 10-week study of Tuskegee Institute and the Agricultural Extension Service program in Alabama last week. Jores Lovenue and George Roux arrived from Washington, D. C., where they spent a month in the foreign student section of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's division of field studies.

The two Haitians were awarded in-service training grants by the Department of Agriculture as part of the government's policy of scientific, educational and cultural cooperation with Latin American countries.

"We want to study your general agricultural practices and your methods of reaching farmers with technical information," Levequee and Roux said. From Alabama the two will study the semi-arid conditions of West Texas and then make some observations in the state of Vermont.

Wife Of Former Tuskegee Official Dies At Hospital

Mrs. Frieda Armstrong Kenney, wife of Dr. John A. Kenney, former medical director of Tuskegee Institute and outstanding physician of Newark and Montclair, New Jersey, died at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute Sunday.

Funeral services will be held in the Institute Chapel at 10 a.m. today, Dr. H. V. Richardson, president, Gammon Theological Seminary, officiating. Immediately following the service the family will leave with the remains for Newark, N. J. In Newark the service and burial will be from Whigham's Funeral Home. Thursday, May 5 at 3 p.m.

The deceased, a graduate of Sargent's School, Boston, came to Tuskegee in 1910 to teach Physical Education. In 1924 she moved with her family to Montclair, N. J.

In 1913 she was married to Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director of Tuskegee Institute. Four children were born, three of whom survive her: Dr. John Kenney, Cleveland City Hospital. Dr. Howard Kenney, V. A. Hospital and John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee, Elizabeth Kenney Quisenberry, medical social worker, Chicago, Ill. Lt. Oscar Kenney of the Air Forces was killed in a plane crash at Tuskegee in 1943.

The deceased was a native of Boston, Mass., daughter of Oscar O. Armstrong and Harriett Elizabeth Armstrong (both deceased).

Two sisters, Mrs. Martha Williams, New York, and Mrs. Carol Lew, Boston and one brother, William O. Armstrong, Jr., Fairmont, West Virginia and five grand children survive her.

People's Undertaking is in charge at Tuskegee.

Funeral For William Buck Scheduled At Church Today

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 26.—Funeral services for William M. Buck, who died here Thursday night, will be conducted from the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church at 2 p.m., Sunday.

The Rev. T. R. Newman will officiate, asistsed by Rev. Carleton L. Lee, acting chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, and Rev. Charles W. Kelley, pastor, Greenwood Baptist Church. The body will lie in state at the church from 12:30 p.m. until the hour for the funeral.

The deceased was a veteran employe of the veterans hospital at Tuskegee, and had been in continuous service here for more than 15 years prior to his illness. He became inactive in 1943.

Mr. Buck came to Tusekgee from Hattiesburg, Miss., and enrolled as a student in the academic and industrial departments of the institute. He pursued the trade of brickmasonry and became highly skilled in this field. As a valued employee of the Veterans Hospital staff he was highly regarded for his general thoroughness and efficiency and dependability. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Laura Crayton Buck, two sons, a daughter and Mrs. Myrtis Buck Breland, a sister of Hattiesburg, Miss. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery with Peoples Funeral Home in charge.

Monroe Work Memorial Opens Tuskegee Negro History Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 16—The contribution of Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee historian and statistician, were revealed by Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, records and research director, as the opening feature of Tuskegee's observance of Negro History Week.

At the instance of Booker T. Washington, Dr. Work established the Tuskegee Department of Records and Research, issued the first lynching statistics, which came to be recognized as the authentic record of this form of law violation, published the Negro Year Book and developed the statistical information which was the basis of the first National Negro Health Week observance.

Dr. Work's "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America," said Mrs. Guzman, "was the first and to date the only extensive bibliography of the Negro." This volume, which contains over 17,000 references, was acclaimed by a New York Times reviewer as "a triumph of classification."

At a subsequent public meeting during the week's observance sponsored by the Institute Chapter of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, Mrs. Hattie Fields of the School of Home Economics, reviewed the history and service of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and Elbert Kimbrough of the School of Agriculture, spoke on the subject "Histor as It Should Be Taught." Both meetings were held in the institute chapel and music was furnished by the institute choir, William L. Dawson, directing.

Campfield Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—Funeral services for Charles Gary Campfield, who died here Monday after a brief illness, will be conducted at the Tuskegee Institute Chapel Thursday afternoon, Jan. 20, at two o'clock.

Rev. W. E. Carson, pastor, Butler's Chapel AME Zion Church, will officiate. He will be assisted by Rev. Carleton L. Lee, acting chaplain, Tuskegee Institute. Campfield was widely known for his activities in religious educational, civic and fraternal affairs. He was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1904 with high scholastic honors.

After graduation at the request of Booker T. Washington he accepted appointment in the educational field in South Carolina.

Later at Dr. Washington's request he returned to Tuskegee to head a rural school.

Campfield was offered and accepted appointment on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute where he served as circulation manager of the "Tuskegee Student," "The Southern Letter," and the "Tuskegee Messenger," Institute publications with wide circulation.

Campfield was a member of Lewis Adams Lodge No. 67, A. F. and A. M., patron of the Lewis Adams Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, secretary of the Tuskegee Civil Association and treasurer of the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross. He was a member of Butler's Chapel AME Zion Church and was superintendent of the Sunday School. He is survived by his widow, the former Isabella Kent, Tuskegee '07, whom he married in 1909, and six children, William, San Francisco; Charles, Philadelphia; Emma Stuart, Cleveland; Isabella Holmes, Atlanta; Eustis, Chicago; and Laurice Walker, Atlantic City; also a brother, Cyrus of Atlanta. Burial will take place in Greenwood Cemetery. Peoples Undertaking Company in charge.

14n 1949

All-Institute Conference

Men Awakening, Patterson Says

Awareness of Rights Felt,' Educator Adds

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—"The so-called common man is fighting back," said President F. D. Patterson in his address to the ninth annual All-Institute conference which closed last week.

The educator continued:

"Mr. John Q. Public now insists upon being given reasons why he must obey regulations. He insists upon courteous treatment in all relationships.

"He does this because he has learned to regard himself as a human being and views his personality in the light of a new dignity.

"Such a spirit should not be encouraged to the extent of bumptiousness or arrogance, but to the extent of recognizing the rights and considerations due all people."

Should Improve Society

Dr. Patterson believes that "an educational institution's prime reason for existing relates to its service in behalf of an improved society in all its aspects."

To the extent that the institution is dedicated to that objective it "must stick to the basic areas of human need," he declared.

"We at Tuskegee Institute," he added, "must therefore rededicate ourselves to the program this institution has followed through the years of developing well-balanced and able citizens, skilled in certain vocational and professional areas of education."

Theme of the conference was "Helping Students Develop a Pattern for Constructive Living." C. G. Gomillion, dean of students, delivered the keynote address.

Group discussions of the theme included such aspects as "Good Manners and Personal Grooming," "Planning a Budget," "Good Health," "Vocational Guidance and Use of Leisure Time," and "Constructive Social Behavior."

Vice-President I. A. Derbigny was general chairman of the conference.

14n 1949

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

Failing In Attempt To Slay Ex-Wife

Call + Post

Postal Clerk Turns Shotgun On Self

Cleveland, Ohio

Divorcee Escapes Death in Chase Through Streets

Despondent because attempts at reconciliation with his divorced wife failed, a 47-year-old clerk and mink farm proprietor chased his former spouse through lower east-side streets last week, then, as she escaped, took his own life with a shotgun blast through the brain.

The violent death of William Morris, Bedford st., Chagrin Falls, on the sidewalk in front of 2251 E. 100 st. has been ruled "suicide," the coroner's office announced Tuesday afternoon.

Detective Horace Jenkins and Harrison Harney found Morris lying dead on the concrete walk leading to the 100 st. address, the back of his head blown away by the blast, his feet on the main sidewalk. Near him lay the death weapon, a blood-marked Remington repeater 12-gauge shotgun.

A former Tuskegee Institute student, Morris lived by himself on the mink farm he operated in suburban Chagrin Falls, in an attractive brick home he erected his own hands.

Morris, divorced from his wife, Laurita, 32, by Common Pleas Judge Frank Merrick, June 10, ended his existence abruptly after chasing her with the hunting weapon, eye-witnesses, said.

He had waited in his car as she drove out of a driveway near Cedar ave. then slammed his vehicle into hers. When she leaped from her car and fled, he followed her as she ran screaming through neighborhood yards and across drives.

When she disappeared behind a truck parked further down the street near 2243, he stopped, placed the weapon to the left side of his head and squeezed the trigger, She escaped to 101st st. by jumping over a fence.

Area residents said that Morris had been in the neighborhood for three successive mornings waiting for his wife to appear. Following the divorce, he had sought reconciliation, it was reported, but was refused.

Mrs. Morris was married to the mink farmer, Jan. 12, '41. Through her attorney Harry E. Davis, she filed for a divorce Dec. 24, 1947, charging neglect of duty and pointing out that they had been separated since September of that year

Called Him Tightwad

In her petition she asserted that her husband was "extremely parsimonious"—that he refused to give her sufficient money for the support of the household and that she had to go to work to contribute to their joint expenses.

Once, she charged, he struck her, tore her clothing, dragged her by the hair, and threatened her life and she had to seek refuge among friends and neighbors. During the five years she worked at Thompson Products, Fisher Body, and elsewhere during their marriage she had contributed to their joint account, entirely controlled by him, which she estimated at $10,000 at that time Mrs. Morris said.

He fought the divorce for a while, claiming in his answer and later in a cross-petition that she deserted their attractive farm-home in Chagrin Falls, and that all of her allegations of neglect and cruelty were not true.

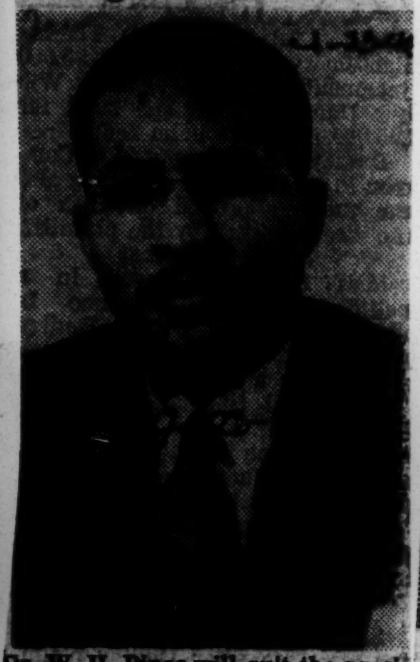
But June 10 the divorce was granted Mrs. Morris uncontested. Judge Merrick ordered the husband to pay $10 weekly alimony for 3 years, beginning June 15—plus additional alimony, expenses, attorney's fees, and property division running to $3175.00.

He was directed to pay fees for her attorney as well as his own, Harry Waxman. She received $2,175 as first-mortgage on real estate, a 1947 Mercury, household furnishings, including, 2 antique end tables, as well as her sheet music and personal books.

In the settlement he kept the mink farm and pelts.

William Morris, Chagrin Falls mink farmer and post office clerk, lies dead in front of 2251 E. 100 st. In the background Detective Horace Jenkins, and other police officials complete their investigation of the suicide as awe-struck citizens look on.

Resigns From Alcorn



Dr. W. H. Pipes will quit the presidency of Alcorn A. and M. College in Mississippi on July 1. Under four years of his leadership, Alcorn, which is the oldest land-grant college in the country, gained an "A" college rating.

PHILLMORE HALL

Hillside Chorus, Band Win Honors At Music Meet

The Hillside Chorus and Band participated in the State Music Festival held in Greensboro at A. and T. College, April 29-30.

Both the first and second bands of Hillside won an "A" rating from the critic-judges.

This was the first State Music Festival to be sponsored by the High School Music Teachers' Association. This festival takes the place of the annual State Music contest. The participants were selected on the basis of competition offered in the district meetings held over the state during March.

The Hillside first band conducted by Phillmore Hall, president of the State Bandmasters' Association, won one of the first Association, won one of the two first places awarded at the meet. Dudley High School Band of Greensboro won the other first place.

Marion Thorpe, senior at Hillside, conducted the second band which won an A rating in competition with eight other beginning bands. The Carver High School Band won the other A rating in that class.

As a feature of the Festival, a mass chorus of 600 voices, directed by Troy P. Gorum, was heard in classic, folk songs, and patriotic numbers. Clinic rehersals were conducted during the day in preparation for the festival that night.

From Home Economics To Printing–A Long Step?

Mrs. Agnes Olivia Wilson, is shown here seated at the linotype machine which she operates regularly for the Journal and Guide. She does not consider printing a special work for men

Woman Starts Out Studying Home Economics, But Ends Up A Printer!

By JAMES N. RHEA

NORFOLK — Mrs. Agnes Olivia Wilson, 801 Green street, Portsmouth, began her college career at Hampton Institute studying home economics, a traditionally "feminine" subject, and ended it at Tuskegee Institute a graduate in "man's field, printing.

Mrs. Wilson, a linotype operator at the Journal and Guide, seems a bit confused when trying to explain this 180 degree shift of directions. It all started when she was a small girl who wanted to be a dancer felt obligated to become a home economics teacher because her mother was one, and just could not get over the fascination a small printing shop in Portsmouth held for her.

PRINTING WON

"I can't say exactly why the printing shop won," Mrs. Wilson explains. "I think I made the right choice, though. I like the work." She explains that she stepped out of a woman's occupational area into a "man's" without consulting anyone, immediately upon her entrance into Tuskegee after one year at Hampton.

In her first year at Tuskegee, one other brave young woman stood beside her to learn the rudiments of the printing craft in the midst of young men with raised eyebrows and somewhat wounded dignity. During Mrs. Wilson's course in commercial industry, with a major in printing, she had other women classmates, but she was the only woman in her graduating class.

She had no trouble getting a job at the Guide in 1946, Mrs. Wilson said. There was no "problem of adjustment" to her all-male co-workers. She had got used to "working as an equal with men" at Tuskegee. She gets slightly indignant on the subject:

NO "MAN'S FIELD"

"I wasn't thinking of myself as a woman invading any man's field of work. I was just a person doing the type of work she liked. That's all."

Oh yes, there were a few smart cracks about women getting out of their place now and then. These Mrs. Wilson ignored. "Just concentrated on my linotype machine and tried to learn all I could."

She passed the acid test:

"Never in my career have I felt the urge to sit down at my linotype machine in one of my fancy dresses. It wouldn't be practical," she explained. She works in dungarees and jacket.

NOT STRENUOUS

Although she knows something about all phases of printing, she only sets type at the Guide. She does none of the "heavy" work associated with operating a linotype machine, such as changing the magazines which contain the little type forms.

She plans to operate a small job printing shop of her own someday. Otherwise, her tastes are "strictly feminine." If she did not have a printing job, she would stay at home and keep house. Her hobbies are reading and keeping up with sport events. She has a "slight interest in politics, just enough to vote intelligently."

Her job enables her to improve her education without special outside effort, Mrs. Wilson said. From the Guide's International News Service copy, she keeps up with world events, and her interest in the theater has been sharpened by the theatrical press releases which she often sets into type.

The fellows who work with her think she is "as good as any."

One fellow, however, stressed this caution:

DISSENTER

"When you get one woman doing men's work with men, okay. She's smart and energetic, more than most men, I guess, or else she wouldn't be there in the first place. But brother, when you get more than one, you got trouble. A bunch of women together mean headaches in a printing shop or anywhere else." And the fellow sounded his own loud, 'Amen.!"

William Hubbard, Journal and Guide production manager under whom Mrs. Wilson works, commented: "Mrs. Wilson has developed into a very capable linotype operator. In shops that do not have a machinist whose sole responsibility is the care of machines, the operator is expected to take care of cleaning and minor repairs. This at time is too strenuous for the average woman, but Mrs. Wilson makes up somewhat for this by proficiency and cooperation in other categories."

Old Tuskegee Grads Hold 2-Day Reunion

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP)— Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, last week presented certificates to 12 members of the Alumni who met at a two-day reunion of the 1899 and 1909 classes. Those in the 1899 class were made charter members of the Half Century Club.

Roscoe Conkling Simmons, class of 1899, nationally known orator; and Edward L. Snyder, class of 1909, real estate and insurance executive, both of Chicago, spoke at chapel exercises.

Made Assistant School Head

Mrs. Tena Peek Thomas, for 20 years a teacher at Coleman Elementary school, was made assistant principal of Coleman by the Board of Education here last week. She fills vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Mary Morgan in October.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute and the Chicago College of Music, she holds a master's degree in music.

Leander C. Blackus Championed Clean Recreation For Youth

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Leander G. Blackus, who was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery a week ago last Tuesday, had championed clean recreation for the youth oof Birmingham.

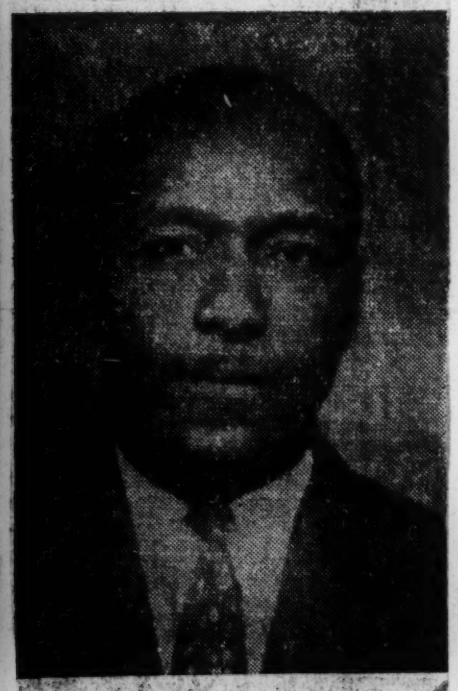
He lived at 829 Fourth Street No. at the time of his illness, having been moved to Memphis, Tennessee for hospital treatment. He died there on October 24.

The Rev. J. C. Perry and the Rev J. H. Cole of Mobile conducted the funeral rites. The deceased was a member of the St. Mark's Episcopal Church where the Rev. Perry is rector. Mr. Blackus had served as a vestryman at this church.

He was employed as director of health education for the Birmingham Health and Negro Tuberculosis Association. He had been a teacher in both the city and county school systems.

He was born June 30, 1895 in Philadelphia, Pa., the only child of parents who were the only child. He left behind no relatives. He is survived by his widow. Mrs. Thelma Blackus.

Blackus was said to be the first Negro to make the track team at



L. G. BLACKUS

West Philadelphia High School, Philadelphia, Pa. He was sprinter and bread jumper. He starred in athletics at Tuskegee Institute and Temple University.

He had been track coach at Tuskegee Institute, coach at Florida A and M College, director of athletics for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala., assistant city director of recreation, Asheville, N. C.; assistant state resentative, Federal Security Agency rolina and regional recreation representative, Federal Security Agency for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, the National Recreation, the Episcopal Church, the American League, he was also chairman of the Birmingham Social Workers Council, and a member of the Coordinating Council of Social Workers an interracial group.

Tuskegee Classes To Hold Reunions

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 20—Tuskegee Institute is inviting all members of the class of 1909 to return to the campus November 5, at the time of the Homecoming football game with Florida A. & M. College for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of their graduation. The class of 1909 had a large enrollment of students from Puerto, Cuba and other foreign countries and several are expected to return for the reunion occasion.

Members of the class of 1930 are invited to return in April at the time of the annual spring meeting of the Board of Trustees and Founder's Day activities, for their 20th anniversary.

Graduates of the class of 1940 will return in May, 1950, for their 10th anniversary. This class has a local representation of thirty members.

On each of these occasions a graduate will represent the class and wil deliver an address and he will also present the class gift.

R. S Darnaby of the almuni office is assembling the roll of the classes of 1909, 1930 and 1940. The assistance of the graduates of these classes is desired in bringing up to date the complete membership, Captain Darnaby stated.

Calloway To Deliver Tuskegee Alumni Talk

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—William L. Calloway, president, Alexander-Calloway Realty Company, Atlanta, Ga., will deliver the alumni address for the 20th Anniversary Reunion of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1929, which will be held here Apr. 9 and 10 in connection with the annual Spring meeting of the board of trustees.

Mr. Calloway is regarded as one of the successful young business men of Atlanta. In addition to his connection with the Alexander-Calloway Realty Company, the Alexander and Company Insurance Agency and in the Security Construction Company, he is secretary of the board of the Butler Street YMCA, and is a Steward in the St. Paul AME Church.

Mr. Calloway will speak in the Institute chapel at 7:00 o'clock Saturday evening Apr. 9 and will present the class gift.

TUSKEGEEGANS' SECOND WOMAN PREXY TO TAKE GAVEL

Miss Carolyn O. Brwoning, the CHICAGO TUSKEGEE CLUB'S 26th President and the second woman to hold the coveted office in the thirty-nine year long history of the club, will be installed along with other officers of the 1950 slate Monday evening Dec. 26, at 9 p.m. at the clubhouse, 4909 South Parkway.

Addie Mae Dillsworth, who heads the ladies' auxiliary, is chairman of the installation ceremonies. Miss Browning, an employee of the Chicago Housing Authority, will be installed by Robert R. Taylor, chairman of CHA.

Other officers to be installed by Mr. Taylor are Atty. M. R. Nelson, vice president; Lula L. Jones, recording secretary; Mary B. Kerr, financial secretary; Una Van Zandt, corresponding secretary; Kit Baldwin, treasurer; T. C. Freeney, historian; John H. Partner, custodian; James Thomas, sergeant-at-arms and Felix Washington, chaplain.

The Chicago Tuskegee club has not had a woman president since 1931, when Mary Brown Kerr headed the club during the term 1930-1931. Miss Browning is expected to assume the responsibility of this important office with credit for she has the experience of serving as corresponding secretary of the club; its recording secretary a member of the board of directors as chairman of the Junior Tuskegeeans, and is currently president of the organization.

Plans for the installation, according to Chairman promise one of the most ceremonies in the history of the club.

Defender
Sat. 12-31-49
Chicago, Ill.

Theodore W. Stafford, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., president of the class at the time of graduation, will present his classmates and tell something of their accomplishments since graduation.

Tuskegee Class Of 1909 Will Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute is inviting all members of the class of 1909 to return to the campus Nov. 5 at the time of the homecoming of the 40th anniversary of their graduation.

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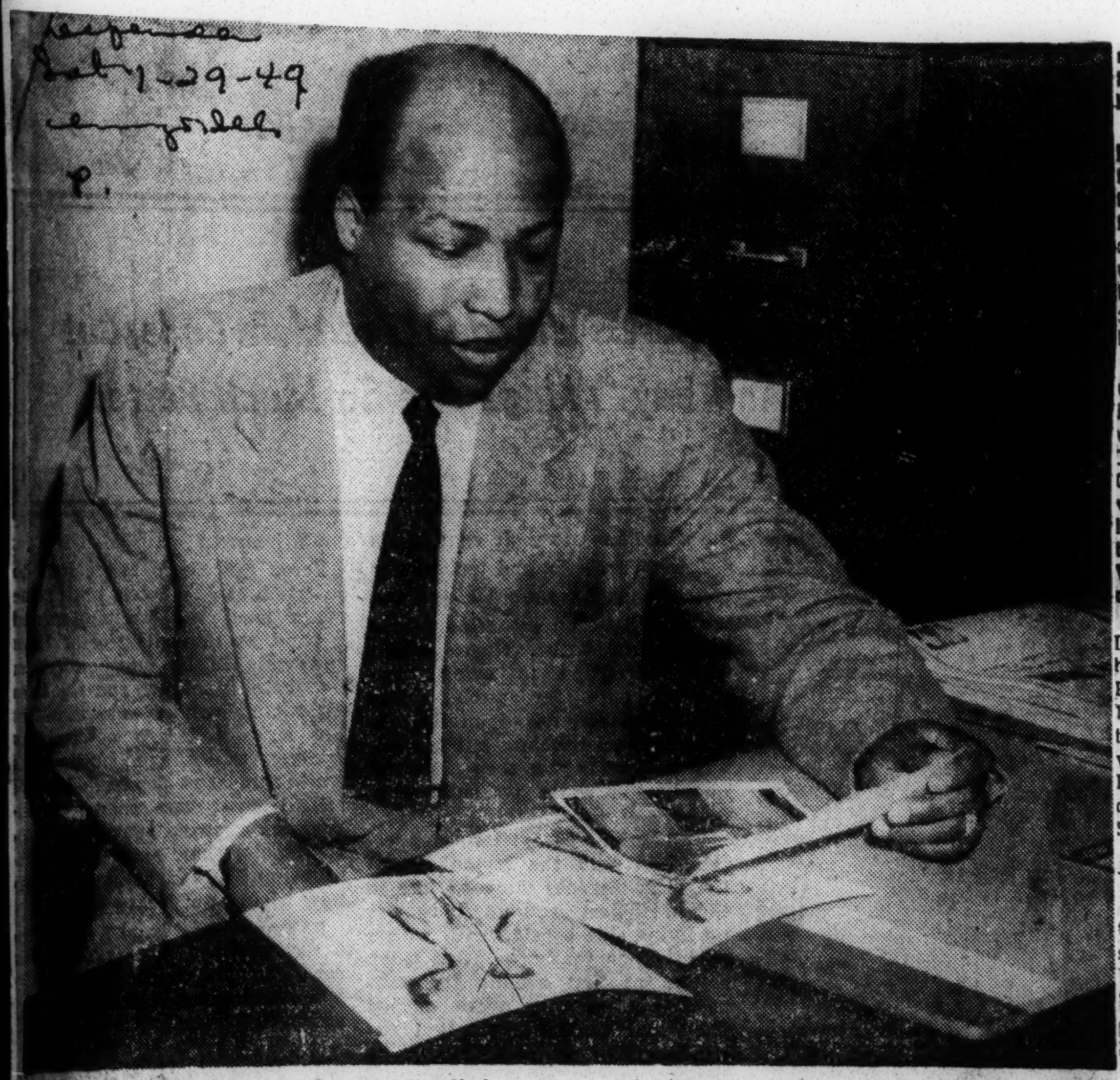


GOING BACK TO ITALY—Eliot Van Zandt, former Tuskegee cage and football player, who has been coach of the Italian Federation Basketball team, he has held that office since his severance from the U. S. army. He leaves Chicago on Saturday, Jan. 29, via trans-oceanic airplane for Italy where he will whip his championship team for the coming European title tournament in either France or Russia. Mrs. Van Zandt, now in Chicago, will join her husband in June.

Jay SAYS

Tuskegeean Makes Good

Eliot Van Zandt of Tuskegee Institute basketball and football fame from 1938-43 bobbed up in our office this week. He is in Chicago for a two-month visit with his wife, Dorothy, and his mother, Mrs. Una Van Zandt, 4743 Prairie Ave. Eliot's wife, who has been back in the states since September, 1947, will join him in Florence, Italy, in July.

Van Zandt, who has taken on 15 pounds since we last saw him in May of 1944 at the Tuskegee Relays, is "Istruttore Tecnico Federae of the Federalzione Italiana Pallacanestro" which to you would be Federation of Italian Basketball With that out of our system we move on.

When the Italians play International [illegible] coaches and selects players on the national Italian team. At other times he holds coaching clinics and is an advisor on technical points of basketball. He has been in these positions since August, 1947. Before that time, he was athletic officer, Peninsular Base Section, United States Army Leghorn, Italy.

Van Zandt's Italian cage team had a 1948 record of eight victories and four losses, including the Olympics in London. In the final tabulation of the Olympic cage standings, the Italians, who won the championship of group three by virtue of Uraguay, Canada, Hungary, Brazil and England, finished 17th.

After graduating from Tuskegee with a bachelor of science degree in physical education, Van Zandt who had been in the R.O.T.C. at Tuskegee, went to Fort Benning, Ga., Officers' training school. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in January, 1944. He was assigned to the 371st Infantry, Heavy Weapons Company M of the 92nd division, Fort Huachucua, Ariz.

He went overseas with the 92nd Division in September, 1944, where he served in the Gothic Line and Po River Valley campaigns In 1945, when the 92nd was returned to the United States, Van Zandt was assigned to the Peninsular Base Trucking company. After 30 days he was transferred to the Special Service section.

* * *

Van Zandt coached the 1946 Peninsular Base Buckeyes football team of 23 white and 14 Negro soldiers to the Southern District Mediterranean Theatre of Operations championship. His team won eight and lost none. This attracted the attention of the gold braid

He coached the Peninsular Base Section company level (no more than 600 men in the unit) and the regimental (number of men to select from was unlimited) basketball teams to second place in the M.T.O. championships.

In August 1947, he received his discharge. He immediately was offered the position he now holds with the Italian Federation and accepted.

Van Zandt will leave the United States by plane on Jan. 29 for Italy to prepare for the games in March against France in Italy and the European championships which will be played in Russia or Egypt.

* * *

The St. Elizabeth High School team is having its share of troubles in the Catholic League basketball race in Chicago. Two victories in a row in the Central section put Joe Robicheaux' team "on the spot" as one would say.

Last year they were really winners but because an ineligible player was used in a pre-season practice game, the team was "kicked out" of race.

Sunday, Jan. 16, the Negro Catholic outfit bumped into some "queer" officiating which has been an obstacle in the path of the southsiders for the two years they have been members of the league. A personal foul, in the last 30 seconds of play, was called. The free throw was missed but one of the DePaul players caught the rebound and put it in for the field goal which gave the white team a 52-51 victory.

* * *

If the Negro team is to be cheated, it seems to us the best thing to do is for them to withdraw from the league play. Because St. Elizabeth has a good team is no reason to have them kicked out on a slim technicality in 1948 and to come back to face some "raw" officiating in 1949.

It isn't for the good of the game, the morale of the boys and the spirit of fair play as always emphasized by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil that officials allow themselves to be swayed by coaches and fans of St. Elizabeth's opponents.

It is high time that these evils be stopped. St. Peter won't ask what the score was. He most likely will ask "what kind of a game you played."

CAMP DIRECTOR—Miss Mary [illegible] Moody is the newly em[illegible] Camp Director for Atlanta [illegible] Scouts, District V. Miss Moody [illegible] a graduate of Tuskegee Institute [illegible] has done advanced study at [illegible]yne University in the field of [illegible]cial education. She has had ex[illegible]ce in Girl Scouting as a troop [illegible], neighborhood chairman, and [illegible] Camp Director in Inkster, [illegible]igan. Miss Moody is current[illegible] employed as Visiting Teacher at [illegible]ris Street School. She will di[illegible] the Girl Scout Boarding Camp [illegible]. K. Orr July 11-31.

IN ELABORATE NUPTIALS—Lieut. and Mrs. David D. Powell cutting wedding cake following their marriage Saturday at St. Philip AME Church, Savannah. Both Lieutenant and Mrs. Powell are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Graduates Are United in Marriage in Elaborate Ceremony

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Miss Althea Elizabeth Stripling, the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Stripling, became the bride of Lieut. David D. Powell at a beautiful summer wedding Saturday evening. The double-ring ceremony was performed at St. Philip AME Church by the Rev. Harry V. Murph, D. D., in the presence of a large assemblage of relatives and friends.

Miss Paula Roberson presided at the console and rendered nuptial preludes, and also accompanied Miss Delphine Wells, the soloist.

Forming a beautiful setting, the pulpit was banked with palms, tall standards filled with white gladioli and fever few. Seven-branched cathedral candelabra held tapers which were lighted by Arthur Graves of Tuskegee Institute.

BRIDAL ATTENDANTS

Miss Gwendolyn Lampkin was maid of honor. She wore a gown of white net over taffeta. Her bouquet was a cascade of yellow roses, Maline and ribbon. She wore a halo of matching material with yellow rosebuds.

The bridesmaids, former classmates of the bride, were Mrs. Edwina Pope Roberts of Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Catherine Orby of Laurens, S. C.; Miss Marcella James of Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Aquilla Hatley of Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Lois Wilson and Miss Marion Everett of Savannah.

Their gowns were identical to that of the maid of honor. They carried arm bouquets of American beauty roses. Halos of rosebuds combined with tulle were worn in their hair.

The ring bearer, Master Foster Goins, wore a tailored satin tuxedo and carried the rings on a white satin pillow edged with garlands of seed pearls.

Escorted to the altar by her father, the bride was lovely in her wedding gown of ivory satin featuring a sweetheart neckline with seed pearls, fitted bodice and long sleeves extended to a point over the hand. The full skirt fell into a graceful train. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses centered with orchids and showered with stephanotis.

The heirloom veil of old rose point lace, worn by her aunt, Mrs. Juanita Conyers Jones at her marriage, twenty-seven years ago, was attached to a tiara of seed pearl and tiny orange blossoms.

Lieut. James Mitchell, Quincy, Fla., was best man. The ushers and groomsmen were Lieut. C. L. Stripling Jr., brother of the bride, of Quincy, Fla.; Alphonso Orr and Thomas Milledge of Savannah, Henry Thomas of Quincy, Fla.; Avant Adams of Quitman, Ga., and Arthur Graves of Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Stripling, stepmother of the bride, wore a dress of flamingo chiffon with an orchid corsage. Mrs. Vera Thomas of Atlanta, grandmother of the bride, was gowned in toast colored lace with aqua accessories and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Juanita C. Jones of Tuskegee Institute, aunt of the bride, was charming in her gown of rose lace and a corsage of blue orchids. Mrs. Powell, the groom's mother, wore a gown of rose lace and a corsage of white orchids.

Little Rosebud Huff was a flower girl and wore a dress similar to the other attendants' and a halo of white flowers. She carried a basket of rose petals and forget-me-nots which were strewn in the path of the bride.

RECEPTION

Immediately following the ceremony the bride's parents entertained with a reception at their home.

Out-of-town guests included Mrs. Luther Graves, Miss Sarah B. Howell, Miss Ann E. Dixon, Mrs. Wilson Allen, Booker Conley, Capt. W. J. Love and James R. Jones, uncle of the bride, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Thomas H. Brewer, Columbus, Ga.; Mrs. Avans Adams, Quitman, Ga.; Mrs. O. P. Brown and Mrs. Edmonia Gates, Portsmouth, Va.; Mrs. Emma Billings, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stripling, uncle and aunt of the bride, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. James Robert, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dent, Mrs. Gertrude Holmes, Brunswick, Ga., and Miss Catherine Irby, Laurens, S. C.

Assisting in serving were Mesdames Verdis Curley, Lewis Thomas, Ella Berry, Birdie Cleveland and Mrs. Houston Tolbert. Miss Mildred Marquis kept the bride's book. Mrs. Amanda Carter had charge of the bridal rehearsals at the church.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Powell left after the reception and will spend their honeymoon at Bayshore Beach, Newport News, Va.

The bride and groom are both graduates of Tuskegee Institute. She received her Bachelor of Science degree in 1947 and was chosen as "Miss Tuskegee" and reigned as "Queen of the Campus" during the academic year 1946-1947. He will sail for Japan in the near future where he will be stationed for three years. His bride will join him later.

TO TUSKEGEE—Miss Elvira Gayden, a recent graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, New Orleans, was awarded a scholarship to Tuskegee Institute by the New Orleans Tuskegee Club. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gayden, 3328 South Robertson Street, New Orleans. Miss Gayden will enroll in the school of nursing.

Mrs. Staats Wed to Chicago Pediatrician

Prince, prominent Chicago pedia[illegible] and and sorority circles, the new trician. Mrs. Prince is active in such
The wedding took place on organizations as the National As-
August 31. sociation of College Women, the
The bride, who will soon join American Association of Univer-
her husband in Chicago, has been sity Women, Alpha Kappa Alpha
a member of the faculty of the sorority, and a group leader in
Manual Training school here for many years. She holds her B.S. and M.A. degrees from the Great Books Foundation of Chicago, the Seaboard Community. Her art
University and has pursued further study at the University of Chicago and the Art institute. Having distinguished herself in scholastic

Mrs. Teresa Staats, widely-known art instructor of Borden-[illegible], N.J., surprised friends last week with the announcement of her marriage to Dr. George W.

MRS. TERESA STAATS

Tuskegee Alumni Holds 2-Day Meet

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP)—Tuskegee alumni of the classes of 1899 and 1909 participated in a two-day program here last week celebrating the fiftieth and fortieth anniversaries respectively of their classes.

The reunion program began with a conducted tour of the campus and inspection of the William G. Wilcox School of Mechanical Industries, and School of Veterinary Medicine, the George W. Carver Museum.

On the first evening, members of the two classes were guests at a banquet in Tompkins Hall, where twelve alumni were presented certificates by Dr. F. D. Patterson and made charter members of the Half Century Club.

The second day, Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, Tuskegee '99, widely known journalist and lecturer, shared the speakers' platform in the institute chapel with Edward L. Snyder, Tuskegee '09, real estate and insurance executive. Both grads are from Chicago.

Skeegans' 2nd Woman Prexy to Take Gavel

MISS Carolyn O. Browning, the Chicago Tuskegee Club's 26th president and the second woman to hold the coveted office in the thirty-nine-year-long history of the club, will be installed along with other officers of the 1950 slate Monday evening, Dec. 26, at 9 p.m., at the clubhouse, 4909 South Parkway.

Addie Mae Dillsworth, who heads the ladies' auxiliary, is chairman of the installation ceremonies. Miss Browning, an employee of the Chicago Housing Authority, will be installed by Robert R. Taylor, chairman of CHA.

Other officers to be installed by Mr. Taylor are Atty. M. R. Nelson, vice president; Lula L. Jones, recording secretary; Mary B. Kerr, financial secretary; Una Van Zandt corresponding secretary; Kit Baldwin, treasurer; T. C. Freeney, historian; John H. Partner, custodian; James Thomas, sergeant-at-arms, and Felix Washington, chaplain.

The Chicago Tuskegee club has not had a woman president since 1931, when Mary Brown Kerr headed the club during the term 1930-1931. Miss Browning is expected to assume the responsibility of this important office with credit, for she has the experience of serving as corresponding secretary of the club; its recording secretary, a member of the board of directors, as chairman of the Junior Tuskegeeans, and is currently vice president of the organization.

Plans for the installation, according to Chairman Dillsworth, promise one of the most colorful ceremonies in the history of the club.

Candidate Lost, But Florida Negroes See Hope For Future

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Although G. W. Engram, first Negro to run for the city com-

G. W. ENGRAM

no doubt Engram would have been elected.

Head of the Volusia County Democratic Club, credited with bringing about the high registration, is Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman college. According to reports he saw to it that all registered students voted. mission here, was defeated Negroes are optimistic about their political future.

For one thing 3,567 Negroes registered out of an eligible 6,000. Had those who registered all voted Clergymen were active too in urging their congregations to exercise their right to vote without fear.

Engram's name was placed on the ballot by the Democratic Club. He was running for the city commission post from Zone three in which there is a Negro majority. Repeated attempts were made to intimidate him. On the eve of the election five white boys were arrested for attempting to erect a cross 75 feet from Engram's home.

Engram, a Tuskegee graduate and owner of an electrical contracting and appliance store, declared however that he was in the race to stay to the very end.

Tuskegee Grad Named Town Council Member

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. April 25—A Tuskegee graduate, Francis L. Kelly has been appointed member of the Village Council, Glendale, Ohio, by Mayor James R. Carruthers.

Kelly is a bachelor of science of Tuskegee, class 1938, and holds a master's degree from Ohio State University. For the past 10 years he has been principal of the Eckstein School, Glendale. He is also secretary of the Schoolmen's Club of Greater Cincinnati.

Dr. And Mrs. F. D. Patterson Breakfast Guests Of The Tuskegee Alumni Club

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — The Memphis Alumni Club at Tuskegee was signally honored on Sunday, February 6, 1949 at LeMoyne Common by having as their guests Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Patterson for breakfast.

The tables were ararnged in the shape of the letter "T" and decorated with beautiful spring flowers with palms in the backgrounds. A delicious breakfast was served under the supervision of Mrs. Isabel. Brief speeches were made by Mr. I. S. Bodden, president of the club; Mr. B. G. Olive, vice president of Universal Life Insurance Company, cited his observations of alumni groups and alumni of private institutions and their obligations to these institutions. He stated that the amount charged the students in these institutions does not begin to pay he expense of their education and the deficit should and has been made up of contributions from alumni and public spirited individuals; Mrs. Helen Casey, who acted as mistress of ceremony, presented the members of the club and visitors and requested them to state their occupation and year or years of attendance at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Patterson, in his address to the group, highly indorsed the observations made by Mr. Olive. He advised the alumni first, to stay organized; second, to keep the school informed as to their occupation and address and third, to recommend any promising high school graduate. He further stated that the need of private institutions are constantly growing and that the gifts of large sums from individuals are not as frequent as formerly and private institutions are depending more on smaller contributors.

Miss Bobbie Goodsen, "Miss Tuskegee of 1949" on behalf of the alumni, presented an orchid to Mrs Patterson who expressed her appreciation.

Tuskegee Institute Invites Class of '09 Back for November 5

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 20 Tuskegee Institute is inviting all members of the Class of 1909 to return to the campus November 5, at the time of the Homecoming Football Game with Florida A and M College, for the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of their graduation. The Class of 1909 had a large enrollment of students from Puerto Rica, Cuba and other foreign countries and several are expected to return for the reunion occasion.

Members of the Class of 1930 are invited to return in April at the time of the Annual Spring Meeting of the Board of Trustees and Founder's Day activities, for their 20th anniversary.

Graduates of the Class of 1940 will return in May, 1950, for their 10th anniversary. This class had a local representation of thirty members.

On each of these occasions a graduate will represent the class and will deliver an address and he will also present the Class Gift.

R. S. Darnaby of the Alumni Office is assembling the roll of the Classes of 1909, 1930 and 1940. The assistance of the graduates of these classes is desired in bringing up to date the complete membership, Captain Darnaby stated.

Calloway To Deliver Tuskegee Alumni Talk

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—William L. Calloway, president, Alexander-Calloway Realty Company, Atlanta, Ga., will deliver the alumni address for the 20th Anniversary Reunion of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1929, which will be held here Apr. 9 and 10 in connection with the annual Spring meeting of the board of trustees.

Mr. Calloway is regarded as one of the successful young business men of Atlanta. In addition to his connection with the Alexander-Calloway Realty Company, the Alexander and Company Insurance Agency and in the Security Construction Company, he is secretary of the board of the Butler Street YMCA, and is a Steward in the St. Paul AME Church.

Mr. Calloway will speak in the Institute chapel at 7:00 o'clock Saturday evening Apr. 9 and will present the class gift.

Theodore W. Stafford, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., president of the class at the time of graduation, will present his classmates and tell something of their accomplishments since graduation.

Ohioan Appointed To Council Seat

GLENDALE, Ohio — Announcement has been made of the appointment of Francis L. Kelly as a member of the Village Council here. Kelly's appointment was made by Mayor James R. Carruthers and he will fill the unexpired term of Dr. Robert Harris, who resigned.

Kelly holds a B.S. degree from Tuskegee Institute, and an M.A. degree from Ohio State University. For the past 10 years he has been principal of the Ackstein School here. He is also secretary of the Schoolmen's Club of Greater Cincinnati.

MISS HAZEL L. SCRUGGS, instructor in foods, Virginia State School, Hampton, Va.—

Miss Scruggs

Skegee Grad New Relations Director

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Charles E. Trout, 38 year old Tuskegee Institute graduate and former teacher in the high school department, took over the reins of office as director of public relations for his old alma mater here Friday.

Trout, who has edited the "Negro Farmer," since April 1, 1947, will have charge of all functions pertinent to public relations and campaign activities of the school.

Born in Haskell, Okla., on July 16, 1911, he completed high school work at Booker T. Washington High School at Haskell in 1930, graduated with honors and a B. S. degree in May, 1934, from the school of Agriculture at Tuskegee. For a year he taught agriculture in the Tuskegee high school department and coached high school athletics.

In December, 1935, he became county agent for Tuscaloosa County for the Alabama Extension service, was assigned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in July, 1944, for a year's tour as agricultural adviser to the Liberian government, and in February, 1947, returned to the United States to edit "The Negro Farmer" and write a weekly radio program.

Many Graduates Attend Reunion At Tuskegee

Special to The Constitution

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The job ahead for all of us is to continue to build Tuskegee Institute into a strong, serviceable institution, ready and capable of meeting the demands of the day, declared Pres. F. D. Patterson last night. He addressed alumni, faculty and students gathered in the Institute Chapel to honor the Classes of 1899 and 1909.

Journalist and Lecturer Roscoe Conkling Simmons, of Chicago, delivered the address for the 50-year class. He depicted many heartwarming experiences surrounding his associations with Booker T. Washington. Beginning as his house boy he worked up to become one of his most trusted associates.

Speaking of Tuskegee's third president, Dr. F. D. Patterson, and his work with the United Negro College Fund, he said that he represents the meeting of man with opportunity, not Tuskegee Institute alone, but 31 other colleges are benefitting by the fund, the speaker declared. This, he said, is just one of the many ways he has worked to perpetuate the work of his predecessors.

The Class of 1909 was represented by Edward L. Snyder, Chicago real estate and insurance executive. It was his work with Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the General Alumni Association and officials of the Institute that made this reunion of the 50-year and 40-year classes possible.

Snyder served as steward of the Institute dining hall shortly after graduation. The Class of 1909 also was presented by Charles C. Dawson, Curator of Tuskegee Institute's museum.

The following named graduates became members of Tuskegee Institute's Half-Century Club and were awarded golden certificates: Julius Perdue, Tuskegee Institute; John H. Pinkard, Washington, D. C.; Mattie E. Miller, Tuskegee Institute; Annie L. Clopton, Tuscaloosa; Rev. George W. Henderson, Tuskegee Institute; Celia E. Watkins, Tuskegee Institute, and G. W. A. Johnston, Tuskegee Institute.

Climbing To Heights

"Mattye Jean Johnson," Soprano, of New York City, a talented young singer, who originally hails from Houston, Texas, is a product of Howard university, Texas State university and Tuskegee institute, where she excelled as soloist of the famous choir.

Formerly appearing with the Porgy and Bess company in their USO unit, on a coast to coast tour, including a trek to New and Old Mexico.

Recently, she has performed in London, England, in the great production of Finian's Rainbow and is now on tour.

This serious ambitious artist, will make her formal debut at Times Concert Hall, New York City, in the fall.

Two Classes Held Re-union In Tuskegee Last Week

CLASS OF 1899 AND CLASS OF 1909—FORTY AND FIFTY YEARS MEMBERS GOT TOGETHER

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. -(Special) Members of the graduating class of forty and fifty years ago held a Class Reunion at Tuskegee Institute made famous by Booker T. Washington, its founder. Many of them journeyed from various parts of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Notably among those in attendance were Rev. C. W. Carpenter, D. D., pastor of the leading Baptist church in Ann Arbor, a member of the Michigan Baptist State Convention and the National Baptist Convention of America, and Dr. Isaiah L. Moore, a well known dentist of Nashville, Tenn., an outstanding Alpha man and a member of the Housing Commission in that city. It so happens that Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Moore, one a minister and the other a dentist, ere members of the same class forty years ago.

The president of Tuskegee, Dr. Patterson, and other well known members of the faculty expressed their happiness and their joy in having these former alumni on the campus in Tuskegee.

W. L. Calloway To Speak At Tuskegee Class Reunion

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 31—William L. Calloway, president, Alexander - Calloway Realty Company, Atlanta, Ga., will deliver the alumni address on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary Reunion of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1929, which will be held here April 9 and 10 in connection with the Annual Spring Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Calloway is regarded as one of the successful young business men of Atlanta. In addition to his connection with the Alexander-Calloway Realty Company, he holds responsible offices in the Alexander and Company Insurance Agency and in the Security Construction Company. He is secretary of the board of the Butler Street YMCA, and is a steward in the St. Paul A. M. E. Church.

Calloway will speak in the Institute Chapel at 7 o'clock Saturday evening April 9 and will present the class gift. On the rostrum will be seated Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of the Institute; the speaker, members of the Class of 1929, the Rev. Mr. Carleton L. Lee, acting chaplain, and Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary, Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

Theodore W. Stafford, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, president of the class at the time of graduation, who has kept in close touch with the activities of its members during the interim, will present his classmates and tell something of their accomplishments and achievements since graduation.

Music for the evening will be furnished by the Tuskegee Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson.

Expected to be present for the reunion occasion: Emile S. High, Normal, Ala.; Ernest R. Wilburn, LaGrange, Ga.; Milton Veal, Walter A. Evans, New York City; L. W. Hemmons, Jr., Lake State Hospital, Lakin, W. Va.; Theodore C. Johnson, Natchez, Miss.; Morris M. Martin, Statesboro, Ga.; Emery C. Thomas, Dublin, Ga.; E. B. Holloway, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Miss Elizabeth Simms, Edward Sherald, Mrs. Marion Pitts Armstrong, Arthur McClung, Columbus, Ga.; Arthur Young, Milledgeville, Ga.; James T. McEnge, Jack B. Hargrove, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. Lizzie B. Lacour Roberson, Seneca, S. C.; Philmore Hall, Durham, N. C.: John M. Coar, Thomas L. Hurt, Birmingham, Ala.; Leon McClain, James H. McCarthy, Montgomery, Ala.; Henry L. Stewart, New Orleans, La.; Miss Annie Bell Finley, Mobile, Ala.; Miss Naomi Perdue, Tillotson College, Austin, Texas; Miss Willie E. Callins, Opelika, Ala., and Mrs. Almeta Williams Campbell, Montgomery, Ala.

Members of the class residing at Tuskegee Institute who will be in attendance are: Theodore W. Stafford, Miss A. Florence May, Oscar L. McDonald, Mrs. Carrie H. McDonald, Mrs. Annie Pearl Dalton, Harold K. Logan, Lemuel A. Locklair, Edward J. Middleton, Mrs. Francis Wimberley Dixon, Robert R. Bell, Carel B. Hastings, Mrs. Bessie Patrick Hastings, William Bibb, Miss O'Neal B. Owens, Emile Martin, Mrs. Mary Griffin Martin and James M. Robinson.

Tuskegee '29 Class Reunion Set for April

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Elaborate plans for the celebration of the 20th anniversary reunion by members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1929 were made here this week, according to Theodore W. Stafford, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee.

Stafford, president of the 1929 class, said he has been able to contact more than 75 of his classmates and that they have indicated they plan to return to the institute for the anniversary occasion, which will be held early in April.

Capt. R. S. Darnaby of the alumni office is assisting in compiling the class roster and is making housing and other arrangements for th returning reuniones.

Resident members of the class assisting in the reunion plans are, Harold Logan, Oscar L. McDonald, Mrs. Carrie McDonald, Emile Martin, Mrs. Mary Martin, William Bibb, Mrs. Annie Pearl Dalton, Miss Florence May, James Robinson, Edward Middleton, Robert Bell, Mrs. Frances Wimberly Dixon, Lemuel Locklair, Miss O'Neal B. Owens, Garel B. Hastings, Mrs. Bessie Patrick Hastings and Mrs. Johnnie Mae Turner Johnson.

Tuskegee Class Holds Reunion

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 9—Members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1929 gathered here this weekend to observe the 20th anniversary of their graduation from the Institute.

The all-day program for Saturday, featured an early morning breakfast in the Faculty Cafeteria, class reunion meeting in the Lounge of the Alumni Headquarters; a sightseeing tour of the campus with visits to the Museum of Negro Art and Culture, Charles C. Dawson, '09, curator; the birthplace of Tuskegee Institute; Moton Field, Washington Public School, Lewis Adams Public School, the High School, U. S. Veterans Hospital, the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, the Infantile Paralysis Center, the Veterinary Hospital, Carver Court, the J. H. Washington Homes, business establishments and homes of Tuskegee graduates. The reunion class will also visit the Annual Food and Nutrition Institute, being held at this time.

Saturday evening at 7 o'clock the class will assemble in the Institute Chapel to hear William L. Calloway, president of the Alexander-Calloway Realty Company of Atlanta, Georgia, deliver the alumni address. Calloway will also present the class gift, a substantial sum, to President Patterson as evidence of continued interest of the class in the work of Tuskegee Institute. Special music for the Saturday evening exercises will be furnished by the Tuskegee Choir, William L. Dawson, conductor.

At 8 Saturday evening, following the exercises in the chapel, the class will be conducted on a tour of the William G. Willcox Trades School, which will be observing open house.

N.Y. Tuskegee Alumni to Honor Founders

NEW YORK—The New York Tuskegee Alumni Association will hold its Founder's Day exercises in the auditorium of the uptown campus of New York University, at 181 st St., University Ave., on Sunday, April 24. Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, dean of the Yeshiva College will preside.

Principal speaker will be Basil O'Connor, president of the American Red Cross. Musical selections will be by Miss Joyce Robinson, mezzo-soprano, Joseph A. Crumly, lyric baritone, Jack Montgomery, violinist, and Abbssinian Baptist Church Choir, under the direction of Howard T. Dodson.

2 Class Reunions Set at Tuskegee

1899 and 1909 Grads to Gather Nov. 5-6

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Several members of the Classes of 1899 and 1909 of Tuskegee Institute have informed President F. D. Patterson and the Committee on Reunion Activities, they will participate in the reunion celebration to be held here November 5-6.

The Class of 1899 will hold its 50th anniversary reunion and the Class of 1909 will observe its 40th anniversary celebration.

The General Alumni Association's annual session will be held Nov. 4 at 10 a.m. when Robert P. Morgan of Cleveland, president, will preside.

Edward L. Snyder, Chicago; Mrs. Evelyna C. Cooper and Charles C. Dawson, Tuskegee Institute, will assemble the reunion classes.

Class Members Sought

Noted members of the Class of 1899 expected, include Roscoe C. Simmons, Chicago; John H. Pinkard, Washington; Walter S. Buchanan, Pittsburgh; Miss Beatrice M. Graine, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. Creola W. Cowen, Philadelphia; Mesdames Evelyna C. Cooper, Mattie B. Manly, Annie S. Miller, Alice Simms Hastings, and the Rev. George W. Henderson, all of Tuskegee Institute.

Members of the Class of 1899 who addresses are being sought are:

Martin L. Barnes, John E. Butler, Gevernor A. Falling, Miss Alice DuVall, Miss Francis E. Fiser, Leonard C. Foster, George A. Goodrum, William A. Gray, Mancessor Hair. Miss Lilly M. Hodges. Pinkston Howard, Edgar B. Howard, Warren W. Jefferson, Miss Minnie L. Rhodes, Bryant Simpson, Miss Annie L. Taylor, Robert E. Williams and Miss Sara J. Williams.

TUSKEGEE ANNOUNCES REUNION OF CLASSES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —(SNS)— Several members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1899 and of the class of 1909 have already informed Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute President, and the Committee on Reunion Activities, that they are planning to return to the campus to participate in the reunion celebration to be held here November 5-6.

The Class of 1899 will hold its 50th Anniversary Reunion while the members of the Class of 1909 will engage in their 40th anniversary celebration.

The General Alumni Association will convene in annual session in the Alumni Hut on the Institute campus at 10:000 o'clock Friday morning, November 4. Robert P. Morgan, President, Cleveland, Ohio, will preside. Festivities for the reunioners will get underway Friday evening November 4. Edward L. Snyder, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Evelyna C. Cooper and Charles C. Dawson, Tuskegee Institute, will assemble the reunion classes.

Among the well-known members of the Class of 1899 expected to be present for the reunion occasion are: Roscoe C. Simmons, Chicago, Illinois; John H. Pinkard, Washington D. C., Walter S. Buchanan, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Miss Beatrice M. Graine, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Mrs. Creola Walker Cowen, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Members of the class residing at Tuskegee Institute expected to participate in the two-day reunion are Mrs. Evelyna C. Cooper, Mrs. Mattie B. Manly, Mrs. Annie Smith Miller, Mrs. Alice Simms Hastings and Rev. George W. Henderson.

Members of the Class of 1899 whose addresses are being sought are Martin Luther Barnes, John Evans Butler, Governor Allen Falling Miss Alice DuVall, Miss Francis Effie Fisher, Leonard C. Foster, G. A. Goodrum, William A. Gray, Mancessor Hair, Miss Lilly Mae Hodges Pinkston Howard, Edgar B. Howard Warren W. Jefferson, Miss Minnie Louise Rhodes, Bryant Simpson Miss Annie L. Taylor, Robert E. Williams and Miss Sara J. Williams.

R. S. Darnaby of the alumni office is assembling the class roll and would be glad to hear from anyone who can furnish any information about members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1899 and of the Class of 1909.

Skegeans To Send Delegates To Meet

President Theodore T. Greene, of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club, announced this week that the highlight of the next meeting of the club Sunday, July 24, 5:00 p. m., at the Club House, 4909 South Parkway, will be the selection of delegates to attend the Tri-Regional Alumni Conference in Philadelphia, next month.

He pointed out that this is the only nationwide conference of the alumni which is held off the Tuskegee campus and boasts of representatives from the North Central, Southern and Eastern Regional organizations. Interest is expected to mount steadily as the date approaches.

Other features of the important session will include reports from the club's United Negro College Fund committee, headed by former President Daniel J. Faulkner and a financial report covering the first six months of 1949.

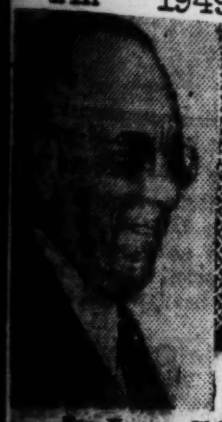
1949 Tuskegee graduates and students, back in Chicago for the summer vacation, will be special guests of the club at this session. Refreshments following the meeting will be served by the Ladies auxiliary, headed by Addie Mae Dillsworth.

Popular Tuskegee Co-ed

Miss Bettye Elizabeth Butler, above, junior in the School of Mechanical Industries, majoring in tailoring, is shown with Dab, her Doberman pinscher. Recently elected "Miss Junior," she will participate in the Homecoming activities, Saturday, Nov. 5, when Tuskegee plays Florida A. and M. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Butler, 469 Bergen Ave., Jersey City.

BETTYE ELIZABETH BUTLER, junior in the school of mechanical industries at Tuskegee Institute, poses with Dab (lucky dog), a Doberman-Pinscher highly prized by its owner. Comely co-ed sings, acts, and studies tailoring on campus, and is "Miss Junior" of 1949. She is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Butler, 469 Bergin, Jersey City, N. J.

SOLDIERS GIVE TO COLLEGE FUND — These soldiers assigned to the 7871st training and education group, Kitzingen Training Center, in Germany, are contributing to the United Negro College Fund drive which was directed at the training center by the Tuskegee Club in Europe. Left to right, Cpl. Murphy Wells, New Orleans, La., Sgt. Sylvester Martin, St. Charles, Mo., Cpl. James Olds, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Lela Terry, wife of 1st Lt. William H. Terry, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. Terry Lewis, wife of Sgt. Edward Lewis, Jr., Chicago, Ill., Capt. Cecil W. White (standing behind Mrs. Lewis), Selma, Ala., president of the Tuskegee Club in Europe, and Pfc. Ernest Faulkner, New York City. Troops at the training center and at Flak Kaserne in Kitzingen contributed more than one thousand dollars to the drive in the December campaign for funds. — (Photo by Roberts).



Fay SAYS

Fay Young, Chicago Defender sports editor, is convalescing at his home, 6224 Evans ave. During his absence, this column was contributed by Major Cleve Abbott, athletic director at Tuskegee Institute, and a close friend of Fay Young.

IN carrying out the request that we try to fill our old friend Fay Young's column for one issue of the "world's greatest sports," we honestly and sincerely feel that it is a great honor to be asked to do so. To all of us school people, especially here in the South, Frank Young is probably not only one of the best sports writers in the land, but he is also one of the best teachers of humanities.

The last time we talked here at Tuskegee during relay time, he was much disturbed because it had been reported to him that many of the colored colleges and universities were violating the National Collegiate Athletic Association "Sanity Code" to a much greater extent in proportion to their resources than many of the white universities and colleges. At the time of the Southern Conference track and field meet, May 13 and 14 in Atlanta, Georgia, the business managers from colored colleges and universities were holding their annual meeting, and Mr. Charles H. Williams, Athletic Director of Hampton Institute, had been asked to talk on the problem of recruiting and subsidizing students for our athletic program.

What Mr. Williams had to say was important not only because of his standing in his chosen field, but also because all of the major colored athletic conferences are active members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and also several member schools of the different conferences hold individual membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

THE N. C. A. A. has directed that proselyting and subsidizing of athletes must be stopped now and the schools which persist in doing such things are subject to expulsion from the N. C. A. A., and their athletes may be termed professionals which would bar them from all amateur athletic events.

In his talk, Mr. Williams pointed out that he knew of specific cases where athletes in our colleges were paid far beyond that allowed by the N. C. A. A. rules on such things, commonly known as "the Sanity Code." It was interesting to me to talk with Mr. Williams and to later read his paper, because Frank and I had discussed the matter with much earnestness from about 12 to 3 a. m., in his room down in Dorothy Hall, while he was resting comfortably on his bed.

Frank voiced many of the same fears that Charlie Williams did in his paper. He deplored the terrific drive put on by many of our colleges and universities to try and develop good athletic teams at any cost, which is always a cost to good educational practices and standards and to the general welfare of the entire student body.

As Mr. Williams says, "Certainly the subsidizing of athletes was not the major problem in the colored colleges until recently, particularly due to the fact that the colored colleges haven't had the money to do the kind of job the larger institutions for white students have had. However, the present trend and practices are making financial problems which must fall on the business manager for solution."

* * *

WE also talked that evening about the tenure of athletic coaches in colored colleges, and how many of them, because of the terrific administration and alumni pressure, were forced to do some things that they knew were not ethical in order to assure continuing in their positions. Many coaches have been forced, because of circumstances beyond their control to adopt the win-at-any-cost method if they don't have it, they just don't believe in the American way of life. In fact, during our talk we decided, and we believe we are about right in this particular decision, that from 80 to 90% of our colored colleges who go in for big time athletic competition could not stand up under a thorough investigation by the N. C. A. A. compliance committee.

All the colleges in the four major conferences, that is, the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Midwestern Athletic Association, the Southwestern Athletic Association and the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference have agreed to its rules and regulations by retaining either full membership or associate membership in the N. C. A. A.

We think it would be far better for these conferences who hold associate memberships, and for those schools who hold individual memberships to resign from the N. C. A. A., provided they do not care to abide by the standards of the organization, because sooner or later they are going to be found out, and the embarrassment is going to be great.

Frank made one point which we think is worth repeating, and that is we have had a tough time getting into big-time white athletic competition, and that the easiest way to solve the recent problem about admitting us to the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championships, baseball championships, wrestling championships and so forth, would be to allow us to slip and let us break our own necks by being barred because of not complying with the rules and regulations of the parent body. Mr. Williams also emphasized the above point.

We have come a long ways in sport and we are going further, but it must be under sound, honest, clean leadership.

MAJOR CLEVE ABBOTT

Tuskegee Triumphs

By JOEL W. SMITH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Tuskegee's Golden Tigers exploded with a two-touchdown salvo in the first half to squeeze out a 14-0 victory over the fighting Clark College Cardinal Panthers Saturday afternoon before 5,000 fans at Legion Field.

All of the drama was packed into the second quarter, when the Gold-clad Tigers went to the front by maching 47 yards to pay-dirt. Capt. George Dickerson, Birmingham, Ala., passed to Haywood Scissum, Gadsden, Ala., to set up the score, the play netting 31 yards. Dickerson then hit Leroy Porter of Tampa, Fla., in the end zone for the pay-off.

McKinley Lewis, Chicago, paved the way for the final score, recovering a Clark fumble on the Panthers' 16. After Dickerson lugged the pigskin to the 4, James Swinney, Atlanta, took a pitch-out and crossed the double-stripe on a sweep.

Eugene Porter, Savannah, Ga., booted both extra points from placement.

The courageous Cardinal Panthers threatened only once, when Charles Ponder, Lafayette, Ga., streaked 33 yards on a beautiful cut-back, but fumbled on the Tuskegee 9.

The rival SIAC elevens took to the air in the second half, but timely interceptions halted numerous scoring opportunities.

Defeat Rivals, 20-19

'Skegee Wins Thriller From Alabama State

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Tuskegee drove 84 yards behind the bruising running of halfback Robert Glass of Tampa, Fla., and Capt. George Dickerson of Birmingham to defeat Alabama State College, 20 to 19, at Cramton Bowl here Thanksgiving Day.

The placekick conversion by End Eugene Porter of Savannah, Ga., who kicked two of three uprights tries, proved the margin of victory in a grueling game. The Hornets were leading 19 to 13 with six minutes left in the game when Tuskegee caught fire and moved to their final, decisive touchdown and conversion.

Dickerson scored two of Tuskegee's three touchdowns with Henry Bell, Hornet quarterback, matching him. Hornet end, Archie Shaw, took a pass for a third 'Bama touchdown. James Swinney, Tuskegee halfback, scored a Tiger six-pointer.

TIGERS TAKE LEAD

The Tigers took the ball on the 30-yard line and marched 70 yards for their first score. Dickerson cut back six yards off right tackle for the marker. Porter placekicked and Tuskegee led, 7 to 0.

Tackle James Wright blocked Dickerson's punt and Hornet fullback, George Foley, recovered on the 14. Bell went over from the one-yard stripe to climax the scoring drive. Weatherly missed the conversion and Tuskegee led, 7 to 6.

Tuskegee's next touchdown march started on the 25. Dickerson made 14, lost five and then hit Swinney with a 15-yard scoring pass that was intended for Porter. Hornet defenders deflected the ball into Swinney's alert hands in the end zone and Tuskegee led, 13 to 6.

'Bama intercepted a pass and launched their next touchdown drive. Parker intercepted Dickerson's pass and behind a web of blocking, raced it back 38 yards to the Tuskegee 6. Pressley then chunked to Shaw for a six-yard scoring play. Pressley tossed to Horace Ragland for the conversion and the score was tied at 13 to 13. With the ball on their own 31, Tuskegee was held for downs trying to make one yard on fourth down. On a beautiful play behind savage blocking, Bell trucked 36 yards to the Tuskegee one-yard line. On the next play, Bell trickled through to score. They missed the valuable extra point. State led, 19 to 13.

With about six minutes left to play in the game, Tuskegee began their unstoppable 84-yard pilgrimage to touchdown land. Halfback Glass began to whip off tackle, aided by the atomic smashes of Dickerson. The Hornets were helpless as the ferocious, do-or-die Tuskegee Tigers kept moving. Dickerson plunged through center to score and the game was deadlocked, 19 to 19.

Porter's conversion broke up the game.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

Tuskegee Relays To Attract 500 Of Nation's Best Athletes

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 26—More than 500 University, College and High School athletes will take part in the 23rd renewal of the Tuskegee Relays, which will be held in the Alumni Bowl at the Institute Saturday, April 29. The preliminaries will start Saturday morning at 9:00 o'clock. The finals will start Saturday afternoon at 1:00 o'clock.

The athletes entered are the finest that have been assembled since the war. Several of the youngsters are of national championship calibre.

The schools entered are from North Carolina to Oklahoma and from Louisiana to Kentucky. Eurel Davis, of Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Texas, who set a new record in the running broad jump last year, will be back to try to raise his old mark of 24 feet, 11 5-8 inches. He has jumped over 25 feet three times this Spring.

The Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 yard run shapes up as being one of the best events on the program, with Samuel Bolden of Alabama State College; Jewel Ivy, of Texas College; Philip Malcolm, the famous British Indian sprinter, who is now a student at South Carolina State College; John Brooks, of Arkansas State College; Clayton Clarke, the Xavier University, Sophomore, from Panama, and Matthew Clay, of Prairie View, last year's winner and defending champion, determined to capture this event.

The Robert R. Moton Mile Run will bring together 25 of the country's outstanding milers. It is the opinion of observers that this event will be led by the defending champion, John Carrol, whose best time was 4.19 at the time of the conference meet. Other milers entered are Charles Sheppard, formerly of Tosas College; Joseph Villa, of the U. S. Army; Robert Hill, North Carolina State College; Oliver Stripling, of Langston University and Sampson Smith, of Xavier University, who finished fourth at the conference meet. All of these can do better than 4.30.

The 2 mile relay for the Allen V. Gambrell Memorial Trophy will be another fine race with the defending champion, Texas College, and all of last year's place winners entering.

The Gambrell trophy is given each year by Clarobce Johnson, of Chicago, in memory of Allen V. Gambrell, one of Tuskegee's outstanding students, who was killed in action in Italy during World War II. Gambrell was a member of the 92 Division.

'Skegee Tops M'house Time By 7-4 Margin

By JOEL W. SMITH

The power-laden Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers [illegible] a hard-earned 7-4 victory over the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, in Atlanta's first intercollegiate baseball game of the season, played Friday afternoon, at Harper Field.

Morehouse and Tuskegee will [illegible]-up in the finale of their two-game series, at 3 p. m., today, at Harper Field. Then at 4 p. m., Morris Brown's Purple Wolverines will [illegible] with the Allen University Yellow Jackets in the final tilt of a two-game series at Herndon Stadium.

SINGLETON SPARKLES FOR ROUND FOR 'SKEGEE

Charles Singleton, who went the route for the Golden Tigers in the abbreviated seven-inning contest, held the Maroon Tigers down in order for the first three innings, while his mates went ahead, 4-0 on two hits off Charles Peavy, starter for the Morehouse ball-tossers.

Tuskegee scored a single run in the first frame, when William Brown got on base on an error and Oscar Stanback and James Patman popped singles to right-field. Brown was safe on another miscue in the third. John Fulgham smashed out a double; Stanback and Cole Cole slapped out singles to send three runs across the plate.

MAROON TIGERS SLICE MARGIN

Tuskegee added another run in the top of the fourth for a 5-0 count, but the Maroon Tigers came back with four runs in the bottom half of the inning to slice the margin. Jerry Adams touched off the fireworks with a single to right-field. Brady White followed with another single then after Nathaniel Wilkerson got on base on an error, Wallace Johnson connected with a solid single to left-field and Louie Robinson hammered out a double to clear the sacks.

Singleton settled down again and held the Morehouse bats in check. Robinson poled his second swagger in the seventh. The Golden Tigers cashed-in on single runs in the fifth and seventh to put the game in the bag.

William Brown, John Fulgham, Oscar Stanback, James Cole, of Tuskegee, and Louie Robinson, of Morehouse, shared batting honors with two hits apiece. Tuskegee collected 10 hits off Peavy and George Caver while Singleton limited Morehouse to six.

BOX SCORE

TUSKEGEE	AB.	R.	H.
Brown, 3b	4	3	2
Fulgham, 2b	4	2	2
Stanback, 1b	4	1	2
Cole, c	4	0	2
Patman, ss	4	0	1
Knight, lf	3	0	0
Thomas, rf	3	0	0
Jones, cf	3	0	0
Singleton, p	3	1	1
TOTALS	32	7	10

MOREHOUSE	AB.	R.	H.
Bowe, cf	4	0	1
Adams, ss	3	1	1
McIntyre, rf	1	0	0
White, rf	2	1	1
Wilkerson, lf	3	1	0
Sullivan, lf	2	0	0
Leggett, lf	1	0	0
Johnson, 2b	3	1	1
Robinson, c	3	0	2
Few, 3b 1	1	0	0
Bryant, 3b	2	0	0
Peavy, p	1	0	0
Bonner	1	0	0
Collier	0	0	0
Caver, p	0	0	0
Hamilton	1	0	0
TOTALS	28	4	6

UMPIRES: B. T. Harvey (Behind the plate); Kennon Thompson (On the bases).

'skegee Mauls Florida By 10-2 Margin In 1949 Baseball Opener

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. —(SNS)— The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, SIAC baseball champions for the past two years, (1947-48 officially opened their 1949 season, by mauling the strong Florida A and M College Rattlers, 10-2, with Willie "Rip' Collins hurling a sparkling five-hitter.

Collins, ace of the defending champions' pitching staff for the past two seasons, went the route for the first time this spring in hanging up a clean-cut verdict over the "Men In Orange."

The Tuskegee right-hander held the Rattlers to three hits, (two scratch hits) in the first eight innings and gave up two singles in the ninth.

RATTLERS TAKE EARLY LEAD

Florida took an early lead with an unearned run, but Tuskegee overcame the slender advantage behind the hitting barrage of Johnnie Smith and Oscar Stanback. Smith set the pace for the Golden Tigers at bat with three singles and Stanback drove in five runs with a home run and a double.

"Big" James Cole, the Tigers' catcher and leader in the total number of runs batted in for the, pass two seasons started Floridas downfall with the first hit of the game. This blow was a hard-hit double between left and center-field.

Veteran infielders, Stanback, Cole, Smith and Patmon were joined by William Brown, reserve on the 1948 squad. Brown will play third, replacing hard-hitting John Fulgham, who was transferred to left-field. Rounding-out the outfield are Eddie Knight and John Jones.

Other crack hurlers on the Tuskegee mound staff are James Singleton and Austin Grisby, also holdovers from the 1948 squad.

Tuskegee's baseball team, defending champions of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, is embarked on a rugged 25-game schedule which includes some of the leading teams in the South.

The '48 conference champions are enthusiastic over the pitching of William "Rip" Collins, James Singleton, and Austin Grisby, who have shown plenty of hurling mastery this Spring.

"Big" James Cole, hard-hitting catcher and runs batted in champion of the SIAC, is again doing double-duty at the bat.

Allen University of Columbia, S. C., is the next home foe for the Golden Tigers, on April 7. Morehouse College of Atlanta plays a two game series beginning April 8.

Other games are April 15-16 Fort Valley, (Tuskegee); April 18, Alabama State (Montgomery); April 22-23 Morris Brown (Tuskegee; April 25 Benedict (Columbia); April 26 Allen (Columbia); April 28 Alabama State (Tuskegee); May 5 Florida A & M (Tuskegee); May 6 Benedict (Tuskegee); May 7 Alabama State (Tuskegee); May 9 Alabama State (Montgomery); May 13-14 Morris Brown (Atlanta); May 23-24 Fort Valley (Fort Valley).

Tuskegee opened the '49 campaign by defeating Fla. A & M 10-2 Ace Hurler "Rip" Collins went the full distnace allowing four hits.

Florida took an early lead but the Tigers overcame this run behind the heavy bats of Johnnie Smith and Oscar Standback.

Tuskegee Nine Opens 25-Game Ball Schedule

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (NNPA) — [illegible] Institute Golden Tigers baseball team, defending champions of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, is embarked on a rugged 25-game schedule which includes some of the leading teams in the South.

Tuskegee Trounced 84 To 76

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Flori- Florida A. and M. College Rattlers won their 8th straight conference game last week over the strong Tuskegee line, 84-76, an overtime game.

The sensational Charles "Jupe" Bostic scored 34 points. This is believed to be a new conference recordr Ernest "Tabor" Fears scored 18 points. Earl "Bubba" Washington scored 12 points. Outstanding defensive stars for the Rattlers were Captain James "Big Jim" Williams, Herman Pittman, Bradley Mitchell and Bobbie Jefferson.

Tuskegee was paced by the sensational Orion Brock with 18 points; Red Porter, 16 points, and Smoky Davis, 14 points. The Tigers' defense was led by Hardwarck and the Thomas brothers.

The game was tied, 70-70, at the end of the regulated time of play. Tuskegee Tigers led at half time, 42-29. This was the second close game that the Rattlers have eked out over the Tigers. The Tuskegee Tigerettes decisively triumphed over the female Rattlers by a score of 32-20.

Grambling Tops Tuskegee Tigers

By Collie J. Nicholson

GRAMBLING, LA.(SPECIAL)— The victory bedecked Grambling College baseball team gave important Tuskegee a very business like going-over here Saturday, copping a double-header from the SIAC champions in spectacular fashion, 14-6 and 7-4, to add to the mounting frustrations of their arch rival.

Apparently growing more confident with each passing day, the Tigers hammered two Skegee hurlers for 14 blows, half of which went for extra sacks, in uncorking their initial trip-hammer assault on collegiate competition this season.

Tuskegee made a gallant effort to build up a lead along the route but ran out of extra base-wallops after the fourth inning.

Grambling scored in every stanza but the second and fourth. J. P. Jerro, the big first baseman who poled out a triple, a double and three singles in eight trips to drive in six runs, supplied most of the punch for the winners in both games.

Coach Edward Adams' charge garnered its runs in four big innings, the first second third and seventh.

Three innings was all the time needed by the homelings to sew up the second contest. Six runs cascaded over the plate in the uprising, and the Tigers added another in the sixth for good measure.

Early Tuskegee had scored 4 tallies in the first on a trio of free passes issure by Mack Hall and Austin Grisby's base clearing double.

Of fleeting interest, to the local hurling corps, at least, was the fact that the Tiger infield pulled itself together in the night after a fielding lapse of several games and accotded the chunkers th the backing they deserved.

Athletics (Basketball)

Tuskegee Cagers Wallop Clark

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Members of Tuskegee's Golden quint are still playing a potent role in the race for top honors in the Southern Conference.

Friday evening before a large crowd in Logan Hall the Tigers turned back the Clark College cagers of Atlanta, Ga., 72 to 38. Saturday evening on the home court the Tuskegee hardwood performers downed South Carolina State College 61 to 48.

In the game against Clark, Porter and Ware shared the scoring honors with 11 points each, while Dears and Williamson were the leading scorers for the Atlanta team, Dears with 11 markers and Williamson with 7.

Saturday night in an exciting game against South Carolina State College, with Brock posting 21 points, the Golden quintmen moved out from their 26 to 22 lead at the half to outscore the visitors. They packaged the game safely in the final eight minutes of play.

The score was locked four times during the first half and once during the second. Porter got 12 points, Thomas 11 and Davis 8. Richard Arrington and Fred Randall hit the hoops for 16 point each.

Tuskegee Chicago Defender Quintet Victors

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Maroon and Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute, with their perfectioned fast break, moved three steps closer to a second straight conference championship by defeating Benedict College, 54-29; Allen University, 61-42, and South Carolina State College of Orangeburg, S. C., 60-50, on their tour of South Carolina.

The Tigers, in their defeat of Benedict, had an easy night behind the superb shooting of Nathaniel Thomas who totaled 20, James Brock, 13, and Leroy Porter, 9, and the brilliant defensive play of Tommy Hardwick, Norman Jackson, Leroy Porter, and James Ware.

At Allen, the Tigers were without the service of their regular center, Leroy Porter. But substitute center, James Ware turned in an excellent performance. Allen took a 6-0 lead in the early minutes of the game, but were soon overtaken by the Tigers who never relinquished the lead.

Co-Capt. James Brock, with his speedy and shifty footwork, proved fatal to Allen as he found the nets for 17, while Nat Thomas again made 20. Co-Capt. Hardwick and his defensive crew were again outstanding. Hardwick is playing his third year as first-string guard.

In Orangeburg, S. C., where the Tigers met S. C. State College, Brock, third year regular forward, again displayed his craftiness with a basketball by rolling up 16 points. Jackson, 15, and Thomas with 12, also Hardwick, 12.

The game was a close contest until the second quarter when the Tigers pulled away to a 12 point halftime lead.

The Tigers thrilled the crowd by freezing the ball for nearly three minutes, as Brock dribbled through the S. C. team for a complete minute, himself.

Defensive play again made it's important contribution on the part of Hardwick, Jackson, Ware and Davis. Tuskegee now has a 4-0 standing in the conference.

Tuskegee Bags Bama, Xavier In Home Stand

By C. E. SMITH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Edward Adams' Tuskegee Institute Golden Tiger quint opened its current home stay with a pair of victories over Alabama State and Xavier University in Logan Hall. The Adams' men trounced the Hornets 49-44 and got revenge in lacing the Gold Rush, 59-45, to chalk up two more conference wins and place the Tigers in a commanding position in the SIAC cage race.

In the Alabama game, Brock, Thomas, and Jackson recorded 13, 10 and 8 points, respectively, to overhaul the Hornets in the second half, after State had matched baskets with the Tigers earlier in the game.

Seeking revenge in the Xavier game, the Tigers romped to erase its only conference setback, administered by the Gold Rush clan. Brock, Davis, and Thomas ripped for 18, 17, and 16 points each, to corral the Louisianians. The twin killing gave Tuskegee a conference record of eight wins against only one setback.

MB's Wolverines Edged Tuskegee Out In Finals 55-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—In a game that was a thriller from start to finish, the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines, of Atlanta, Ga., eked out a hard-earned, 55-54 victory ove the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, in the finals of the Sixteenth Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, played here tonight, before an overflow crowd in the Logan Hall Gymnasium.

It was a rip-roaring contest all the way, with the lead changing exactly ten times. The Wolverines were trailing, 54-51 with less than fivve minutes left to play, when Eugene Williams, of Syracuse, N. Y., and G. B. Hannon, of Augusta, Ga., connected with the pay-off tosses to pull the game out of the fire. From that point, Morris Brown succeeded in freezing the ball to wrap up the verdict.

FLORIDA SHADES MOREHOUSE, 62-60.

In the consolation finals, the top-seeded Florida A. & M. College, Rattle s of Tallahassee, Fla., put on a dazzling finish to shade the Morehous College Maroon Tigers, of Atlanta, Ga., 62-60. On the short end of 46-26 count early in the second stanza, the Orange-clad Rattlers uncorked a terrific scoring drive and knotted the score 49-all at the ten-minute-mark. Then after the count was deadlocked, 54-all and 60-all, Charles Bostic, of Tampa, Fla., drilled home a noe-hand toss to put the game on ice.

The Morris Brown Wolverines opened the drive for their first SIAC tournament crown by mauling the Lane College Dragons, of Jackson, Tenn., 57-32 and turned back the Morehouse Maroon Tigers, 60-49 in a hard fought semi-finals battle. The Tuskegee Golden Tigrs, defending champions, battered the South Carolina State College Bulldogs, of Orangeburg, S. C., 65-47 and upset the favored Florida Rattlers 63-54 in a thrill packed semi-finals contest.

NIP AND TUCK BTAALE

In the championship finals, the lead see-sawed back and forth during the first five minutes of play, then the Purple Wolverines climbed on top and clung to a, 27-23 advantage when the teams stopped to rest at intermission. Shortly after play was resumed, the Golden Tigers surged to the front, 29-28. Then for 18 minutes, the game was a typical nip-and-tuck battle, the socre being deadlocker only twice, 32-all and 40-all. With time running out, Hannon rippled the nets twice in succession to send Morris Brown ahead, 51-50, and Nathaniel Thomas, of Tampa, Fla., put Tuskegee back on the beam with two electrifying tosses, making the score, 54-51. Williams gave the Wolverines a big lift by banking in a close-up shot and Hannon dropped one of his feature one-hand shots to put the game in the bag.

Hannon racked up 16 points to walk away with top scoring honorfs. while Jesse Daivs, of Gresham, S. C., finished right on his heels with 14 markers. Other high scorers were: Leroy Porter, Tampa, Fla., 13; Nathaniel Thomas, 11; James Brock, Glendale, Ohio, 10; John Clair, Syrauce, N. Y. 10; and Franklin Ayers, Springfield, Ohio, 9.

MOREHOUSE STARTS OUT IN WHIRLWIND STYLE

With Irving Tompkins, of Atlanta and Robert Dunson, of Lexington, Ky., supplying the spark, the Morehouse Maroon Tigers started out in whirlwind style, piling up a 40-26 lead at half-time. Morehouse stretched the margin to, 46-26, then Bostic, Herman Pittman, ames Williams, all of Tampa, and Robert Jefferson, of Tallahassee, went to work and the lead melted rapidly. With this sensational rally, the Rattlers knotted the count and went in command, but the Maroon Tigers fought back and held a 60-56 advantage with two minutes left to play. Bositc hit the string three times to put the Ratlers on top at the final buzzer.

Tompkins poured 21 points through the hoop to lead the point-making parade, and Bosti caged 19 for runner-up honors. Other high scorers were: Dunson, 19; Jefferson, 14; and Bruce Phillips, of Montgomery, Ala., 9.

In two heated quarter-finals encounters, Florida squeezed out a 43-42 win over the Alabama State College Hornets, of Montgomery, and Morehouse polished off the Fort Valley State College Wildcats, Fort Valley, Ga. 60-44.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Just before the championship finals, the charming Miss Meadow Lark Jackson, (Miss Tuskegee), of Forth Worth, Texas and a senior in the Department of Physical Education, walked to the center of the court and presented the game ball to the rival co-captains. Then a double quartet of lovely young women, all seniors, led the spectators in sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The traditional well arranged, interesting and instructive half-time features were presented by students in the Department of Physical Education, under the supervision of Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, Miss Roumania Peters and Mrs. Mildred Brown. Mrs. Lexine Weeks, of the Department of Music presided at the piano.

Pyramid building, stunts and square dancing were the entertainment features on Friday evening, and on Saturday evening, the instructors chose to present their students, Junior and Senior majors in Physical Education in activities of the Bloomer Girl, period of 30 years ago, and of the present-day period. The final features were modern presentations of dance techniques and a Negro spiritual, "Get Together Children."

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, Tuskegee Institute, introduced Dr. St. Elmo Brady, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., president of the Southern Conference, who presented the trophies to the winning contestants, following brief congratulatory remarks and words of commendation to the tournament officials as follows:

President—John Johnson.
First Vice President — Johnnie

Xavier Halts Tuskegee, 54-34 In Amazing Upset

Memphis World 2-4-49

BY PETER W. "CHAMP" CLARK.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (SNS) — Xavier's scintillating basketeers played a magnificient brand of rapid firm basketball to deal Tuskegee's Golden Tigers their first conference defeat for the current season, 54-34. Prior to the tussle with Xavier, Tuskegee had won 10 games and lost 2.

Zavier built up a 27-23 lead at the end of the first half and in the final half bombed the Tuskegee "5" from the hardwoods with a combination of dexterity, court maneuvers, set shots and precision basketball that has been seldom witnessed on Crescent City courts.

Indicative of their mastery and superiority in every phase of the game was the fact that for three minutes of the last period with the score 47-30, Xavier "froze" the ball and put on a veritable "floorshow" that resembled a Barum and Bailey circus sideshow.

Leading the offensive for Xavier was Percy Deterville, who meshed 8 baskets, Nathaniel Thomas, hustling forward for Tuskegee, led his team's scoring with 12 points via 4 fielders and 3 free throws. Playing a beautiful floor game for Xavier were Earl "Twister" Streams, Robert "Little Moose" Bonner, who ruled the backboards and Wilfred "Moose" Bonner, whose comical antics and eccentric angle shots kept the spectators in gales of laughter.

Leading the outburst for the visitors which was short-lived were Norman Jackson. Ware, James Brock and Eugene Thomas. Garland Hermon Mabrie and Jesse Davis, also, saw action for the visitors.

Xavier surprised the Tuskegee quintet that had been regarded as an odds-on favorite to trim the Gold Rush because of their amazing speed However, Noisette, a sub for Simms, scrappy Xavier Captain, who fouled out came through in the clutches and when Robert Bonner of Xavier fouled out, Stream shifted to guard and continued his barn-storming style of play. All in all, Assistant Coach James E. Hawkins' Xavierites showed definitely that they are to be considered as serious contenders for the coming S. I. A. C. Conference championships.

Morehouse-Tuskegee Tilt At M'house Gym

Daily Work, Atlanta, Ga.

Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers, fifteen strong will roll into the Gate City this afternoon for an important conference game with The Maroon Tigers. The tip-off has been set for 8:00 p. m.

A preliminary game between two international teams will get underway at 7:00 p.m.

The Maroon Tigers are still smarting from a defeat which was imposed upon them by the Golden Tigers exactly one month ago. They are anxious to avenge this defeat, and they have been working over time in an effort to iron out any defects in their system of play.

The varsity combination — composed of Irving Tompkins, Silas Davis, Bruce Phillips, William Bell, and Robert Dunson, has shown up well during recent practice sessions. "Smoky" Davis has found the range and looms as a scoring threat. Add this improvement to the usual consistent play of Tompkins, Phillips and Dunson and you have a "smooth unit" in operation. Bell is essentially a floorman, and he has an uncanny ability for spotting a man in the open. He is one of the ablest ball handlers in the conference.

TUSKEGEE READY

Tuskegee is none the less well prepared for this tilt. The Golden Tigers, superbly coached by Edward Adams, can boast of five stellar players. Jesse Davis, Nathaniel Thomas, LeRoy Porter, Thomas Hardwick, and James Brock are seasoned players. Make no mistake about that.

Thomas netted sixteen individual points against Morehouse in the initial game while Brock was good for twelve and Porter annexed ten. When the Golden Tigers get hot, it is extremely difficult to stop them.

This game can definitely be booked as a classic, and an overflow crowd is expected to be on hand to see the Maroon Tigers in their 1949 finale.

Tuskegee Golden Tigers Defeat Clark Cardinal Panthers, 72-38

The World, Atlanta, Ga.

BY D. C. COLLINGTON

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — (SNS) — The Tuskegee Golden Tigers jumped ahead in the last ten minutes of the first half and stayed out in front all the way for a decisive 72-38 victory over the Clark College Panthers. The game was played Friday night before over 1,000 fans here in Logan Hall.

The game was only tied once, 2-2. Leroy Porter, Tigers pivot man, opened the scoring with a neat lay in. Schley Williamson hit with a one hand push shot followed by George Gray's long set from the floor. The Panthers continued their pace and moved on to a 9-4 lead after four minutes of play and a 13-12 lead after ten and a half minutes of play. Norman Jackson's field goal moved Tuskegee ahead 14-13, and from there the lead was all Tuskegee's. The score at the first half was 26-20 in favor of Tuskegee.

TIGERS OPEN OFFENSE

The Tigers came back in the second half and really went to work in order to ice the game. The score was 55-27 after 11 minutes of playing time and 64-36 after 17 minutes of play had passed; all in favor of Tuskegee. The Panthers weren't given much of a chance because the Tigers "hawked" the ball and didn't seem to miss a shot as they piled up 72 points to the Panthers 38.

High scoring honors went to James Ware of Tuskegee with 13 points. In the runner up spot was Clark's James Dearo with 11 points.

SUMMARY

TUSKEGEE	G.	F.	TP.
N. Thomas, f	4	0	8
Davis, f	2	6	10
Porter, c	4	2	10
Brock, g	1	4	6
Hardwick, g	2	2	6
Ware	6	1	13
E. Thomas	2	1	5
Parker	0	1	1
Jackson	1	7	9
Garland	2	0	4
McQuitter	0	0	0
TOTALS	24	24	72

CLARK	G.	F.	TP
Sweeney, f	2	2	6
Dearo, f	2	7	11
Oglesby, c	0	0	0
Gray, g	2	1	5
Williamson, g	3	1	7
Lowe	1	0	2
Phillips	1	0	2
Pace	1	0	2
McCoy	0	1	1
Atkins	0	0	0
Barham	0	1	1
Burress	0	1	1
TOTALS	12	14	38

Morris Brown Edges Tuskegee Five, 55-54 For SIAC Title

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a game that was a thriller from start to finish, the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines eked out a hard-earned, 55-54 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, in the finals of the 16th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, played here before an overflow crowd in Logan Hall Gymnasium.

It was a nip-and-tuck contest all the way, with the lead changing hands exactly ten times. The Wolverines were trailing, 54-51 with the short end of a 46-26 count than five minutes left to play, ly in the second stanza, the Orange- 28. Then for 18 minutes, en Eugene Williams, and G. B. clad Rattlers uncorked a terrific was a typical nip-and- manon, connected with the pay- scoring drive and knotted the score the score being tosses to pull the game out of 49-all at the ten-minute mark. Then twice, 32-all and e fire. From that point, Morris after the count was deadlocked, 54- running out, Har- own succeeded in freezing the all and 60-all, Charles Bostic of nets twice in su- ll to wrap up the verdict. Tampa, Fla., drilled home a one- Morris Brown a In the consolation finals, the con- hand toss to put the game on ice, Nathaniel Thomas rence champions, top-seeded The Morris Brown Wolverines back on the beam orida A. and M. College Rattlers, opened the drive for their first tying tosses, making the score, 54- SIAC tournament crown by mauli- Williams gave the Wolverines College Dragons, of51. Williams gave the Wolverines nn., 57-32 and turned a big lift by banking in a close-up rehouse Maroon Tigers, shot and Hannon dropped one of hard-fought semi-finals of a two one-hand shots to put e Tuskegee Golden Tigers on the bag. nding champions, bat- Hannon tucked away 16 points to uth Carolina State Col- walk away with top scoring hon- gs, of Orangeburg, S. ors, while Jesse Davis, finished and meet the favored right on his heels with 14 markers. lers 63-54 in a thrill- Other high scorers were: Leroy finals contest. Porter, with 13; Nathaniel Thomas, ampionship finals, the 11; James Brock, 10; John Clair, d back and forth dur- 10; and Franklin Ayers, 9. five minutes of play, Irving Tompkins poured 21 ple Wolverines climb- points through the hoop to lead the and clung to a, 27-23 point-making parade in the Flori- When the teams stop- da-Morehouse tilt and Bostic caged at intermission. Short- 19 for runner-up honors. Other was resumed, the Gol- high scorers were: Dunson, 19; Jef- urged to the front. 29- ferson, 14; and Bruce Phillips 9. 18 minutes, the game In two heated quarter-finals en- al nip-and-tuck battle, ccunters, Florida squeezed out a eing deadlocked only 43-42 win over the Alabama State and 40-all. With time College Hornets, of Montgomery. Hannon rippled the and Morehouse polished off the in succession to send Fort Valley State College Wild- wn ahead, 51-50, and cats. Fort Valley, Ga., 60-44. homas put Tuskegee beam with two electri- making the score, 54-

Title-Bound Florida A & M Rattlers Wreck Tuskegee

BY E. O. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala. — (SNS)— Scoring in every period, the title-bound Florida Rattlers spoiled the Tuskegee Institute Homecoming with 58 to victory here Saturday.

Quarterback Charles Leonard passed Florida to four touchdowns. Halfback Lymus Burgess Bucked over two tallies. Bernard Stevens, Elman Wilkins and Oscar Norman and scored one marker each. Norman kicked three conversions with Ulysses Curtis bucking the other.

Tuskegee opened the game with a desperate passing attack deep in their own territory. They were able to hit with only four of their 22 aerials as Florida smothered their sky raid. The Florida line was rugged and vicious.

Coach Cleve Abbott had no answer for the brilliant passing attack with Leonard pitching Curtiss and Jefferson snaring them.

Tuskegee registered six firstdowns to five by Florida. Touchdowns through the air covered two 35 a 37 and a 25 yard distance. Stevens ran 65 yards, Wilkins 21, Norman 30 and Burgess 5 and 8 in racking up scores.

1st Quarter. Florida and Tuskegee battled on even terms for the first ten minutes, but A and M led at the end of the first quarter six to nothing on a five yard touchdown by Burgess.

2nd Quarter. A and M racked up two more touchdowns on a 61 yard run by Bernard Stephens and a pass from Leonard to Curtis.

3rd Quarter. Leonard hit Curtis again for a touchdown. Wilkins ran off tackle for twenty five yards and another touchdown.

th Quarter. Leonard Hit Norman on Tskegees sixteen. Norman went all the way to score. Leonard hit Jefferson in the end zone for the final score.

Outstanding Linemen for A and M were Ed (zip) Clark, Alphonzo Warner, Joe Green, Robert Jefferson, Robert Rollins and Carleton Thomas.

Tuskegee Downs Xavier Team, 19-6

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— In the first home game of the current season the Tuskegee Tigers displayed quite a versatile attack and defeated the Gold Rush team of Xavier University of New Orleans, 19-6 in the Alumni Bowl Friday afternoon.

The Tigers tallied early after the opening quarter when George Dickerson, captain and left half back, heaved a 40 yard pass to McKinley Lewis who raced across the goal line for the initial touchdown. Eugene Porter added the extra point.

Xavier scored shortly afterwards when Pippoll Roberts, who played brilliantly throughout the game, snatched a pass and outdistanced his pursuers for the touchdown. The try for the extra point was low.

For the remaining playing time Roberts turned in a fine performance and his teammates carried on heroically. But they were unable to turn their several long marches down field into touchdowns, being halted by fine line play and the excellent work of alert backs.

Florida 58, Tuskegee 0

TUSKEGEE, Ala.,—With Leonard throwing five touchdown passes and pacing a team which completely outclassed the opposition, Florida A and M College trounced Tuskegee Institute, 58-0, before 7,000 fans Saturday.

The Rattlers moved to the front at once, running up a 19-0 margin at halftime, on touchdowns by Burgess (9-yard run), Curtis (pass from Leonard), and Stephens who turned in the longest run of the day, a 61-yard sprint down the middle.

The second half was even more of a rout, Leonard hitting Curtis, Norman, Stephens and Jefferson with TD heaves.

Stephens, incidentally, gained 104 yards for the afternoon and was followed by Curtis, who covered 81.

Tuskegee Edges Ala. State, 20-19

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An inspired band of Tuskegee Tigers clawed their way 84 yards in the final minutes here Thursday to nip a battling band of Alabama State College Hornets, 20-19, before 14,000 fans.

Eugene Porter's talented toe provided the margin of victory with the clock showing one minute and 25 seconds left to play.

Tuskegee Leads All the Way, Beats Xavier

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers defeated the Xavier University Gold Rush of New Orleans, 19 to 6, in the Alumni Bowl here Saturday.

The Tigers tallied early in the opening quarter when George Dickerson, captain and left halfback, heaved a 40-yard pass to McKinley Lewis, who raced across the goal line for a touchdown. Eugene Porter added the extra point to give the homelings a lead they never relinquished.

The Hornets, who went into the clash rated a bad underdog, had battled the Golden Tigers off their feet for the majority of the game. The Tigers were able to gain at will in the middle of the field but faltered as they neared paydirt.

George Dickerson, a 180-pound senior halfback from Birmingham, engineered the winning drive for Tuskegee. He rammed the last yard on a quarterback sneak.

The Hornets opened their scoring early in the second period. A Presley to Ball aerial placed the oval on the one-yard line and Bell sneaked for the marker. The extra point was wide of the marker.

Tuskegee moved right back in front as George Dickerson sailed around right end for a touchdown from the six-yard line. Porter, who caught a 45-yard aerial to keep the drive moving, slammed the bonus point squarely between the uprights.

TUSKEGEE TIGERS NIP ALABAMA STATE, 20-19

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala —(SNS) — Mastery of that vital point after touchdown gave Tuskegee Institute a 20 to 19 victory over the Alabama Hornets here Thursday afternoon at Cramton Bowl.

Coach Abbott's Tigers marched 84 yards in the closing minutes of the game to overcome a 19-13 deficit. Tuskegee led at halftime 7 to 6.

George Dickerson of Birmingham scored two of the Tuskegee touchdowns and James Swinney of Atlanta one. End Eugene Porter of Savannah made two conversions.

Henry Bell of Montgomery touchdowned twice for the Hornets with end Archie Shaw of Fayette grabbing a pass for the other. Shaw played a brilliant game at end.

'Bama recovered three Tuskegee fumbles within striking distance and another with Tuskegee on the Hornet six inch line. The Hornets could not cash their breaks into touchdowns.

In the first period Dickerson cashed a 70 yard drive by going six yard to score . Porter Placekicked

'Bama pushed over a touchdown when Bell sneakes over from the one yd lne. James Bright of Tuscaloosa blocked Dickerson's punt to set up the score.

The first and third periods were scoreless.

Hornets backs had the Tuskegee passing attack bottled up. But on a fourthdown flip Hornet backs in trying to knock down a fourth down toss deflected Dickerson's 15 yard toss into Swinney's hands in the end zone. Tuskegee led 13 to 6.

James Parker intercepted a Tuskegee pass and behind formidable blocking raced it back 38 yards to the Tigers six. Quarterback Edward Pressley of Gadsden shot a scoring pass to Shaw. Pressley passed to Horace Ragland of Gadsden for the conversion and the game was tied up.

Bell set up the Hornet third touchdown with 32 yard gallop and then crawled over from the yard line to score. Ragland failed to convert and Bama led 19 to 13.

Robert Glass of Tampa, Fla., tore off several neat gains in the Tuskegee 84 yard march. Dickerson climaxed the drive from the one. Porter kicked the winning extra point.

Porter's Kick Gives Tigers Victory Point

George Dickerson Stars For Tuskegee Team

By WALTER MILES
Advertiser Sports Writer

An inspired band of Tuskegee Tigers clawed their way 84 yards in the final minutes here yesterday to nip a battling band of Alabama State Hornets, 20-19, before 14,000 fans. Eugene Porter's talented toe provided the margin of victory with the clock showing one minute and twenty-five seconds left to play.

The Hornets, who went into the clash rated a bad underdog, had battled the Golden Tigers off their feet for the majority of the game. The Tigers were able to gain at will in the middle of the field but faltered as they neared paydirt.

George Dickerson, a 180-pound senior halfback from Birmingham, engineered the winning drive for Tuskegee. He rammed the last yard on a quarterback sneak.

The Hornets, who seemed unimpressed with their underdog role, opened the scoring early in the second period. A Presley to Ball aerial placed the oval on the one yard line and Bell sneaked for the marker. The extra point was wide of the mark.

Tuskegee moved right back to go in front as George Dickerson sailed around right end for a touchdown from the six yard line. Porter, who caught a 45-yard aerial to keep the drive moving, slammed the bonus point squarely between the uprights.

At halftime, bands from both schools put on a beautiful show with hosts of high-stepping majorettes and precision marching

stole the show.

Dickerson ran a brilliant 41 yard touchdown midway of the third period for Tuskegee but the play was nullified by a clipping penalty. Another Tiger drive stalled on the one-yard line and the elevens went into the final period with Tuskegee still clinging to their one-point lead.

In the fourth period, the game turned into a race. Tuskegee opened the action packed period with a touchdown. Dickerson passed into the end zone and the ball was batted into the air. Swinney nonchalantly caught the oval for six points. The extra point failed.

The Hornets came to life with a bang. Parker intercepted a Tuskegee pass on the Tiger 47 and ran over five tacklers on his trek down the sidelines to the six-yard line. Presley then snapped a short pass to Archie Shaw for the score. Presley passed to Ragland for the extra point to tie the game, 13-13, and send the Hornet rooters wild.

Not content with a tie, the Hornets held the Tigers for downs on the Tuskegee 33. On the next play. Henry Bell broke into the clear at left end and scored. The try for the point was wide and the miss proved to be fatal.

With defeat staring them in the face, the Tigers moved the length of the field for the winning touchdown. Dickerson sparked the drive with his passing and running and was aided by a costly penalty against the Hornets. Porter's bull's-eye kick sent the Tiger fans home happy although feeling slightly lucky.

George Dickerson, of the Tigers, was the outstanding back on the field. Archie Shaw, big Hornet end, was the top linemen in two forewalls that bruised each other all afternoon.

The lineups:

Alabama State	Pos.	Tuskegee
Shaw	L.E.	Porter
Mims	L.T.	Scott
Greene	L.G.	Simmons
Johnson	C.	Beavers
O'Bryant	R.G.	Pratt
Wright	R.T.	Streeter
James	R.E.	Lewis
Davis	Q.	Taylor
Ragland	L.H.	Dickerson
Parker	R.H.	Swinney
Bell	F.	Allen

Tuskegee	0	7	0	13	—20
Alabama State	0	6	0	13	—19

Gigantic Parade Set At 9:30 Includes 59 Floats And Bands

By WALTER MILES
Advertiser Sports Writer

Alabama State's Hornets and the Golden Tigers from Tuskegee clash today in their 26th annual Thanksgiving Day game. Kickoff time is set for 1:30.

Both squads have been working hard in preparation for the "Dixie Classic." Tuskegee is rated a decided favorite but this is one game where past records are scrapped and anything can happen. And usually does!

Alabama State will enter the battle with several stalwarts on the injured list. Backs Cheatham, Ragland, Bolden and P. Weatherly are all slated to see very little service because of hurts garnered in earlier contests.

The Turkey Day festivities will get underway at 9:30 with a gigantic parade. The parade will form at the Capitol and proceed down Dexter Avenue to the Square and then will swing up Montgomery Street to Dickinson Street.

Fifty-nine floats and marching units will participate in the parade. There will be nine bands including seven from out of town. Twenty-four of the floats will depict some historic event in the Alabama State past. The Homecoming ceremonies will commemorate 75 years of teacher training service at Alabama State.

The Alabama State Hornets will wear black and gold uniforms while Tuskegee will dress out in crimson and gold.

Co-Captain Howard Greene, 215-pound sophomore guard who made All-Conference as a freshman last year, will lead the Hornets into the fray. Greene will head a light Hornet line that has been matched against the toughest lines in the South during the season.

Both teams will run from the T formation. Presley will be doing most of the quarterbacking for the Hornets and will be concentrating on his accurate aerials. For the Tigers, Dickerson will spark a fast breaking unit that will give the Hornet forewall plenty to occupy its mind during the fray.

The visiting bands will give a concert at 1 o'clock on the field. All seven of them will be on the field together and will maneuver and play until kickoff at 1:30.

The Tuskegee and Alabama State bands will take over at half-time and complete an afternoon of music and precision marching. The Homecoming Queen will be presented during the half-time ceremonies.

A crowd of nearly 20,000 grid fans is expected to view the proceedings. A section will be reserved for white grid fans who attend the classic.

The lineups:

Alabama State	Pos.	Tuskegee
Shaw	L.E.	Porter
Mims	L.T.	Scott
Greene	L.G.	Simmons
Johnson	C.	Beavers
O'Bryant	R.G.	Pratt
Wright	R.T.	Streeter
James	R.E.	Lewis
Davis	Q.	Taylor
Ragland	L.H.	Dickerson
Parker	R.H.	Swinney
Bell	F.	Allen

Officials: B. T. Harvey (Colgate), referee; H. A. Johnson (Fisk), umpire; F. L. Forbes (Morehouse), head linesman; H. E. Whittaker (Hampton), field judge; and H. L. Moseley (Morehouse), timer.

TUSKEGEE TIGERS NIP ALABAMA STATE, 20 - 19

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

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Robert Glass of Tampa, Fla., tore off several neat gains in the Tuskegee 84 yard march. Dickerson climaxed the drive from the one. Porter kicked the winning extra point.

Tuskegee Defeats Morehouse, 25-6

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

MEMORIAL STADIUM, COLUMBUS, Ga—Making use of an old and useful idiom, "If in the first half, you don't succeed, pass-pass again," the lean, victory-starved Tuskegee Golden Tigers slapped down the ambitious Morehouse Maroon Tigers, 25-6, before a crowd estimated at 18,000 here Friday night.

Training, 6-0, at halftime Coach Cleve Abbotts' Alabamians trudged back from the valley of defeat to the highlands of victory on three touchdown passes and some fancy-dan running by George Dickerson, 175 lb., halfback from Birmingham, Ala. Three of the Tuskegee TDs came in the third quarter.

Two minutes after the second half began while the big-fun-loving crowd was still serpenting through the vast horseshoe that is Memorial stadium — the Abbottmen took the ball on Morehouse's 48-yard line and drove to the Morehouse 20 where Louie Robinson, "Red" Bryant and Co-Capt. Kenneth Dunson denied the Golden Tigers for three downs.

A NEAT HANDOFF

With fourth down coming up and six yards to go Tuskegee's Quarterback, Joseph Allen, fed a neat handoff to Dickerson who faked a run to his right which sucked the Morehouse secondary. Breaking at the last possible moment, Dickerson flung himself into the air and passed to Eugene Porter in the end zone for the tally. Porter's attempted conversion failed.

After a shifting and whirling 15-yard punt return by Dickerson, Allen again passed on fourth down, only one minute after the first Tuskegee TD. The elusive little "T" magician faked to Swinney, faded to his right and hit McKinley Lewis in the end zone for another touchdown. Moore's conversion was good and the Alabamians were out front, 12-6.

After Morehouse lost the ball on downs, the aroused Golden Tigers drove 73-yards on eight plays with Dickerson crashing over from the four-yard stripe.

The priceless toe of Worth Christler kept the Maroons out of trouble until 30-seconds before the game ended when William Brown passed to Porter from the Morehouse 12 for the final score.

COULD HAVE WON

Had the "founding fathers" of the manly art of football the foresight and ingenuity to limit the game to one half the Red Hill boys would have won, for they were indeed "Kings for a half."

Leading 5 first downs to 2, the Forbesmen reigned supreme at the end of the first half. The Maroon Tigers outrushed, and outplayed Tuskegee until the second half rout.

Chubby Louie Robinson, erstwhile Tiger baseball star, snatched a Tuskegee pass and did a tight-rope act down the right sideline for 27-yards to set up the Morehouse touchdown on the Tuskegee 2-yard marker. Lawrence "Bucky" Boone, a Newport News, Va., boy, scrampered over for the TD. Pearson's kick for the conversion was low.

FAILED TO SCORE

On two occasions in the first half the Tigers succumbed to goalphobia and failed to score from within the 'Skegee 5-yard line. With first down and 10 on the Golden Tiger's 3, four Tiger plays netted only a half yard.

Dickerson kicked from behind the goal line and Boone returned to the Tuskegee 20-yard line. An attempted pass failed, after which Moore picked up twelve to the 8-yard line. Carey smashed over center for 3 on 1st down but fumbled on the next play on the Tuskegee four yard stripe.

Shifty Albert Garris, Lawrence Boone, Jerry Adams, Walter Johnson and Joseph McCoy were impressive offensively for the Atlantans. McCoy, a triple threat, ran convincingly and with much deception

Co-Captain Kenneth Dunson Louie Robinson, "Red" Bryant, and Charles Cary were whole thorn trees in the flesh of the Tuskegee attack.

STOLE THE SHOW

Herbert "Twirly" Greene, Morehouse drum major and a native of Columbus, Ga., literally stole the half time show. Leading the comparatively small Morehouse band after a brilliant show by the 78 piece Tuskegee band, Greene was a whirling blaze of lights. Large segments of the crowd came to their collective feet in tribute to the hometown boy making good."

YARDSTICK

Morehouse (6)	First Downs	Tuskegee (25)
102	yards gained rushing	265
13	passes attempted	15
2	passes completed	4
65	yards lost-penalities	95

Scoring by quarters:

Tuskegee	0	0	19	6
Morehouse	0	6	0	0

Officials—C. H. Lennon, referee; H. L. Mosley, umpire; John Moore, head linesman and W. J. Moore, field judge.

Tuskegee Bops Xavier U., 19-6

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 28—The Tuskegee Institute Tigers defeated Xavier University of New Orleans, 19 to 6, in the Alumni Bowl here today.

The Tigers tallied early in the opening quarter. George Dickerson, captain and left halfback, heaved a 40-yard pass to McKinley Lewis, who raced across the goal line for a touchdown. Eugene Porter added the extra point.

Xavier scored shortly afterward when Rippoll Roberts, who played brilliantly throughout the game, snatched a pass and outdistanced his pursuers for the touchdown. The try for the extra point was low.

In the second quarter, Bell, Tuskegee left guard, scored from the three-yard line after a running, passing, and line-smashing exhibition that brought Tuskegee Partisans to their feet time after time.

LeRoy Porter, of Tampa, made the final touchdown in the fourth period on a 25-yard toss. Dickerson did the passing on the play.

The Tigers lost the ball three times in the very shadow of their goal—once when the whistle terminated play and twice on fumbles which Xavier recovered.

The Tuskegee team left immediately after the game for Shreveport, La., where the Tigers play Grambling College, Monday night at the State Fair.

Wilberforce State Trips Tuskegee Tigers, 22-7

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 10—The Wilberforce State College fast eleven put the skids under Tuskegee's Golden Tigers to the tune of 22 to 7, Friday evening under lights at Comiskey Park before an estimated crowd of approximately 10,000.

Wilberforce, the aggressor throughout, passed and rushed itself to victory with a lone tally in the second quarter, a safety, two touchdowns and a conversion in the final stanza of the game.

Blessed with speed aplenty and bountiful bits of good luck, the Yellow Jackets pounded their way through the Tigers' forward wall time after time to wind up with a well-earned victory.

NEGRO COLLEGE SQUADS ARRIVE FOR S. SIDE GAME

Tuskegee institute football team from Alabama will arrive this afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad for tomorrow night's game against Wilberforce state of Ohio in Comiskey park. The contest, Chicago's only Negro college football game of the season, will start at 8 o'clock.

The Wilberforce squad will arrive in two special buses. Both aggregations will be quartered at the Wabash av. Y. Practices will be held in Washington park.

Wilberforce lost to Southern university, national Negro champion, 20 to 18, last Saturday while Tuskegee was whipping Clark college of Atlanta, 14 to 0, in Birmingham. Tuskegee opened in Atlanta on Sept. 24, taking a 35 to 6 lacing at the hands of Morris Brown university.

Green Wave Tops Tuskegee In Chi

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Wilberforce State College eleven put the skids under Tuskegee's Golden Tigers to the tune of 22 to 7, Friday evening under the lights at Comiskey Park before an estimated crowd of 10,000 persons.

Wilberforce, the aggressor throughout, passed and rushed itself to victory with a lone tally in the second quarter, a safety, two touchdowns and a conversion in the final stanza of the game.

No action worthy of note came until the top of the second period, when Green Wave quarterback, Colbert, heaved a pass over the line to White, who picked up about four yards on the play. Another pass by Colbert for 20 yards, Seller's line buck, and a handoff. In two plays the ball was resting on the seven yard line when Colbert's hand-to Sellers resulted in the first score in the game. Horace White converted the extra point.

Tuskegee Meets Xavier Friday

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 27—

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Tuskegee Meets Xavier Friday

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Oct. 27—

George Dickerson, one of Tuskegee's most outstanding football players for the past two seasons, is expected to play an important role in the game with Xavier University here Friday at 3 p.m.

The Gold Rush team, under the tutelage of A. C. Priestley, who has established an excellent record since he assumed command of the Crescent City team, held the Tigers to a 12-12 score in New Orleans last year.

Tuskegee's 25-to-6 victory over the Maroons of Morehouse College of Atlanta last Friday is indication that the Abbotmen are on the road back.

Tuskegee Tigers Fall To Wilberforce State, 22-7

COMISKEY PARK, Chicago, Ill. — The Wilberforce State College fast eleven put the skids under Tuskegee's Golden Tigers to the tune of 22 to 7, Friday evening under lights at Comiskey Park before an estimated crowd of approximately ten thousand.

Wilberforce, the aggressor throughout, passed and rushed itself to victory with a lone tally in the second quarter, a safety, two touchdowns, and a conversion in the final stanza of the game.

Blessed with speed aplenty and bountiful bits of good luck the Yellow Jackets pounded their way through the Tigers' forward wall time after time to wind up with a well-earned victory.

While the first quarter was about evenly played, no action of worthwhile note came until the top of the second stanza, when the Green Wave's quarterback, Colbert, heaved a pass over the line to White who picked up about four yards on the play. Another pass by Colbert netted twenty yards, putting the ball on the Tuskegee 15. Sellers' line buck brought an additional four.

In two plays the ball was resting on the seven yard line when Colbert's hand-off to Sellars resulted into the first score in the game. Horace White converted the extra point.

Late in the second quarter Tuskegee managed to obtain the ball on downs. Then Joe Allen, quarterback, Paced by three touchdowns byed seven men who participated in Jim Bryson plus the run-the first game between two Negroes product, ran it over for the Tigers' lone tally. Eugene Porter kicked the placement.

During the third period both teams played much of a razzmatazz game with but one brilliant play exceptiel and which came about in the late stages of this session. Sellers snagged a long pass from Colbert and took it to Tuskegee's 30 and on the next play Ward's lateral to Sellers picked up fourteen extra yards.

Hampton Routs Tuskegee, 47-0

Pirates Had little trouble with the Tuskegee Hampton gained a 20 to 0 lead at the half.

WASHINGTON (ANP) - A crowd of 17,000 football fans saw Besides the football game, numerous other highlights featured the eighth Annual National classic Saturday

Between halves the crowd honor- right half Jim Dillard. the colleges. They are those still living

from among the 25 players and officials who were active in the historic meeting between Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., and Biddle, now Johnson C. Smith, on Dec. 27, 1892.

Both the Hampton and Tuskegee bands paraded in spectacular formations in colorful uniforms. Prancing majorettes added charm to the ceremonies.

At the end of the game gleaming fireworks screamed tributes to the two rival coaches, Cleve Abbott of Tuskegee and Harry (Big Jeff) Jefferson.

The National classic was preceded by a gala parade through the streets of Washington.

'Force Downs Tuskegee In Classic, 22-7

CHICAGO— Wilberforce scored two touchdowns and a safety in the final period against Tuskegee Friday night at Comiskey Park before 10,000 spectators to win Chicago's annual college grid classic, 22 to 7.

At the end of the first half the teams were deadlocked at 7-7.

They battled at even terms in the third period.

But a safety in the fourth gave Wilberforce a two-point lead. Midway in the quarter Sidney Parker intercepted a Tuskegee pass and raced 95 yards to a touchdown.

35-YARD SCORING PASS

A 35-yard pass play, Norman Ward to Walter Sellers gave Wilberforce its final touchdown. Jim Black kicked the extra point.

Two minutes before the half ended, Carl Allen plunged over for the one-yard line for Tuskegee's only score. George Dickerson kicked the extra point.

Wilberforce was first to score, Sellers going off tackle for 10 and a touchdown after five minutes of the second period.

Florida Rattlers Drill For Tuskegee Institute

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 1949— Coach A. S. "Jake" Gaither sent his unbeaten, untied Florida A and M eleven through a two and a half hour defensive drill against Tuskegee plays Thursday.

The Rattlers meet Tuskegee, Ala., Saturday for their fifth Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Confernce game this year.

Running from Tuskegee's cockeyed T and a straight T, the offensive team had little luck against a hard charging first string line.

Joe Green at guard and Manilus Hall at tackle made the left side of the Rattler forward wall virtually impenetrable. Bernice Stephens in the second made several tackles.

Elman Wilkins, defensive right half back from Corapolis, Pa., has completely recovered from a bruised leg and made a number of nice tackles yesterday.

BACK IN SHAPE

Lymus "Choo Choo" Burgess, who suffered from a bruised shoulder last week, is back in shape after a week's rest and did contact work yesterday.

All-American Ulysses "Crazy Legs" Curtis showed some of the form yesterday that arnd him a spot among the nation's top running half backs last year. Several times, "Crazy Legs" broke through the line and twisted through the secondary when the offensive team was running.

Curtis, who cuts to eitner his right or left with equal dexterity, has been one of the Rattler's main offensive weapons all season.

A 175 pounder, Curtis hails from Albion, Michigan.

Gaither attributed some of the snap in yesterday's drill to the first touch of real fall weather that has come to Tallahassee this season However. the Rattler squad has been in top mental and physical form since their game with Xavier two weeks ago.

The Rattlers crushed Xavier University, 58-13.

Since 1936, A and M has met Tuskegee 13 times and has come out with victories in the series. The Tuskegee team last beat the Rattlers in 1944.

Tuskegee Institute Plays Grambling Tigers, Mon.

SHREVEPORT, La. - The football game between Gramblin College, of Grambling, Louisiana, and Tuskegee Institute, to be played at Louisiana State Fair, Monday evening, October 31, 1949, could develop well into a ball carrying duel between Albany Jones, the giant fullback, and John Christophe, sensational halfback of Grambling College; and George Dickerson, Captain and left halfbck of the Tuskegee team, and Jones Swinney, Tuskegee's fine right halfback.

The teams boast of fast, hard charging veteran lines. Grambling is also particularly adept at throwing the ball if past performance this season can be depended upon.

Huey Turner pitches the ball around with deadly accuracy. In the line, Tuskegee will be outweighed more than 20 pounds per man as the Tuskegee Tigers have no one to match Willie Joseph, guard of New Orleans, Louisiana, at 275 pounds; Mose Smith, center, of Monroe, Louisiana, at 251 pounds Alonza Davis, tackle of Homer, Louisiana, at 249 pounds, and Albert Dennis, Captain and tackle, of New Orleans, at 245 pounds. The haviest starting man in the Tuskegee forward wall will be left tackle George Scott of Birmingham, Alabama, who weighs 210 pounds.

The Tuskegee Tigers will probably be in the best physical condition since they played Wilberforce in Chicago on October 7. It might be recalled that Wilberforce defeated Tuskegee, 22-7, and Grambling, 26-6, on successive week-ends. So on paper the two teams seem to be equally matched. However, this year of tipsy-turvy football, one dares hardly to predict the outcome of any given game on any given day.

This promises to be a rugged contest from the starting whistle to the final gun. These two schools to date have played a duo of games with Tuskegee winning both.

Tuskegee Set For Florida '11'

Invaders Favored

Over Tiger Eleven

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 4.— The thrice-beaten Golden Tigers will try to develop enough strength here Saturday to stop a fighting Florida powerhouse that appears to be headed toward another Southern Conference football championship.

The members of the Tuskegee team are full of confidence and hope and a victory Saturday would revive the spirits and gladden the hearts of Tuskegee homecomers, some of whom have travelled from Los Angeles, California; Tuscon, Arizona; New York City; Cleveland, Ohio; Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois; Ann Arbor, Michigan, and from other points of the North and South to see the game.

The attendance is expected to exceed the capacity of the bowl. The game will get underway at 1:30 o'clock.

The Tuskegee coaches have geared a varied pass game around the fine pitching of George Dickerson, of Birmingham, Ala., in the hope of piercing Florida's huge forward wall. In the games that Florida has played thus far this season the team has yielded very few yards to the opposition. The line is anchored by Manulis Hall and Edward Clark. Coach Gaither is relying on his fleet footed backs included among them are Ulysses Curtis, senior, Albion, Mich. and Charles Leonard, Greenwood, Miss., to do spectacular chores.

The sterling manner in which the Tigers have performed in practice sessions since their return from Shreveport, where they played Monday, is an indication that they will be "on the march" when they meet the Battlers Saturday afternoon.

Here for the homecoming game and other activities in connection with the occasion are members of the class of 1899, celebrating their fiftieth anniversary, and members of the class of 1909, celebrating their fortieth reunion.

Tuskegee Beats Morehouse, 25-6

Special to The Atlanta Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 21.— Tuskegee defeated Morehouse college of Atlanta, 25-6, here Friday night in an SIAC game. It was the first league game for Tuskegee.

Morehouse took a 6-0 half-time lead when Lawrence Boone scored from the one with 35 seconds remaining. Louie Robinson had set up the score on a 27-yard pass interception return.

Tuskegee tallied three times in the third quarter on passes from George Dickerson to Eugene Porter, Joe Allen to McKenley Lewis, and a three-yard plunge by Dickerson that climaxed a 73-yard drive. Tuskegee scored with two seconds left in the game on a 12-yard pass from Willie Brown to Porter. John Moore converted after the Allen-Lewis touchdown pass.

Football Roundup—

Tuskegee Edges Alabama State, 20-19, In Final Two Minutes

Tuskegee Institute edged Alabama State, 20-19, here yesterday in the annual Thanksgiving Dixie classic.

Capt. George Dickerson scored the visitors' final touchdown on a quarterback sneak from the one-yard line in the final two minutes of play. End Eugene Porter kicked the extra point.

Football-loving Negroes literally took over this Cradle of the Confederacy yesterday, and 14,000 of them, along with their white friends, saw the game at Cramton Bowl.

From miles around, Negroes streamed into Montgomery for the Thanksgiving Day contest.

Spectators of both races jammed Dexter Avenue to watch gaily uniformed bands and strutting students parade before the game. It was the Negro's day, just like it is here every Thanksgiving.

On the serious side, the Tuskegee band wound up the parade with a concert in front of The Advertiser, the famed college's annual tribute to the newspaper which has fought the Negro's battles for many years. The late Grover C. Hall, onc time editor of The Advertiser, won a Pulitzer Prize for his fight against the Ku Klux Klan.

Cornell wrapped up its second straight Ivy League football championship with a 29-21 victory over Penn yesterday, while Maryland made an impressive bid for bowl recognition with a 47-7 triumph over West Virginia.

College of the Pacific, undefeated and untied, won its 10th straight game by overwhelming California Poly, 88-0.

These were the chief developments of scattered Turkey Day action, launching the last big week of college play.

Once-beaten Cornell, behind two touchdowns at the half, rallied for 22 points after intermission to win the climactic battle for eastern honors before 75,000 at Franklin Field.

Penn, already three times beaten outside the league, needed only a tie to clinch the title. The Quakers ended the season with an Ivy record of 3-1 while Cornell had a 5-1 mark marred only by a loss to Dartmouth.

Maryland, beaten only by Michigan State this year, poured it on West Virginia with increasing pressure to augment its hopes of a major bowl bid. The Old Liners may land in the Orange Bowl at Miami against Santa Clara.

Texas, the in-and-out team of the Southwest, finished its campaign with a smashing victory over Texas A&M, 42-14. Although beaten four times, the Longhorns may be invited to one of the smaller post-season attractions.

Detroit won the Missouri Valley Conference title, its first season in the league, by humbling University of Wichita, 33-7.

In the East, Brown won a morning engagement from Colgate, 41-26, to close out its best season in 17 years. Gettysburg defeated Franklin and Marshall, 39-14, and Morris Harvey won over West Virginia Wesleyan, 61-6.

At Charlotte, N. C., a lot of action was crammed into the last two minutes as The Citadel won a 25-19 Southern Conference victory over Davidson.

In other Southern games, Chattanooga won over DuQuesne, 13-0; Virginia Tech and Virginia Military Academy played to a 28-28 tie, and Washington and Lee thumped Richmond, 35-14.

Missouri kept faint bowl hopes alive by outlasting Kansas State, 34-27. Cincinnati downed Miami (Ohio), 27-6; Xavier (Ohio) whipped Marshall, 13-7; and Western Reserve defeated Case, 30-0.

Another conference championship was decided at Denver where the Wyoming Cowboys won Skyline Six honors by downing Denver, 25-6.

In other Western games Utah triumphed over Utah State, 34-0, and Nevada trounced North Texas State, 28-7.

Three early bowl games were played. Emory and Henry (Va.) defeated Hanover College (Ind.) 32-0, in the Burley Bowl at Johnson City, Tenn. West Liberty (West Va.) won the Smoky Mountain Bowl at Bristol, Tenn., by beating Western Carolina, 20-0. Idaho State downed Chadron (Neb.) Teachers, 20-2, in the first Bean Bowl game at Scottsbluff, Neb.

Tuskegee Meets 'Force, October 7

Wilberforce State of Ohio and Tuskegee Institute of Alabama will battle it out for grid honors at Comiskey Park on Friday night, Oct. 7. Last year, the strong Ohioans upset whatever hopes Tuskegee had of a victory and when the battle ended Wilberforce led, 39 to 8.

It will be the twentieth meeting of the two eleven. The series started in Tuskegee in 1926 and ended in a 6 and 6 tie. The second game of 1943 between the two teams, played in Detroit with the score 13 and 13, does not count in the series. There were no games in 1932 and 1937.

Tuskegee opened with Morris Brown University in Atlanta on Friday night, Sept. 23. Wilberforce bites off a huge chunk Saturday when Southern University of Scotlandville, La., engages the Ohioans at Wilberforce.

17 TUSKEGEE VETS

Coach Cleve Abbott of Tuskegee is serving his 27th year as head football coach and director of athletics. Of the 33 players reporting to him this fall, 17 are lettermen. However, Coach Abbott hopes to have a team like the one which represented Tuskegee in 1920's and 1930's. He recalls the heroic feats of Ben Stevenson, the great kicker and ball toter, and Paul Smith. This year he will rely on George Dickerson, senior, who hails from Parker High in Birmingham who also is a great ball carrier and who is captain of the squad.

Lost to Tuskegee by graduation is Herman Mabrie, the guard from Tulsa. Also not back this year are James McDowell of Asheville, N. C., a crack end; George Brown Savannah, Ga., tackle; Boyd Hall Birmingham, back and John Fulgham, quarterback from Tuscaloosa

Tigers Offer Real Test For CIAA Players

WASHINGTON — Tuskegee Institute, which took a bit of the starch out of Wilberforce State, even though losing, 22-7, in Chicago last week, is prepared to whip the tar out of Hampton Institute's Pirates in Griffith Stadium, October 15, in the National Classic.

Hampton, like Tuskegee, can be looked to for a determined game as a result of an early season defeat at the hands of Shaw University. Since that setback, the Pirates went out and dumped a surprised Morris Brown College team, and then tore into A. and T., giving them no rest.

Tuskegee lost to Morris Brown, 35-6, at a time when the backfield was riddled by injuries and the line was playing together in college competition for the first time. Rallying strongly, the Tigers went out and defeated Clark College, 14-0, before meeting Wilberforce, which was rated five touchdowns better.

The slight Tiger line charged as hard as the Green Wave, and held with equal effectiveness for three quarters, but then the breaks went to the Green Wave on a fumble in the end zone and an intercepted pass.

The moral victory gained, will make it tough for Hampton to do much with them.

Coach Harry Jefferson's charges are handling themselves well in the CIAA, toughest all-around conference of the Negro colleges, and the game with Tuskegee can hardly find them lax. They have been going too hard for the first part of the season to let down. Jefferson would like a win, since he is new at Hampton. The Pirates will try to get it.

Morris Brown 35, Tuskegee 6

In the history of SIAC football September 23, 1949, is already a red letter day. It was then that the Morris Brown College Wolverines scored their greatest triumph since the good old days of 1939-41, downing Tuskegee, 35-6. A crowd of 5,000 fans turned out to witness the season's pigskin opener between these two gridiron rivals.

In the first quarter Tuskegee opened on a series of short line plunges following Morris Brown's fumble almost under its own goal. Right halfback Swinney scored on a drive through the middle from the three-yard line. Shortly before the period ended Morris Brown's Hawkins passed 30 yards to Harvel. Bair rammed the center of the line for three yards and a touchdown.

The Tigers continued to fail and gained only two first downs during the second half. Leonard Clark, Morris Brown freshman from Beckley, W. Va., gave the second quarter its most spectacular feature with a 35-yard run to a touchdown.

Morris Brown's Tribble was the outstanding feature of the third quarter when he climaxed two 50-yard drives with touchdowns.

Roscoe Ross scored the final Morris Brown touchdown in the fourth quarter, after a 47-yard drive on running plays. Rudolph Green, Morris Brown's fullback kicked all points after touchdowns.

The laurels go to Captain Charlie Parker, Reginald Harvel, Theodore Benson, Frank Glover, Wallace Bly, James Little, Richard Calhoun and Rudolph Broughton outstanding linesmen; ace backfield men, Bair, Tribble, Green Clark and quarterback Curtis Anderson.

S.C. State 18, Tuskegee 15

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — South Carolina State College defeated a hard-driving Tuskegee Institute eleven, 18-15, in a homecoming battle Saturday before 8,000 customers.

State scored early in the first quarter on a 50-yard touchdown pass and run from George Price to William Roberts.

Tuskegee came back in the second quarter when quarterback Dickerson scored on a 40-yard end run and Porter kicked the extra point to give them the halftime lead, 7-6.

In the third quarter. Turner

The Thanksgiving Game

account statements are more reliable as indexes of an American's worth than commentators. This the loud speaker commentator, in with the kind of cat he drives. That Cramton Bowl parking lot held an impressive chrome lesson in economics. When the colored man is educated he produces wealth. Otherwise, you don't have to be a Rockefeller to enjoy this game because

Porter's Kick Gives Tigers Victory Point

George Dickerson Stars For Tuskegee Team

By WALTER MILES
Advertiser Sports Writer

An inspired band of Tuskegee Tigers clawed their way 84 yards in the final minutes here yesterday to nip a battling band of Alabama State Hornets, 20-19, before 14,000 fans. Eugene Porter's talented toe provided the margin of victory with the clock showing one minute and twenty-five seconds left to play.

The Hornets, who went into the clash rated a bad underdog, had battled the Golden Tigers off their feet for the majority of the game. The Tigers were able to gain at will in the middle of the field but faltered as they neared paydirt.

George Dickerson, a 180-pound senior halfback from Birmingham, engineered the winning drive for Tuskegee. He rammed the last yard on a quarterback sneak.

The Hornets, who seemed unimpressed with their underdog role, opened the scoring early in the second period. A Presley to Ball aerial placed the oval on the one yard line and Bell sneaked for the marker. The extra point was wide of the mark.

Tuskegee moved right back to go in front as George Dickerson sailed around right end for a touchdown from the six yard line. Porter, who caught a 45-yard aerial to keep the drive moving, slammed the bonus point squarely between the uprights.

At halftime, bands from both schools put on a beautiful show with hosts of high-stepping majorettes and precision marching stole the show.

Dickerson ran a brilliant 41 yard touchdown midway of the third period for Tuskegee but the play was nullified by a clipping penalty. Another Tiger drive stalled on the one-yard line and the elevens went into the final period with Tuskegee still clinging to their one-point lead.

In the fourth period, the game turned into a race. Tuskegee opened the action packed period with a touchdown. Dickerson passed into the end zone and the ball was batted into the air. Swinney nonchalantly caught the oval for six points. The extra point failed.

The Hornets came to life with a bang. Parker intercepted a Tuskegee pass on the Tiger 47 and ran over five tacklers on his trek down the sidelines to the six-yard line. Presley then snapped a short pass to Archie Shaw for the score. Presley passed to Ragland for the extra point to tie the game, 13-13, and send the Hornet rooters wild.

Not content with a tie, the Hornets held the Tigers for downs on the Tuskegee 33. On the next play. Henry Bell broke into the clear at left end and scored. The try for the point was wide and the miss proved to be fatal.

With defeat staring them in the face, the Tigers moved the length of the field for the winning touchdown. Dickerson sparked the drive with his passing and running and was aided by a costly penalty against the Hornets. Porter's bull's-eye kick sent the Tiger fans home happy although feeling slightly lucky.

George Dickerson, of the Tigers, was the outstanding back on the field. Archie Shaw, big Hornet end, was the top linemen in two ferewalls that bruised each other all afternoon.

The lineups:

Alabama State	Pos.	Tuskegee
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Mims	L.T.	Scott
Greene	L.G.	Simmons
Johnson	C.	Beavers
O'Bryant	R.G.	Pratt
Wright	R.T.	Streeter
James	R.E.	Lewis
Davis	Q.	Taylor
Ragland	L.H.	Dickerson
Parker	R.H.	Swinney
Bell	F.	Allen

Tuskegee	0	7	0	13	—20
Alabama State	0	6	0	13	—19

Tuskegee Tigers Nose Out Hornets 20 To 19 In Thanksgiving Day Game

By FAY YOUNG

MONTGOMERY—Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers and the Alabama State College Hornets fought a rip-snorting, knockdown, dragout fourth quarter in the 26th annual Dixie classic before 10,000 hysterical as well as partisan fans in Cramton Bowl here on Thanksgiving afternoon with the Tigers emerging victor, 20-19.

In the 26 games played, Tuskegee now has won 19, Alabama State four and three have ended in ties. The last time State defeated the Tigers was in 1940 with a 32-12 licking. Last year's score was 15-0 in favor of Tuskegee. The 1947 game ended in a 26-26 tie.

Tuskegee overhauled the underdog Hornets who were out in front 19-13 in the waning seconds of the final period. When George Dickerson, former Parker High of Birmingham back, rammed his way over on a quarterback sneak from the one to tie the score 19-19. Then the educated toe of Eugene Porter, pass catching end from Savannah, Ga., sent the ball through the uprights and over the cross bar for the extra point which gave Tuskegee the 20-19 victory. There was 25 second left to play in the game.

If there was ever a spectators' dream game. This was one. With the first and third periods going scoreless and with both teams bogging stopped time and again inside of their opponent's 10, the fourth quarter was a humdinger.

BAMA SCORES FIRST

State was first to score. Early in the second period, after holding the Tuskegeeans on the two, Henry Bell, quarterback from Montgomery, took Dickerson's punt on the 48 and ran it back to the Tiger 33. Edward Pressley of Gadsen, Ala., heaved to Bell who made it to the Tuskegee four before being downed. Two line plunges put the ball on the one from where Bell plunged over for the game's first touchdown. The try for the extra point was wid..

Hardly had the State rooting section settled back in their seats, when it was stunned to see Tuskegee grab a one-point lead, 7-6. Porter took Dickerson's long pass for a 45-yard gain and the ball was on the Hornet six. The Hornet line stood off two Tiger attacks but on the third one Dickerson went over to tie the score 6-all. Then Porter kicked the extra point. The Hornets were offside but Tuskegee declined the penalty and the Tigers led 7-6, at halftime.

Between the halves the bands of both schools took over for 30 minutes with intricate marching and martial and school music. The same two bands and seven others took part in the mammoth parade of 59 floats in the morning. This parade, which passes through Montgomery's downtown business section, is one of the highlights of the Dixie Classic festivities. The others are the game and the dance at State gym in the evening.

DICKERSON CALLED BACK

In the third period, Dickerson's 41-yard touchdown jaunt went for naught. A clipping penalty against Tuskegee nullified the play. The Tigers rammed and battled their way to the Alabama State one from where the Hornet line rose to the occasion and halted the Tiger threat.

After 7 minutes of the fourth and last period had elapsed, Dickerson's fourth-down pass to Porter in the end zone was batted into the air by a Hornet defense man but the ball came down into the paws of James Swinney, halfback from Atlanta for a touchdown. The extra-point try was low and the score was 13-6, Tuskegee leading.

The determined Hornets still had plenty of fight in them. James Parker of Phoenix, Ala., intercepted a Tuskegee aerial one the Tiger 47 and legged it down the sidelines on the far side of the field to the six. On the second down, Edward Pressley of Gadsen, Ala., passed to Archie Shaw of Fayette, Ala. for the touchdown. Trailing by one point, the Hornets decided to pass for the extra point. Edward Pressley heaved to Horace Ragland of Gadsen for the extra point. The score was thus knotted 13 all. The wildest kind of cheering, with even the 2,000 white fans joining in the demonstration, took place in the State rooting section in the concrete stands while across the field in the Tuskegee section quietness reigned.

HORNETS INSPIRED

The Hornets were inspired. They held Tuskegee for downs when the Tigers elected to hit the center of the line in an effort to make a half yard on the fourth try and failed Henry Bell broke loose from the Tiger 33, where the Hornets had stopped the Tiger march, and went around left end for a touchdown but the try for extra point was missed and the failure to convert proved costly. The Hornets led 19-13, with a few minutes left to play, it looked like an upset win for State.

Dickerson took the Hornet kickoff on his own two and ran it back to the 31. He sparked a drive, aided by a 15-yard penalty against State for unnecessary roughness, which ended when Dickerson went over from the one and Porter kicked the extra point.

Dickerson proved to be the outstanding star for the Tigers with Archie Shaw, the Hornet end, and, Quarterback Henry Bell standing out for the Hornets.

Tuskegee made 19 first downs, State, 10. Tuskegee completed five out of 15 pass tries. The Tigers had three heaves intercepted. State made good 10 passes out of 26 attempts via the air route. Two were intercepted.

Tuskegee-Morehouse Lauded By Kinney

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 31.—Tom Kinney, highly regarded and widely read sports editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger, made the following interesting and significant comment, in his column, "Consider This," Friday, Oct. 21, 1949:

Once again it's time for the annual Tuskegee-Morehouse football classic at Memorial Stadium and indications are the game will be just as colorful tonight as it has been in all the years past.

Local football fans, both Negro and white, look forward to watching these fine Negro college football players in action here and the annual downtown parade is always a sight to behold. Tuskegee's and Morehouse's modern bands and majorettes make their parade and halftime show at the stadium one of the year's outstanding events.

Last year Morehouse won by a 22-14 score but the Tuskegee eleven is better organized this year, according to reports. Word is out that the Golden Tigers pack more speed in their backfield and that their line is heavier and more alert.

George Dickerson, the Tuskegee captain and quarterback, will be back to spark the Tigers' backfield. He was a big show last year and they say he is even better now. Dickerson is without a doubt one of the hardest-running backs in collegiate circles.

Columbus is fortunate in being the host city every year to this great struggle between two of South's fine Negro colleges. The game tonight is expected to draw one of the largest crowds in the history of the long series.

Morris Brown Edges Tuskegee Five, 55-54 For SIAC Title

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In a game that was a thriller from start to finish, the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines eked out a hard-earned, 55-54 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, in the finals of the 16th Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, played here, before an overflow crowd in Logan Hall Gymnasium.

It was a rip-roaring contest all the way, with the lead changing hands exactly ten times. The Wolverines were trailing, 54-51 with less than five minutes left to play, when Eugene Williams, and G. B. Hannon, connected with the payoff tosses to pull the game out of the fire. From that point, Morris Brown succeeded in freezing the ball to wrap up the verdict.

In the consolation finals, the conference champions, top-seeded Florida A. and M. College Rattlers, put on a dazzling finish to shade the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, of Atlanta, Ga., 62-60. On the short end of a 46-26 count early in the second stanza, the Orange-clad Rattlers uncorked a terrific scoring drive and knotted the score all-all at the ten-minute mark. Then after the count was deadlocked, 54-all and 60-all, Charles Bostic of Tampa, Fla., drilled home a one-hand toss to put the game on ice.

The Morris Brown Wolverines opened the drive for their first SIAC tournament crown by mauling the Lane College Dragons, of Jackson, Tenn., 57-32 and turned back the Morehouse Maroon Tigers, 50-49 in a hard-fought semi-finals battle. The Tuskegee Golden Tigers, defending champions, battered the South Carolina State College Bulldogs, of Orangeburg, S. C., 65-47 and upset the favored Florida Rattlers 63-54 in a thrill-packed semi-finals contest.

In the championship finals, the lead see-sawed back and forth during the first five minutes of play, then the Purple Wolverines climbed on top and clung to a, 27-23 advantage when the teams stopped to rest at intermission. Shortly after play was resumed, the Golden Tigers surged to the front, 29-28. Then for 18 minutes, the game was a typical nip-and-tuck battle, the score being deadlocked only twice, 32-all and 40-all. With time running out, Hannon rippled the nets twice in succession to send Morris Brown ahead, 51-50, and Nathaniel Thomas put Tuskegee back on the beam with two electrifying tosses, making the score, 54-51. Williams gave the Wolverines a big lift by banking in a close-up shot and Hannon dropped one of his feature one-hand shots to put the game in the bag.

Hannon racked up 16 points to walk away with top scoring honors, while Jesse Davis, finished right on his heels with 14 markers. Other high scorers were: Leroy Porter, with 13; Nathaniel Thomas, 11; James Brock, 10; John Clair, 10; and Franklin Ayers, 9.

Irving Tompkins poured 21 points through the hoop to lead the point-making parade in the Florida-Morehouse tilt and Bostic caged 19 for runner-up honors. Other high scorers were: Dunson, 19; Jefferson, 14; and Bruce Phillips 9.

In two heated quarter-finals encounters, Florida squeezed out a 43-42 win over the Alabama State College Hornets, of Montgomery, and Morehouse polished off the Fort Valley State College Wildcats, Fort Valley, Ga., 60-44.

Hornets Will Show Strong Aerial Attack

Hornets's Presley Will Spark Pass Offense

By WALTER MILES
Advertiser Sports Writer

A sophomore quarterback will bear the brunt of the offensive load for Alabama State in their annual Thanksgiving clash with the Tigers from Tuskegee Institute. Eighteen thousand fans are expected to view this 26th renewal of the famous "Dixie Classic."

The Hornets are putting their chances of victory in the throwing prowess of Edward Presley, a six-foot 170-pound passer, who heaves the pigskin with uncanny accuracy. His receivers have been having trouble hanging on to his tosses all season and observers blame this for the poor season the Hornets are undergoing.

His most consistent receivers have been Walker Alexander and Horace Ragland. Other targets will be Archie Shaw and Mitchell James. If these ends prove sticky fingered, Presley is expected to give the Golden Tigers plenty of trouble.

Both coaches are starting the mournful wail generally emitted by mentors facing a rough game. Although all coaches are naturally pessimistic, the two mentors are basing their crying on facts. Tuskegee will enter the game a decided favorite but records and comparative scores are tossed out the window when these two elevens clash.

Alabama State has gone a long time without a win over the Golden Tigers. The best they have been able to do in recent years was a 26-26 tie in 1947. That year the Tigers were a decided favorite, too, but the Hornets pulled themselves together and scored three touchdowns in the final period to gain a deadlock.

And similar fireworks are expected Thursday when the two elevens spend Thanksgiving afternoon pounding away at each other. The kickoff will be at 1:30 before the turkey stuffed assembly.

Wilberforce Trips Tuskegee, 22 To 7

COMISKEY PARK, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11—The Wilberforce State College fast eleven put the skids under Tuskegee's Golden Tigers to the tune of 22 to 7 last Friday evening under lights at Comiskey Park before an estimated crowd of approximately 10,000.

Wilberforce, the aggressor throughout, passed and rushed itself to victory with a lone tally in the second quarter, a safety, two touchdowns and a conversion in the final stanza of the game.

Blessed with speed aplenty and bountiful bits of good luck, the Yellow Jackets pounded their way through the Tigers' forward wall time after time to wind up with a well-earned victory.

While the first quarter was about evenly played, no action of worthwhile note came until the top of the second stanza, when the Green Wave's quarterback, Colbert, heaved a pass over the line to White who picked up about four yards on the play. Another pass by Colbert netted 20 yards, putting the ball on the Tuskegee 15. Sellers' line buck brought an additional four. In two plays the ball was resting on the seven-yard line when Colbert's handoff to Sellers resulted into the first score in the game. Horace White converted the extra point.

Late in the second quarter Tuskegee managed to obtain the ball on downs. Then Joe Allen, quarterback, proceeded to execute a series of passes which brought the ball to the four-yard line. Carl Allen, a Tampa product, ran it over for the Tigers' lone tally. Eugene Porter kicked the placement.

During the third period both teams played much of a razzmatazz game with but one brilliant play executed, and which came about in the late stages of this session. Sellers snagged a long pass from Colbert and took it to Tuskegee's 30 and on the next play Ward's lateral to Sellers picked up 14 extra yards.

In the top of the fourth Roland Matthews, tackle of the Ohio team, nabbed Carl Allen behind the goal line for a safety. With 12 minutes left to play, Dickerson

Tuskegee Tigers Face Tough Slate

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 2 — Just returning from a western tour, where they won two and lost two, Tuskegees are again headed for another hectic week. Coach E. H. Adams is hoping for a completely victorious outcome to make up for the playing of his charges on the tour with which he was not completely satisfied.

This week the Tigers whipped Alabama State Tuesday and they are to play Xavier, Allen and Morehouse.

Tuskegee will be seeking revenge when they meet Xavier on Thursday night, to whom they lost a game on the recent tour. Xavier usually puts an excellent team on the court that provides the fans with many thrills. According to records, the Tigers should defeat Allen, but the game will be no run away, for Allen gave Tuskegee stiff competition in an earlier contest.

The Morehouse aggregation will definitely play a hard fought game, as they do each year. The Tuskegee Tigers now have a 6 wins, 1 loss standing in the conference. This week's contests should about determine where the Tigers will be in conference standings at the season's end, since they are striving for their third straight conference championship.

Porter's Kick Gives Tigers Victory Point

George Dickerson Stars For Tuskegee Team

By WALTER MILES
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Davis	Q.	Taylor
Ragland	L.H.	Dickerson
Parker	R.H.	Swinney
Bell	F.	Allen

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Adv. 11-23-49

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Both coaches are starting the mournful wail generally emitted by mentors facing a rough game. Although all coaches are naturally pessimistic, the two mentors are basing their crying on facts. Tuskegee will enter the game a decided favorite but records and comparative scores are tossed out the window when these two elevens clash.

Alabama State has gone a long time without a win over the Golden Tigers. The best they have been able to do in recent years was a 26-26 tie in 1947. That year the Tigers were a decided favorite, too, but the Hornets pulled themselves together and scored three touchdowns in the final period to gain a deadlock.

And similar fireworks are expected Thursday when the two elevens spend Thanksgiving afternoon pounding away at each other. The kickoff will be at 1:30 before the turkey stuffed assembly.

Tuskegee, Morehouse Officials Here To Plan Annual Grid Game

Athletic officials from Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse were in Columbus this week making arrangements for the annual Morehouse - Tuskegee football game, to be played at Memorial Stadium, Friday night, October 21

The gridiron rivalry between Morehouse College and Tuskegee Institute is of long standing. Many football fans recall when the names of Charley Clark, "Key West," Frank Forbes, "Zip" Gayle, James Haynes and many other Morehouse men flashed across the sports pages, and likewise, when the gridiron exploits of Ben Stevenson, Paul Smith, Carnegie Jackson, Willis Hockett, Mozell Ellerbe, George Rivers, "Siki" Robinson, Ernest Bailey, William Steward, Guy Trammell and Oscar Tadlock of Tuskegee made the headlines week after week during the football season.

Five thousand additional seats are under construction in the Stadium to meet the needs of a constantly increasing attendence. With these additional seats the Stadium will accommodate 25,000. The Tuskegee-Morehouse game receives large out-of-town support.

The officials announced that the excellent bands of both institutions will come to Columbus to participate in the street parade in downtown Columbus, and for the colorful intermission feature at the game.

The representatives who conferred here this week were Frank L. Forbes, athletic director; G. A. Alexander, business manager, Morehouse College; C. L. Abbott, director of athletic; Robert R. Morton and R. S. Darnaby, of the Tuskegee Institute Committee on the regulations of athletics E. E. Farley, local chairman of the annual classic, was also in attendance at the conference. Farley said the game should attract the largest attendance since the two teams transferred their annual engagment to Columbus. It was also Farley's opinion that both teams will be stronger than they were last year.

Tuskegee-Morehouse Classic

Once again it's time for the annual Tuskegee-Morehouse football classic at Memorial Stadium and indications are the game will be just as colorful tonight as it has been in all the years past.

Local football fans, both Negro and white, look forward to watching these fine Negro college football players in action here and the annual downtown parade is always a sight to behold. Tuskegee's and Morehouse's modern bands and majorettes make their parade and half-time show at the stadium one of the year's outstanding events.

Last year Morehouse won by a 22-14 score but the Tuskegee eleven is better organized this year, according to reports. Word is out that the Golden Tigers pack more speed in their backfield and that their line is heavier and more alert.

George Dickerson, the Tuskegee captain and quarterback, will be back to spark the Tigers' backfield. He was a big show last year and they say he is even better now. Dickerson is without a doubt one of the hardest running backs in collegiate circles.

Columbus is fortunate in being the host city every year to this great struggle between two of South's fine Negro colleges. The game tonight is expected to draw one of the largest crowds in the history of the long series.

Annual Tuskegee-Morehouse Game Set Here Friday Night

The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute will meet the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse college of Atlanta in their annual football classic at Memorial Stadium, Friday night at 8 o'clock.

The competition between these teams date back to 1895, and is possibly the oldest among Negro schools of the South. The series of games here began in 1936 and they have come to be regarded as some of the outstanding colored games in the country. Based on performance this year, the two teams are about evenly matched and a hard, close game is expected.

Led by the Tuskegee feminine drum majorettes and baton twirlers, dressed in the flaming colors of their school, a street parade will be staged by the two school bands at four o'clock, Friday afternoon.

Forming at the Ninth street branch Y. M. C. A., it will proceed up Sixth avenue to Twelfth street, thence west on Twelfth street to the Ledger - Enquirer building where the bands will play selections.

From there it will move south on broad to Eighth street, thence east to Sixth avenue and the Y. M. C. A. where it will disband.

These bands will also be featured in the colorful demonstrations planned for half time.

Advance sale tickets will be on sale at reduced price until noon Friday at Bentley's Sport shop, the U. S. O., Joe's Ice Cream Bar, Coffee Drug store, Bryan Drug store, Peoples Funeral Home, Ninth Street Confectionaries and Farley Realty Company. Students' tickets at a reduced rate will be available to all students at the gate only.

The entire south half of the west side of the stadium will be reserved for white spectators, who will enter thru the west gate of the stadium.

Crowd Of 15,000 Expected To View Annual Classic

Hornet Eleven Badly Crippled For Contest

One of the oldest rivalries in Negro football will be renewed here tomorrow when the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute and the Hornets of Alabama State Teachers College meet in Cramton Bowl. The kickoff is scheduled for 1:30 and a crowd of more than 15,000 is expected for the hostilities.

Although beaten in six of nine games this year, the Tuskegee eleven will enter the contest favored to win by at least two touchdowns. State has lost five games, tied two and won two.

A special train and numerous chartered buses will bring fans to Montgomery for the game from every part of the country.

The Tuskegee team is expected to enter the annual classic at full strength, but State will have four regulars watching from the sidelines as the result of injuries.

Missing from the probable starting Hornet lineup are Jenkins, right guard, Sullivan, left tackle, Weatherlry, quarterback and Foley, fullback. The first three boys have seen very little service during the Hornets' last three games due to injuries, and Foley has been unable to play at all in the last four outings. Percy Weathley may be able to limp in for a few passes since it will be his last game with the Hornets, and Ragland, although listed as a starter, will not see very much service due to a severe leg injury.

The Hornets will have to rely heavily on Arthur Davis, giant 255 pound newcomer to the team this year, for fullback duty. He has made splendid progress since coming out for the team in mid-season, having tremendous speed and power and if he comes through, the Tiger line is in for some rough treatment. O'Bryant and Wright, guard and tackle are doing a fine job filling in for Jenkins and Sullivan.

Nineteen members of the Tuskegee team are seniors and will be playing their final college team. This group includes Guard Frank Simmons, Halfback George Dickerson, Fullback Porcher Taylor, End Haywood Scissum, Center James Beavers, Halfback Quinton Singleton, Tackle George Scott, End Thomas Hardwick, Guard Andrew Belle, Guard Lonnie Fyles, Guard Ree Payne, End James Latham, End Willie Collins, Guard James Parkham, Fullback Artis Davenport, End Eugene Porter, Guard James Obliton, Guard Wilbur Williams and Quarterback Jesse Scott.

The Hornet starting line will average around 200, slightly lighter than the Tiger forewall. The Hornet guards and tackles are well over 200, but the ends and center fall down in the 180 pound class. Tiger backs have a decided weight advantage over Hornet backs, all of whom fall in the 155-160 pound class, except Davis.

The bands of both institutions will be present for their usual halftime show and will march in a parade, starting at 9:30 tomorrow morning from the Capitol.

PROBABLE STARTING LINEUPS

Alabama State (Gold and Black)	Pos.	Tuskegee Inst (Crimson and Gold)
Shaw	L.E.	Porter
Mims	L.T.	Scott
Greene	L.G.	Simmons
Johnson	Center	Beavers
O'Bryant	R.G.	Pratt
Wright	R.T.	Streeter
James	R.E.	Lewis
Davis	F.B.	Taylor
Ragland	L.H.	Dickerson (c)
Parker	R.H.	Swinney
Bell	Q.B.	Allen

B. T. Harvey (Colgate), referee; H. A. Johnson (Fisk), umpire, F. L. Forbes (Morehouse), linesman; H. E. Whittaker (Hampton), field judge; H. L. Moseley (Morehouse), time keeper.

Tuskegee, Morehouse Renew Old Rivalry Here Tonight

One of the oldest and most colorful Negro football rivalries in America will be renewed at Memorial Stadium here tonight when Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., and Morehouse College of Atlanta clash at 8 p.m. in their 39th annual meeting.

Of the 38 games played since the traditional rivals paired off back in 1902, the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee hold a 21-12 advantage. Last year the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse won a thrilling 22-14 victory over Tuskegee. This is one of the oldest and most colorful grid series in the history of Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Columbus Mayor Walter A. Richards, General Percy W. Clarkson, General Withers A. Burress, members of the safety board, members of the stadium committee and other distinguished persons of Columbus have been invited to attend the Tuskegee-Morehouse gridiron classic tonight at Memorial Stadium.

The invitations were extended by I. A. Derbigny, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute.

Ample space will be available for the tilt and a section has been reserved for the white football fans of Columbus and the surrounding territory.

Pre-game festivities will start this afternoon when the Tuskegee band parades through downtown Columbus. The Tuskegee band, regarded as one of the best college bands in the nation, is under the direction of Capt. Alton [illegible]port. During the war, Dav[illegible] was stationed at Fort Ben[illegible]d conducted the Reception [illegible] band.

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Morehouse Sharpens Attack For Tuskegee Tilt At Columbus, Ga.

Rival Bands Set For Glittering Display At Memorial Stadium

The once victorious, once tied and once defeated Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College began yesterday to polish up for their night game with Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers on Friday, October 21 at Memorial Stadium, Columbus, Ga. Kick-off has been set for 8:00 p. m.

This game is the most colorful on the Maroon Tigers' schedule. It has all of the pageantry of the Mardi Gras. A parade featuring the crack Morehouse College drill band and the immaculate seventy-six piece Tuskegee band will be staged Friday afternoon. These two bands are again featured at half-time. Both wear lights. The marching reaches unprecedented heights when the stadium lights are turned out. In addition to these vari-colored lights the Morehouse band, under the direction of Willis Lawrence James, employs pyrotechnics. Morehouse students are stationed strategically about the playing field, and, at the designated time set off a volley of fireworks which make a beautiful pattern in the sky.

High-stepping, baton-twirling Hergreen, a native of Columbus, Ga., is the Morehouse College Drum Major, and he is set to "strut his stuff" on Friday night. A member of the senior class, Green has served as drum major for four years. This, his last year, promises to be his best year. He is certain to thrill the spectators with his antics on the field.

Professor Willie Lawrence James, a quiet, unassuming individual, who has assembled one of the best drill bands in Morehouse history, will turn the baton to youthful Arthur Clarke, a senior from Birmingham, Alabama on Friday night. Clarke, an excellent saxophonist, has poise, dignity and ability. He has the respect of Professor James, as well as all of the members of the College band.

MOREHOUSE MENTORS SEEKING MORE PUNCH

Head Mentor Frank Forbes is seeking a backfield combination with scoring punch. He and his assistants, "Hank" Archer, "Pinky" Haines and Warren Parsons, are working overtime with Walter Johnson and Joseph McCoy, quarterbacks; Jerry Adams, John Pearson, Algernon Moore, Albert Garris, Lawrence Boone, and Lem Leverett, halfbacks and Charles Cary, Charles Pledger, and Louie Robinson, fullbacks. The fate of Morehouse's offense will rest on the shoulders of a combination of any four of the above mentioned players.

The Morehouse terminal posts have been riddled with injuries. Two starting flankmen, Duke Foster, left end, and Robert Dunson, right end have been side-lined as a result of injuries. Duke, who was be-manned by Augustus White and James E. Jackson. ing groomed as an All-American Roy Wright, both of whom weigh At center candidate, has been put out of ac- over 200 pounds. These men will al- tion since the Morehouse-Dillard game on October first. Dunson was injured last Friday night when the stubborn Alabama State Hornets held the Maroon Tigers to a scoreless tie.

William Bryant and Harold Nelson will start at guard. Should they need help it will come from Paul Tiger tackle posts will be Searcy, Capers Fuce, James Slacks

Tuskegee, Morehouse Gridders Meet Tonight In Annual Grid Classic at Memorial Stadium

BY BOB PRUITT

Of the 39 games played since the traditional rivals paired year, Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., and Morehouse College of Atlanta, clash at 8 p.m., in Memorial Stadium tonight for the 39th annual meeting between the Negro elevens.

Of the 39 games played since the traditional rivals paired off back in 1902, the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee hold a 21-12 advantage. Last year the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse won a thrilling 22-14 victory over Tuskegee. This is one of the oldest and most colorful grid series in the history of Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Pre-game festivies will start this afternoon when the Tuskegee band will parade through the downtown Columbus. The Tuskegee band, regarded as one of the best college bands in the nation, is under the direction of Capt. Alton Davenport. During the war, Davenport was stationed at Fort Benning and conducted the Reception Center band.

Also in the pre-game ceremonies will be the band of Morehouse, which boasts 75 pieces. Both bands will be featured in halftime ceremonies.

Morehouse will enter the game with a season's record of one win, one tie and one defeat. Tuskegee carries a mark of two wins and one loss to the encounter.

Both schools have been working hard this past week for the game as the classic highlights the schedule of the two old-time gridiron foes.

Morehouse Head Coach Forbes has been working for a suitable backfield combination with a scoring punch, and just who will be the starting backfield for the Maroon Tigers is still a deep secret.

At Tuskegee, the Golden Tigers are in top spirits for the clash. The Alabama team will probably pin their hopes on Quarterback George Dickerson, who has been shifted to the signal-calling slot from right half. Dickerson, Tuskegee captain, is an outstanding passer and runner, and also does most of the punting.

Another outstanding Tuskegee back is J. M. Pearson, who also carries his share of the load in all departments. With these two, the Golden Tigers' backfield is one of the best in the conference.

Morehouse on the other hand is riddled with injuries. Most telling of the injuries are in the line. Two flankmen, Duke Foster and Bob Dunson are sidelined with injuries. And from tackle to tackle not one of the starters is in top physical condition.

In tonight's game two Columbus boys, Love Collins, Jr., and James King will play for Morehouse. Both are graduates of Spencer High.

Columbus Mayor Walter A. Richards, General Percy W. Clarkson, General Withers A. Burress, members of the safety board, members of the stadium committee and other distinguished persons of Columbus have been invited to attend the Tuskegee-Morehouse gridiron classic tonight at Memorial Stadium.

The invitations were extended by I. A. Derbigny, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute.

Ample space will be available for the tilt and a section has been reserved for the white football fans of Columbus and the surrounding territory.

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers Rally in 2nd Half To Defeat Morehouse Gridders by 25-6 Score

By BOB PRUITT

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, scoring with machine-like precision in the second half, defeated Morehouse College of Atlanta, 25-6, last night at Memorial Stadium before a crowd estimated at 18,000 fans.

Pacing the Golden Tigers' four-touchdown parade was Halfback Georgia Dickerson, whose running was brilliant; Quarterback Joe Allen, who's 'pitches' set up the touchdowns, and End Eugene Porter, who's glue-like fingers were on the receiving end of Allen's passes.

The main offensive threat of Morehouse's Maroon Tigers were Lawrence Boone and Joe McCoy. Boone's wide end runs and line-bucking were outstanding.

With clamor and crowds, the 39-year-old rivalry between Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse college was carried into the streets of downtown Columbus yesterday where thousands watched the bands and cheerleaders of the two schools prance and pound through their paces.

Tuskegee's band, decked out in military garb, competed with the maroon - and-white-clad Morehouse aggregation in a musical effort to capture the fancy of the crowd lining Broadway for a look at the annual spectacle.

Traffic was halted while the cheerleaders sent gleaming batons spinning through the air to the rhythm of the stirring bass drums heralding the arrival of the two Negro schools' teams. The Tuskegee band, regarded as one of the best college bands in the nation, was under the direction of Capt. Alton Davenport.

Morehouse scored its lone touchdown in the opening minutes of the second period after the Maroon Tigers had knocked twice at the Tuskegee goal line in the first quarter.

Morehouse started its drive on the Tuskegee 48-yard line. Jerry Adams, on a wide end sweep, moved the ball to the four-yard line, where after two plays, Boone hit the middle of the line for the score. The kick was wide and low, and Morehouse held a 6-0 lead to take into the second half.

The Crimson Pipers, Tuskegee band, took to the field at half time bedecked with gayly flashing lights in the darkened stadium. After various formations the group formed a "T" while the alma mater of the Alabama school rang out.

Not to be outdone Morehouse's band followed, also in the dark while flashing batons and prancing lights on the feet and caps of the bandsmen marked its intricate manuevers. It then formed itself into a flashily lighted "M" for the Morehouse alma mater.

An inspired Tuskegee team took the field for the second half, and after a steady goal-ward march, scored with only a minute and a half of the quarter gone. The try for the extra point was no good, and it was a knotted ball game.

Less than another minute elapsed before Tuskegee was again driving for a score which came when Allen tossed an aerial to Mac Lewis for the TD. The placement was good and Tuskegee led, 13-6.

Shortly before the end of the third quarter, the Alabama eleven tallied its third touchdown of the night, when Dickerson, on a 39-yard jaunt, scampered into the end zone for the score. The kick was low and the Golden Tigers held a 19-6 advantage.

Most of the play in the final period was held between the 30-yard lines, but in the closing second of the tilt, the Tigers of Tuskegee again started goal-ward. A series of hard-running line plays put the ball on the Morehouse 14-yard line where Bill Brown, second-string quarterback, tossed a perfect pass to Porter and the fleet-footed end raced over for the touchdown with less than five seconds of the game remaining. Again the kick was no good, but it mattered little as the game ended before the ball could be put back into play.

Tuskegee Holds Edge In Morehouse Series

Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse College will go into their 39th game of a long series of contests starting back in 1902 when the flying wedge and the shift without loss of momentum was the style of play, in meeting Friday night at Memorial Stadium. This is the oldest and one of the most colorful grid series in the history of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Of the 38 games played since the traditional rivals paired off back in 1902, the Golden Tigers have won 21, Morehouse has won 12, with deadlocked games. The head coach, Frank Forbes, of Morehouse, is building his attack around the dazzling "T" formation with the "short-punt" formation used to relieve the pressure, while the Tuskegee coaches will employ what is now known as the "split "T" which has been used for years at the Institute.

Last year, the Maroon Tigers defeated the Golden Tigers in a thrilling exhibition of wide open football, 22-14. Morehouse players who have shown well in all the Tigers games up-to-date, and who will come into the Tuskegee game in fine condition are, Wilson Johnson from the Howard High School and Joseph McCoy from Booker Washington High School of Atlanta.

These promising youngsters will match generalship with George Dickerson, the Tuskegee captain, who hails from Parker high school, Birmingham, and who alternates at quarterback and halfback; and Joseph Allen a freshman, who hails from Tampa, Florida.

Other standouts in the backfield for the Morehouse team will be Co-captain James Blair and Rufus Tribble.

For Tuskegee, James Swinney, halfback from Washington high school, Atlanta, James Beavers, center, from Parker high school, Birmingham; Cleveland McNeir, tackle, from Camden Academy, Camden, Alabama; McKinley Lewis, end, Dunbar high school, Anderson, South Carolina.

Tuskegee Girls Leave For Meet

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 22—Eight Members of the Tuskegee Institute Women's Championship track and field team will leave the campus early Wednesday morning for New York City to participate in the Women's National Indoor Track and Field Championships sponsored by the Coordinating Council—City of New York.

The meet will be held at the 3rd Engineer Group Armory (formerly 102nd Engineers Armory) 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, at 8 o'clock Saturday night, March 26.

On the squad are three members of the 1948 Olympic Track and Field Team. They are Nell Jackson, who has been entered in the 220-yard run and relay; Theresa Manuel, 50-yard run, hurdles, basketball throw and relay; and Mable Walker, 50-yard run, standing broad jump and relay.

Theresa Manuel holds the American record in the 50 meters indoor hurdles. Mable Walker holds the 1948 outdoor 100 meters championship of the United States. Another outstanding member of the team is Juanita Watson, sophomore, who holds the national 50 meters run . indoor record.

Other members of the team are Gwendolyn Taylor, junior; Jean Lowe, junior; Evelyn Lawler, sophomore, and Lillie Prrifoy, senior, former indoor and outdoor hurdles champion of America.

TUSKEGEE GIRLS DOMINATE PAU's ALL-AMERICA TEAM

Audrey Patterson, sophomore at Tennessee State College, who placed third in the Olympic 200-meter dash, was singled out for the greatest number of honors on a thirteen-member feminine All-America track and field team on Jan. 25. The National Amateur Athletic Union made the selections.

She was picked in the 100-meter and 200-meter runs and was also named to the 400-meter relay team for a total of three positions.

A senior at Tennessee State, Emma Reed, received honors in the running broadjump. She was also a member of the American Olympic [illegible]

Juanita Watson, Tuskegee Institute, was named in the 50-meter dash and the baseball throw. The high [illegible] selections went to Olympic [illegible] Alice Coachman, Albany State College, Georgia.

Other Olympic team members named were Frances Kaszubski, Cleveland, eight-pound shot-put and discus throws; Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee, 50-meter hurdles; Dorothy Dodson, Chicago, javelin throw and Mable Walker, Tuskegee, 400-meter relay.

Tuskegee's John Carroll Cops Moton Mile In Annual Relays

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, May 1—John W. Carroll, Tuskegee's great distance runner, of Annapolis, Md., and current mile monarch of the SIAC, joined the exclusive circle of "three-time winners!" by winning the classic Moton Mile in the 23rd annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival, held Saturday afternoon in the Alumni Bowl.

The brilliant array of track and field stars competing in the cinder show turned in excellent performances in spite of the soggy track and intermittent April showers. Then, too, the officials were forced to get the events off in rapid succession, since the Women's Sports Day festivities, washed out by a steady downpour, Friday, had to be crammed into Saturday's program.

Prairie View's gifted quartet of Willie Pruitt, Foncel Reece, Virgil Johnson and Matthew Clay, retained its laurels in the 440 and 880 yard relays. Tuskegee's crack foursome, composed of Edmondson Overton, Andrew Bryant, Tim Sanders, and John Carroll, won the Allen V. Gambrell Memorial Trophy by beating out Georgia State College in the Two-Mile Relay. The crack Langston University relay combination, Virgil Patterson, Amos Bradford, Frederick Faucett, and Odell Dinwiddie, won the One-Mile Relay.

COLLEGE RELAYS

440-Yard Relay—1. Prairie View A & M (Willie Pruitt, Foncel Reece, Virgil Johnson, Matthew Clay); 2. Xavier University; 3. Florida A & M College; 4 Kentucky State College. Time: 43.3.

880-Yard Relay—1. Prairie View A & M (Willie Pruitt, Foncel Reece, Virgil Johnson, Matthew Clay); 2. Florida A & M College; 3. Tuskegee Institute; 4. Grambling College. Time—1:33.3.

One-Mile Relay—1. Langston University (Virgil Patterson, Frederick Faucett, Odell Dinwiddie, Amos Bradford); 2. Xavier University; 3. Florida A & M College; 4. Tuskegee Institute. Time—3:39.6.

Two-Mile Relay—1. Tuskegee (Edmonson Overton, Andrew Bryant, Tim Sanders, John Carroll); 2. Georgia State College; 3. Arkansas State College; 4. Morehouse College. Time—8:33.6.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100-Yard Dash—1. Clayton Clark (Xavier); 2. Frederick Guy (Morehouse); 3. Phillip Malcolm (South Carolina State); 4. Jack Yizer (Piney Acres Club). Time—9.6.

120-High Hurdles—1. Frederick Faucett (Langston); 2. George Connor (Xavier); 3. Robert Stevehs (Florida); 4. Charles Gray (Morehouse). Time—15.4.

440-Yard Run — 1. Odell Dinwiddie (Langston); 2. Johnnie Floyd (Morehouse); 3. Wilson (Grambling); 4. Bridges (Tennessee State). Time—51.3.

Moton Mile—1. John W. Carroll (Tuskegee); 2. Oliver Stripling (Langston); 3. Sampson Smith (Arkansas State); 4. M. Jones (Arkansas State). Time—49.9.

Javelin Throw—1. Elon Robinson (Xavier); 2. Alphonso Hearst (Florida A & M); 3. Hawkins (Kentucky State); 4. Manilus Hall (Florida A & M). Distance: 168 feet, 9 inches.

Pole Vault—1. Carl Bailey (Florida); 2. Willie Wilhite (Tuskegee); Oziah Thompson (Florida) tie. Height—12 feet.

Shot Put—1. Willie Gipson (Prairie View); 2. Manilus Hall (Florida); 3. Arthur Davis (Alabama State); 4. Jones (Grambling). Distance — 45 feet, 2½ inches.

HIGH SCHOOL RELAYS

440-Yard Relay — 1. Tuskegee High (Clarence Crawford, Robert Hunter, Willie Scott, Fred Reed); 2. West Charlotte; 3. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta; 4. Carver Vocational. Time—46.2.

880-Yard Relay—1. David T. Howard (Silas Lackey, Rufus Stephenson, Herbert Adams, Bennie Foster); 2. West Charlotte High; 3. Camden Academy; 4. Tuskegee High. Time—1:41.3.

One-Mile Relay — 1. Tuskegee High (Clarence Crawford, Charles Wilson, Willie Scott, Robert Hunter); 2. David T. Howard; 3. West Charlotte; 4. Booker T. Washington. Time—3:55.0.

Two-Mile Relay — 1. Tuskegee High (Charles Wilson, Wade Smith, Samuel Jackson, Robert Hunter); 2. Booker T. Washington; 3. David T. Howard. Time—9:6.5.

Medley Relay—1. Tuskegee High (Robert Hunter, Willie Scott, Fred Reed, Charles Wilson); 2. David T. Howard; 3. Booker T. Washington; 4. Carver Vocational. Time—4:59.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100-Yard Dash—1. Fred Reid (Tuskegee); 2. Bennie Foster (David T. Howard); 3. Silas Lackey (David T. Howard); 4. Leo Hayes (Camden Academy). Time—9:9.

Tuskegee Wins 400-Meter In Women's Sports Day Pro

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—(SNS)—Sparked by the dazzling anchor performance of Nell Jackson, member of the 1948 U. S. Olympic team, Tuskegee Institute ran away from the field in the 400-Meter Relay in the 22nd annual Women's Sports Day Program, held here Saturday afternoon, in Alumin Bowl.

The Tuskegee Olympic star also finished out in front in the 200-Meter Run. Catherine Hardy, Fort Valley State co-ed from Carrollton, Ga., streaked to the tape in 6.5 to win the 50-Meter Dash, and Jean Patton, Tennessee State's promising young sprinter of Nashville, Tenn., captured the 100-Meter Run with a brilliant finish.

MONROE LASSIES EDGE HOWARD, WASHINGTON

In the junior women events, the Monroe High School lassies of Albany, Ga., piled up 29 points to edge David T. Howard and Booker T. Washington High of Atlanta, who finished in a two-way tie with 26 points each.

SUMMARIES

COLLEGES

50-METER RUN — 1. Catherine Hardy (Fort Valley State); 2. Jean Patton (Tennessee State); 3. Mary Hardaway (Tennessee State); 4. Mabel Walker (Tuskegee). TIME: 6.5.

100-METER RUN—1. Jean Patton (Tennessee State); 2. Juanita Watson (Tuskegee); 3. Bettye Wallace (Grambling); 4. Mary Suggs (Fort Valley State.) TIME: 12.2.

200-METER RUN—1. Nell Jackson (Tuskegee); 2. Jean Lowe (Tuskegee); 3. Yvonne Sutton (Grambling); 4. Myrtle Brown (Arkansas State.) TIME: 26.8.

400 - METER RELAY - 1. Tuskegee Institute; 2. Grambling College 3. Arkansas State College; 4 Alabama State College. TIME: 52.3.

BASEBALL THROW - 1. Faye Robinson (Grambling); 2. Bettye Payne (Grambling); 3. Juanita Watson (Tuskegee); 4. Theresa Manuel (Tuskegee). DISTANCE: 209 feet.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP - 1. Hiawatha Clark (Arkansas State); 2. Jean Lowe (Tuskegee); 3. Evelyn Lawler (Tuskegee); 4. Mary Hardoway (Tennessee State). DISTANCE: 14 feet 7 1-4 in.

DISCUS THROW - 1. Mellie McKee (Tuskegee); 2. Rosa Nettles (Ala. State); 4. Carmen Colding (Tuskegee); 4 Faye Robinson (Grambling). DISTANCE: 94 feet, 2 1-4 inches.

SHOT PUT - 1. Carmen Colding (Tuskegee). 3. Rosa Nettles (Alabama State); 4. Priscilla Washington (Arkansas State). DISTANCE 34 feet, 11 7-8 inches.

HIGH SCHOOL

50-METER RUN - 1. Margaret Walker (Booker T. Washington); 2. Margie Ferrell (Washington County); 3. Margaret Matthews (David Howard); 4. Gladys Talley (Carver, Gadsden, Ala.). TIME 6.4

80-METER HURDLES - 1. Mary Toson (Monroe); 3. Lelia Washington (Sand Fort); 3. Marilyn Wooten (Booker T. Washington); 4 Mary Culbert (Monroe). TIME: 14.8

100-METER RUN - 1. Hazel Thomas (Monroe); 2. Mary McNabl (David T. Howard); 3. Gladys Talley (Carver, Gadsden, Ala.); 4. Loletha Lewis (Tuskegee). TIME 12.8.

200-METER RUN - 1. Anita Watkins (Camden Academy); 2. Pauline Amey (Booker T. Washington) 3. Ruby Taylor (Booker T. Washington); 4. Julia Hines (Camden Academy). TIME 28.2.

Tuskegee High Tops Field In Prep Relays

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)— John Carron, Tuskegee's great distance runner of Annapolis, Md., and current mile monarch of the SIAC joined the exclusive circle of "three-time winners" by winning the classic Moton Mile in the 23rd annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival, held Saturday afternoon, in Alumni Bowl.

The brilliant array of track and field stars competing in the cinder show turned in excellent performances in spite of the soggy track and intermittent April showers. Then too, the officials were forced to get the events off in rapid succession, since the annual Women's Sports Day festivities, washed-out by a steady downpour on Friday, had to be crammed into the day's program.

PRAIRIE VIEW COPS 440, 880-YARD RELAYS

Prairie View's gifted quartet of Willie Pruitt, Foncel Reece, Virgil Johnson and Matthew Clay retained its laurels in the 440 and 880-Yard relays. Tuskegee's crack foursome composed of Edmundson Overton, Andrew Bryant, Tim Sanders and John Carroll won the Allen V. Gambrell Memorial Trophy by beating out Georgia State in the thrilled-packed finish of the Two-Mile relay. The well-balanced Langston relay combination-Virgil Patterson, Amos Bradford, Frederick Faucett and Odell Dinwiddie breezed through in the One-Mile relay.

In winning the mile event, Carroll had to come on strong at the finish to beat off the challenge of Oliver Stripling, promising Langston star. The Tuskegee miler also had to put on his famous "kick" to edge Frank Alexander Prince, Georgia State middle distance runner from Panama City, Panama.

TUSKEGEE HIGH SWEEPS RELAYS

The Tuskegee Institute High School spikesters almost came thru with an amazing "grand-slam" in chalking up four victories in the five high school relays. Tuskegee High swept the Spring Medley, 440-Yard, One-Mile and TwoMile relays, while the David T. Howard Ramblers of Atlanta won the 880-Yard event. Alternating on the Tuskegee High combinations were Clarence Crawford, Charles Wilson Willie Scott, Robert Hunter, Fred Reed, Wade Smith and Samuel Jackson. Howard's winning baton-passers in the 880-Yard relay were Silas Lackey, Rufus Stephenson, Herbert Adams and Bennie Foster.

Clayton Clark, Xaviers' new sprint sensation from Panama City Panama, hit the tape in 9.6 seconds to capture the Clarence Matthews Memorial 100-Yard Dash and Odell Dinwiddie, smooth-striding Langston middle distance runner of Taft, Okla., came home first in the 440-Yard Run to cop the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Trophy. Frederick Faucett, Langston hurdler from Joliet, Ill., won the 120-High Hurdles for the second consecutive year.

In other outstanding feats, Carl Bailey, Florida star of Punta Gorda, Fla., scaled 12 feet to lead the pole vaulters; Willie Gipson of Prairie View tossed the 16-pound shot 45 feet, 2½ inches to win the Shot Put and Elon Robinson of Xavier hurled the javelin 168 feet to win the event. Fred Reed of Tuskegee High topped the field in the prep 100-Yard Dash with a clocking of 9.9.

TUSKEGEE, XAVIER THINCLADS SCORE IN PRAIRIE VIEW MEET

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — (SNS) — Tuskegee Institute surprised Southwest track circles by dominating two distance events. John Carroll, the Golden Tigers' prized miler paced the field to win the One Mile Run in 4 min. 46.3 seconds and then anchored the two-mile relay team to victory in 8 min. 34 seconds.

Another SIAC contender-Xavier University of New Orleans — behind Connor swept the 120 high hurdles. The Gold Rush 440 Relay team with Streams, Douglas, Clark and Maureaux, won in 43.9 seconds. Xavier's Robinson won the javelin throw.

Tuskegee and Grambling were the pacesetters in the women's track and field meet. Tuskegee's National AAU team captured six of the possible 9 first places and placed second in virtually every other.

RESULTS

MEN'S

Pole Vault: Won by Harrison (P. V.); Wilhite (Tuskegee) second; Gladney (Texas College) and Floyd (PV) tied for third. 11 ft. 6 in.

Running High Jump: Won by Ross (Arkansas); Dewiddie (Tillotson) second; Jackson (Bishop) third. 6 ft. 2 in.

Shot Put: Won by Gipson (PV); Thompson (Langston) second; Jones (Grambling) third. 42 ft. 10 in.

120 Yard High Hurdles: Won by Connor (Xavier); Hernson (PV) second; Faucett (Langston) third. 15.9 sec.

Two Mile Relay: Won by Tuskegee (Overton, Bryant, Sanders, Carroll); Prairie View, second; Texas College, third, 8 min. 34 sec.

W. R. Banks 100 Yard Dash: Won by Ireland (Southern); Clark (Xavier) second; Burns (Wiley) third. 10.2 sec.

Discus Throw: Won by Gipson (PV); Kelley (Sam Huston) second Jones (Grambling) third. 135 ft. 2 in.

440 Yard Dash: Won by Harris (Wiley); Watkins (Tuskegee) second; Smith (Bishop) third. 51.3 sec.

440 Yard Relay: Won by Xavier (Streams, Douglas, Clark, Maureaux); Prairie View, second; Southern, third. 43.9 sec.

Running Broad Jump: Won by Davis (PV); Ireland (Southern) second; Wharton (Texas College) third. 24 ft. 11 in.

One Mile Run: Won by Carroll (Tuskegee); Stripling (Langston) second; Venerable (Bishop) third. 4 min. 46.3 sec.

880 Yards Relay: Won by Prairie View (Johnson, Davis, Reese, Clay) Texas College, second; Xavier, third. 1 min. 33.6 sec.

Javelin Throw: Won by Robinson (Xavier); DeVaughn (Texas College) second; Henderson (Southern) third. 192 ft. 1½ in. *

C. H. WALKER MEMORIAL ONE MILE RELAY: Won by Prairie View (Dillon, Garrett, Sapenter, Johnson); Tuskegee, second; Xavier, third. 3 min. 35.5 sec.

*New Prairie View Relays Records.

RESULTS

WOMEN'S

Running High Jump: Won by Evelyn Lawler (Tuskegee); Faye Robinson (Grambling) second; Hiawatha Clark (Arkansas) third. 5 ft.

220 Yard Dash: Won by Nell Jackson (Tuskegee); Theresa Manuel (Tuskegee) second; Jean Lowe (Tuskegee) third. 26.1 sec.

Discus Throw: Won by Faye Robinson (Grambling); Melle McKee (Tuskegee) second; Carmen Golding (Tuskegee) third. 99 ft. 6 in.

50 Yard Dash: Won by Mable Walker (Tuskegee); Juanita Watson (Tuskegee) second; Berdine Reece (PV) third. 6.2 sec.

Shot Put: Won by Faye Robinson (Grambling); Mable McKee (Tuskegee) second; Carmen Golding (Tuskegee) third. 34 ft. 3-4 in.

M. E. Suarez 100 Yard Dash: Mable Walker (Tuskegee); Theresa Manuel (Tuskegee) second; Betty Wallace (Grambling) third, 12.4 sec.

Running Broad Jump: Evelyn Lawler (Tuskegee); Jean Lowe (Tuskegee) second; Berdine Reese (PV) third, 16 ft.

Baseball Throw: Faye Robinson (Grambling) first; Thelma Payne (Arkansas) third. 221 ft. 6 in.

440 Yard Relay: Won by Tuskegee (Taylor, Manuel, Watson, Jackson); Grambling second; Arkansas third. 52.4 sec.

Tuskegee Relays Open Saturday

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 26—More than 500 University, College and High School athletes will take part in the 23rd renewal of the Tuskegee Relays, which will be held in the Alumni Bowl at the Institute Saturday, April 29. The preliminaries will start Saturday morning at 9:00 o'clock. The finals will start Saturday afternoon at 1:00 o'clock.

The athletes entered are the finest that have been assembled since the war. Several of the youngsters are of national championship calibre.

The schools entered are from North Carolina to Oklahoma and from Louisiana to Kentucky. Eurel Davis, of Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Texas, who set a new record in the running broad jump last year, will be back to try to raise his old mark of 24 feet, 11 5-8 inches. He has jumped over 25 feet three times this Spring.

The Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 yard run shapes up as being one of the best events on the program, with Samuel Bolden of Alabama State College; Jewel Ivy, of Texas College; Philip Malcolm, the famous British Indian sprinter, who is now a student at South Carolina State College; John Brooks, of Arkansas State College; Clayton Clarke, the Xavier University, Sophomore, from Panama, and Matthew Clay, of Prairie View, last year's winner and defending champion, determined to capture this event.

The Robert R. Moton Mile Run will bring together 25 of the country's outstanding milers. It is the opinion of observers that this event will be led by the defending champion, John Carrol, whose best time was 4.19 at the time of the conference meet. Other milers entered are Charles Sheppard, formerly of Tosas College; Joseph Villa, of the U. S.

Tuskegee's gals romp to 5 firsts to cop National AAU track crown

ODESSA, Tex. — Tuskegee Institute's powerful track and field squad dominated the National AAU track and field championships for women here last Saturday night, piling up 81 points to completely overwhelm the remainder of the field.

The Alabamans scored five firsts and placed in every event but the javelin to dust off the runner-up Chicago Dempsey Hurricanes, who netted only 34 points.

Disappointment of the night was Stella Walsh, who came to the meet owning three titles and vowing to retire this year with them intact. But the aging Cleveland Pole lost all three of her titles—her best effort of the night being a second-place in the 200 meters. She finished fifth in the 100 meters and third in the broadjump.

Top individual scorer was Bernice Robinson, Chicago Negro star who took first in the 80-meter hurdles and second in both the high jump and broad jump for a total of 26 points.

Only double winner of the night was Tuskegee's Juanita Watson, who got home first in the 50-meter dash in 6.5, and took the baseball throw with a toss of 233 feet, 8 inches.

In addition to Robinson, Frances Kaszubski, Dorothy Dodson Kenny and the Tuskegee 400-meter relay team successfully defended titles won last year. Kaszubski won the discus throw with a heave of 123 ft. 9½ in., but lost her shot-put title to Amelia Bert of the Little Rhody club, Providence, R. I., who tossed the 8-pound ball 39 ft., 8¼ in.

Dodson retained her javelin throw crown with a winning effort of 123 feet, 1 inch and Tuskegee's relay team, outdistancing the field by more than 50 yards, kept its title in this event in an even 50.

Robinson's winning time in the hurdles was 11.9, a new AAU record. The old record of 12 seconds was held jointly by Babe Didrikson, of Dallas, and Anne O'Brien, of Los Angeles. Both ran their record times in 1932.

Tuskegee's other first places were in the 200-meter dash and high-jump and 400-meter relay. Nell Jackson ran away from Walsh and the rest of the field, to take the 200 in 24.2 and Gertrude Orr soared over the bar at an even five feet to capture the highjump. The quartet of Juanita Watson, Jean Lowe, Theresa Manuel and Nell Jackson was never pushed in the relay.

Chicago's Mabel Landry won the broad jump with a leap of 17 ft., 5 in., and Jean Patton, of Tennessee state college, raced to victory in the 100-meter dash in 12.1 seconds, eight-tenths of a second better than the winning time of Walsh last year.

Next three teams: Tennessee state college, 32; Washington Park, Chicago, 26; and German-American Athletic club, of New York, 23.

EASY VICTORY IN JR. MEET

Tuskegee's flying cinder squad also made a runaway of the junior division of the meet here Friday night.

Taking four firsts places and placing in every event but the javelin throw, and the baseball throw, the Alabama team swept the junior meet with a total of 87 points. Second place Glendale, Calif., had 37 points.

Tuskegee Women Capture Junior AAU Track Crown With 87 Points

ODESSA, Texas—(SNS)— Miss Pauline Amey and Miss Mary McNabb, former speedsters of Atlanta's Washington High and David T. Howard High, respectively, were in the forefront as Tuskegee Institute ran-away with the junior division of the National AAU Women's Track and Field Meet here Friday night, rolling up 87 points.

Tuskegee took four "firsts" and placed in all events except the baseball and javelin throws. Glendale, California, was second with 37 points.

MISS AMEY WINS 200-METER DASH

One of the four "firsts" which Tuskegee rolled up was in the 200 meter dash which Miss Pauline Amey, Atlanta, won in 26.3 seconds. Miss Amey, a freshman at Tuskegee, was winner of the 100-meter dash for junior women at the Tuskegee annual Sports Day Program in 1949.

Miss Mary McNabb, also of Atlanta, starred on the 400-meter relay team which won this event in 50 seconds, three-tenths of a second off the winning senior division time of last year. Miss McNabb is the Georgia all-state champion in

Misses Pauline Amey, Mary McNabb Sparkle As 'Skegee Co-eds Win

the 100-meter run.

MISS ORR SCORES DOUBLE VICTORY

The outstanding double winner was Miss Gertrude Orr of Tuskegee. She won the high jump with a leap of 4 feet 11½ inches, and followed with a victory in the 50-meter dash. Miss Orr is a graduate of Trenholm High School, Tuscumbia, Alabama.

Her time in the dash was 6.7 seconds, three-tenths of a second off the American record for the distance.

The only other double winner was Miss Amelia Bert of the Little Rhody Club of Providence, Rhode Island. She won the shot-put with a toss of 37 feet 2 inches, then took top honors in the baseball throw with 216 feet 6 inches.

Teaming up with Miss McNabb on the 400-meter foursome were Miss Evelyn Lawler, of Gadsden, Alabama; Miss Gladys Talley, Gadsden, Alabama, and Miss Amey.

12-Member Team Looms as Repeater in AAU Meet

Annual Women's Games Slated for Odessa, Texas, This Week End; Manuel Heads Group

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A 12-girl contingent representing Tuskegee Institute left here early this week for Odessa, Texas, where the Golden Tigerettes are expected to annex their eleventh title in the last 13 renewals of the annual AAU women's track and field championships.

Headed by Theresa Manuel, their brilliant all-round star, the Tuskegee girls will be found competing in all the running events on the program and in a heavy majority of the field competitions.

The members of the Tuskegee team and brief thumbnail sketches follow:

Theresa Manuel, a 1949 graduate of Physical Education, is the National AAU junior 80-meter hurdles champion; a member of the National junior AAU champion 400-meter relay team; holder of the National AAU senior 50-meter hurdles championship in which she set a new indoor record at Chicago April 24, 1948, and a member of the United States 1948 women's Olympic track and field team;

Nell Jackson, a junior in Physical Education, broke the American (citizens')record 200-meter run (trials) in Chicago April, 1948, and was a member of the United States 1948 women's Olympic track and field team;

Juanita Watson, a junior in Physical Education, at the National AAU women's track and field meet in San Antonio, Texas, 1947, beat Alice Coachman to become holder of the national title; in 1948 set a new record of 6.5 in the National AAU 50-meter indoor run;

Mellie McKee, a senior in Physical Education; will participate in the shot put and discus;

Carmen Colding, a senior in Physical Education, will participate in the discus throw and the javelin;

Evelyn Lawler, a junior in Physical Education, is a freshman on the Tuskegee Institute track team and will participate for her first time in the running high jump, running broad jump and run on the 400-meter realy team;

Gladys Talley, a graduate of Carver High School of Gasden, is a freshman on the Tuskegee track team. In 1945, she was 100-yard and 60-yard champion at the Alabama A. & M. annual relays;

Gertrude Orr, a graduate of Trenholm High School, Tuscumbia, Alabama. At San Antonio, Texas in 1947, Gertrude was a place winner in the junior and senior high jump;

Emma Hogan, a newcomer to the Tuskegee track team, will participating in this event, Mary will broad jump and run on the 400-meter relay.

Tuskegee Girls Enter Track Meet

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 19—(AP)—E. F. Pohl of the South Texas Association of the A. A. U. said today that he had received entries of the 15-girl team from Tuskegee Institute of Alabama.

Tuskegee Institute girls track teams for many years have dominated the girls championships and Coach Cleve Abbott apparently has assembled another good team.

Among the entries are such outstanding performers as Mable Walker, who won the junior 50-meter run and who placed third in the seniors in 1947 in the same event. She also was a member of the winning senior 400-meter relay team.

Nell Jackson in 1947 was second in the junior 200-meter run, while Theresa Manuel was first in the junior 80-meter hurdles and placed second in the seniors; she also was a member of the 400-meter relay team that took third place.

Gertrude Orr placed third in the senior women's high jump and Juanita Watson also turned in outstanding performances.

The rest of the Tuskegee team is made up of newcomers who have turned in noteworthy performances in their respective events.

Simultaneously word was received from National Secretary Daniel J. Ferris, that a six-girl team from Cuba would participate in the national championships at Odessa, Aug. 12 and 13.

Tuskegee Gals Win Track Title

But Chicago Lass Is Individual Star

ODESSA, Tex.—Tuskegee Institute girls romped off with the National AAU Women's track and field championships here last week end ,tallying 87 points to achieve their 14th victory in the last 15 renewals.

The Tiger lassies scored five firsts and placed in every event except the javelin throw. It was even a more impressive triumph than the one scored last year at Providence, when the Alabama femmes took over the limelight of the pro-Olympic trials.

Bernice Robinson, of Chicago, however, was turned up as the individual star of the meet. She captured the highpoint trophy with a first in the 80-meter hurdles, and seconds in both the high jump and broad jump.

In winning the hurdles event, the comely Windy City miss established a new world record of 11.9 seconds. This was a tenth of a second under the mark held jointly by Babe Didrikson Zaharias and Anne O'Brien, both white.

Dnly double winner of the program was Juanita Watson, Tuskegee, wh won the 50 meters wash in 6:5 seconds, and the baseball throw with a heave of 233 feet, 8 inches.

Stella Walsh, the Polish veteran, hung up her shoes after being unplaced in three of her favorite events. Beaten by Tuskegee's Nell Jackson in the 200 meters dash, Miss Walsh was third in the broad jump and fifth in the 100.

Both Miss Robinson and Miss Jackson were members of the 1948 U.S. Olympic team.

The Tuekegee quartet captured the 400-meter relay race for the fourth consecutive year.

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—Want-Ads Work Wonders—

Alice Coachman Decides To Hang Up Track Shoes

MACON, GA., Oct. 26—(AP)—Alice Coachman has decided to hang up her track shoes after 10 years of campaigning and today gathering.

Alice, one of the nation's greatest Negro athletes, said she intended to spend the rest of her life "teaching others how."

She has a room of trophies to show for her efforts, including the Olympic game medals won in London last year. She is now a teacher of physical education and science at the Ballard-Hudson High School for Negroes. She plans an athletic program to develop the same talent that sent her flying heels to records in the 50-meter dash and the high jump.

Chi Girl Wins Top AAU Honors

ODESSA, Texas—Tuskegee Institute girls won both the junior and senior division titles in the National AAU two-day meet here last Friday and Saturday.

The Tuskegee track queens took four firsts in the junior events, Friday night, and placed in all to

BERNICE ROBINSON

run up 87 points. Glendale, Calif., was second with 37 points.

Tuskegee won the senior division title by rolling up 81 points with five firsts and places in all events. The Chicago Dempsey Hurricanes were second with 34 points.

Bernice Robinson, Chicago, was the top individual star, taking first in the 80-meter hurdles and second in both the high jump and broad jump for a total of 26 points.

Miss Robinson set a new national AAU mark in the hurdles, skipping over the timbers in 11.9 seconds. This was a tenth of a second under the old mark held jointly by Babe Didrickson of Dallas, and Anne O'Brien of Los Angeles. Both made their marks in 1932.

Cynthia Booker, Chicago, was second in the high jump, fourth in the 50-yard dash, tied for fourth in the senior high jump, and was sixth in the senior 50-yard dash.

Juanita Watson of Tuskegee was the only double winner of the meet, winning the 50-meter dash in 6.5, and won the baseball throw with 233 feet, 8 inches.

Tuskegee Girls Leave For Meet

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 22—Eight Members of the Tuskegee Institute Women's Championship track and field team will leave the campus early Wednesday morning for New York City to participate in the Women's National Indoor Track and Field Championships, sponsored by the Co-ordinating Council, City of New York.

The meet will be held at the 3rd Engineer Group Armory (formerly 102nd Engineers Armory) 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, at 8 o'clock Saturday night, March 26.

On the squad are three members of the 1948 Olympic Track and Field Team. They are Nell Jackson, who has been entered in the 220-yard run and relay; Theresa Manuel, 50-yard run, hurdles, basketball throw and relay; and Mable Walker, 50-yard run, standing broad jump and relay.

Theresa Manuel holds the American record in the 50 meters indoor hurdles. Mable Walker holds the 1948 outdoor 100 meters championship of the United States. Another outstanding member of the team is Juanita Watson, sophomore, who holds the national 50 meters run indoor record.

Other members of the team are Gwendolyn Taylor, junior; Jean Lowe, junior; Evelyn Lawler, sophomore, and Lillie Prrifoy, senior, former indoor and outdoor hurdles champion of America.

Cleve Abbott Says

The Rains Came

THE rains came—not only in Chicago, but in Tuskegee, Ala. It rained there all day Thursday, April 28, and continued throughout the night with no letup on Friday, when it really did come down. For the first time in the 21-year-old history of the Tuskegee women's meet, it was postponed until the next day and run off in conjunction with the relays Saturday.

But when Saturday rolled around, the rains continued. The relays were slowed up, but the officials ran the women's meet in between the relay events and, despite the rain, the last event was over a few minutes after 5 o'clock.

The rain then ceased. The stars peeped from behind the clouds long enough for the planes to leave Montgomery for Chicago. Then lo and behold, it looked as if the rain was chasing us. It rained off and on there Sunday morning, let up long enough to get to the ball park for the opener between the Red Sox of Memphis and the American Giants. After two and one-half innings, it came down again. The game was called. We got drenched.

* * *

ROOM 11, Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute, is sort of headquarters. It is a double bedroom with private bath. Our roommate, over a 23-year period, is B. T. Harvey, former Colgate star footballer (some years ago), and now head of the chemistry department at Morehouse College in Atlanta. Harvey is one of the best known basketball, baseball, track and football officials in the country. He is commissioner of the Southern conference officials and commissioner of baseball for the Southern Negro league.

Twenty-four years ago, the idea of the Tuskegee relays came into Major Cleve L. Abbott's head. The director of athletics at Tuskegee Institute, with the help of Harvey and yours truly, decided to make the event the "Penn relays of the Negro race." It is now the fourth oldest relay meet in the United States. Penn, Drake and Kansas relays are the three older ones in order named.

Several years ago, Frank Forbes, director of athletics at Morehouse, became starter. In the intervening years, men like Ralph Metcalfe, then coach at Xavier; Giles Wright, then of Xavier, but now a prep school coach in New Orleans; Ted Wright, then director of athletics at Xavier, but now holding a like position at Georgia State; Fred Long, then of Wiley, but now director of athletics at Prairie View College in Texas; Sam Taylor, then of Prairie View, but now at Virginia Union; the late Harry Long of Wiley; Jake Gaither, director of athletics at Florida A. and M.; Dean Tubby Johnson of Fisk; John Brown of Alabama State, and others have helped to officiate.

Illinois boxing commissioner, and

Long and Taylor were missed this year, as was Henry A. Kean of Tennessee State. Also missed were Taylor A. Durley of Texas College and Zipp Gayles of Langston University, whose Odell Dinwiddie, who hails from Taft, Okla., won the Robert S. Abbott Memorial "440."

BUT orchids to Major Abbott, a seemingly tireless man who does everything humanly possible to make the meet a success. It is for him that the coaches respond. This year, Tom Harris came down from Tenn. State and Randy Taylor from Kentucky State. Next year, we do hope that Wilberforce State, Lincoln and other teams will enter, as did Jimmy Stevens and his Prairie View team and Coach Watson and the Arkansas State thinclads did this year. And in 1951 —the 25th year, we hope that the C. I. A. A. will be well represented. Morgan, Hampton, West Virginia State and other colleges ought to help to make it a gala affair.

It would be a fitting tribute to a man whose heart and soul have been wrapped up in the physical development of the Negro boy and girl, who placed several on the United States Olympic team last year and who has coached his girls to several National A. A. U. women's indoor and outdoor championships.

Sometimes working almost single-handed, he goes about his duties preparing for the relays. You might see him dragging the stone roller along the track or making the lanes or straightening out the hurdles.

A VETERAN of the first World War, Major Abbott, sometimes called Duke, can rally the old vets around him. The meet goes on, rain or shine. So does life. We remember after the 25th annual Tuskegee vs. Alabama State football game at Montgomery last fall. Tuskegee had won. But way down near the farthermost goal post, Abbott was walking with his head down. Tears streamed down his cheeks.

We went over to see what was the matter. He asked to be left alone for a few minutes.

Harvey explained that Abbott was thinking of the Tuskegee boys who had played or run for him —many of them who went across in World War II and never came back, and of others who were cut down by the Grim Reaper during those 25 years.

Then Harvey's voice got sort of a choke in it and our eyes watered a bit until we said, "Come on and let's get the hell out of here." We didn't want to break down before those football players and be called a sissy. But it was hard to hold things back.

Life is that way.

MAJ. CLEVE ABBOTT

TUSKEGEE'S WOMEN TRACK TEAM SET FOR NATIONAL AAU EVENT

Track Stars From Seven States Enter Tuskegee's Cinder Meet

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 28—(INS)—Eight members of the Tuskegee Institute Women's Championship Track and Field Team will leave the campus early Wednesday morning for New York City to participate in the Women's National Indoor Track and Field Championships, sponsored by the Coordinating Council—City of New York.

The meet will be held at the 3rd Engineer Group Armory (Formerly 102nd Engineers Armory) 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, at 8:00 o'clock Saturday night, March 26.

SPECIAL INVITATION

These young women will be the guests of the New York City Police Department, upon special invitation of Captain Peter H. Nesdale, Executive Officer, Police Department of New York.

On the squad are three members of the 1948 Olympic Track and Field Team. They are: Nell Jackson, who has been entered in the 220 yard run and relay; Theresa Manuel, 50 yard run, hurdles, basketball throw and relay; and Mable Walker, 50 yard run, standing broad jump and relay.

AMERICAN RECORD

Theresa Manuel hold the American record in the 50 meters indoor hurdles. Mable Walker holds the 1948 outdoor 100 meters championship of the United States. Another outstanding member of the team is Juanita Watson, Sophomore, who holds the National 50 meters run indoor record.

Other members of the team are Gwendolyn Taylor, Junior; Jean Lowe, Junior; Evelyn Lawler, Sophomore; and Lillie Purrifoy, Senior former indoor and outdoor hurdles champion of America.

DOMINATED AAU

Tuskegee Institute track and field teams have virtually dominated the National AAU meets during the past years and have won nationwide acclaim at various meets elsewhere in the United States, Canada and Europe.

This year's competition will continue the Tuskegee Institute track team in the spotlight as one of the foremost women groups.

meter hurdles and run the third leg on the Tuskegee 400-meter team.

The tennis matches will bring competitors from Negro colleges throughout the South.

Defending champion George Stewart, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C., will be on hand. He is also the national singles champion of the American Tennis Association.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 28—(AP)—Negro high school and college girls from at least seven states will compete in the 22nd annual junior and senior women's sports day at Tuskegee Institute tomorrow.

The 24th annual Southern intercollegiate tennis championships will also be played here tomorrow and Saturday.

Five members of the 1948 United States Olympic team will be seen in action

Other Olympic team members are three girls from Tuskegee Institute:

Nell Jackson will run the 200-meter race and will anchor the Tuskegee relay team;

Mable Walker will [illegible] 400-meter team;

Theresa Manuel will throw the javelin and compete in the 80-

ANCHOR (MAN) AWAY—Tuskegee Institute's John Carroll breaks the tape at end of anchor leg of two-mile relay during Prairie View Relays at Prairie View, Texas, April 9. Carroll and mates on quartet, Overton, Bryant and Sanders, will try to repeat winning feat against tough competition at Tuskegee Relays, April 30.

J. Carroll Best Bet In 1 Mile

By CAPT. R. S. DARNABY

TUSKEGEE — Features of the 23rd annual Tuskegee Institute relays here on Saturday, April 29, will be the Robert S. Abbott Memorial 440-yard run and the Robert R. Moton one-mile race.

Competition this year in the relay events will be tougher than in any of the previous meets. Southern Conference track coaches are sending strong quartets in the one-mile, the 880-yard and the 440-yard relay events. Southwestern conference teams have entered as well as at least two teams from the Mid-Western conference.

Last year's winner of the Abbott Memorial quarter-mile run was Theodore Bass of Grambling College of Louisiana, who stood off a last 20-yard threat of John George of Tuskegee Institute, with Odel Dinwitty of Langston pulling up third.

Carroll Seeks Repeat

The Moton mile went to John Carroll, Tuskegee, who essayed the distance in 4:33.2. Carroll seems to be in excellent shape to repeat on April 22. He won the Xavier relays one-mile in 4:48.6, and came right back to cop the two-mile event in 10:53.4 in the rain. Carroll won the Prairie View relays one-mile run in 4:46.3.

The Clarence Mathews' 100-yard dash will find Ireland of Southern University, winner of the Prairie View dash; Clayton Clark, Xavier, winner of the Xavier relays 100 in 9.9 seconds in a downpour and the 220 in 22.9, facing the fastest men from Morehouse, Clark, Morris Brown, South Carolina State, Florida and Tuskegee, as well as Tennessee State and Texas College.

Erual Davis, winner of last year's broad jump with a leap of 24 feet, 11 and 5-8's inches, will defend his title. Davis won the Xavier relays broad jump event at 22 inches and the Prairie View broad jump with 24 feet, 11 inches for a new P. V. relay record.

Davis Mathew Clay, Frances Reese and Boston Grant carried the Prairie View State College of Texas colors to victory in the 880-yard relay in 1.29. This year Johnson leads off for the Lone Star state quartet with Davis, Reese and Clay running in order named. This foursome did a 1:33.6 in their own relay.

Gipson, Prairie View, winner of the discus throw at the discus event at Prairie View with 135 feet, 2 inches, is slated to take that event, but may find plenty of trouble from Manilus Hall, Florida A. and M. and winner of last year's event; A. Jones, Grambling, who finished third last year and two Xavier weight men. Gipson was second to Hall last year in the Tuskegee meet.

Connor of Xavier and Stephens of Florida will duel it out in the 120-yard high hurdles. Stephens won both the low and the high at Xavier, while Connor was victor in the high at Prairie View.

Coach Abbott's proteges eye the two-miles relay with Overton, Bryant, Sanders and John Carroll running.

The one-mile college relay—the last event on the program, is a toss up. Xavier's Bonner, Clark, Streams and Williams, faces Prairie View's Dillon, Garrett, Sapenter and Johnson, and fast teams from Tuskegee, Clark, Morehouse, Florida, and South Carolina.

Mile Title Defended By Carroll

By RUSS COWANS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Splashing through the mud that resulted from the rain of Friday, and increased from the intermittent showers Saturday, Odell Dinwiddie, 21-year-old junior from Taft, Okla., carried the Langston University colors to victory in the Robert S. Abbott quarter-mile Saturday in the 23rd running of the annual Tuskegee Relays.

The rangy six-footer took the lead as the runner rounded the first turn, and was never headed. Johnie Floyd, Morehouse, was second. The time was :51.3.

John "Horse" Carroll, Tuskegee, retained his championship in the Moton Mile after shaking off the challenge of Stripliness of Langston University. Carroll's time was 4:49.5.

Carroll came back a short time later to anchor the Tuskegee two-mile relay team, putting on a stretch kick that withstood the challenge of Georgia State, to win the Allen B. Gambrell trophy.

Clayton Clar, 25-year-old sophomore from Xavier University in New Orleans, won the Clarence Matthew Memorial 100-yard dash in :09.6, two seconds off the record set by Moselle Elliott. Frederick Guy, Morehouse, was second.

Frederick Faucette, Langston University sophomore, was first in the 120-yard high hurdles. George Connor, Xavier, was second.

The twenty-first annual Women's Sports Day events were postponed from Friday to Saturday because of the driving rain.

Jean Patton, Tennessee freshman, finished second to Catherine Hardy, Fort Valley State College, in the 50-meter senior women's race. The time was :06.1. Miss Patton came back to capture the senior women's 100-meters in :12.2.

Carl Bailey, Florida A. & M. won the pole vault at 12 feet. Willie Wilhite Tuskegee, was second.

Hagel Thomas, Monroe High, Albany, Ga., won the 100-meter finals for high school girls. Mary McNabb, David T. Howard, Atlanta, was second.

Carmen Colden, Tuskegee, won the women's shot put with 35 feet 11 7-8 inches. Mellie McKee, Tuskegee, was second with 33 feet, 9 7-8 inches.

Hiawatha Clark, Arkansas A. & M., won the senior broad jump at 14 feet 7¼ inches. Evelyn Lawler was second. Mary McNabb won the junior jump.

Tuskegee won the junior 440 relay. Pauline Amh, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, won the junior shot put at 31 feet, 2 3-8 inches. Margaret Davis, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, won the 50-meter junior race in :06.4. Fred Reed, Tuskegee, won the junior 100-yard dash in :09.9. Bennie Foster, David T. Howard, Atlanta, was second.

Mary Toson, Monroe, won the junior 80-meter hurdles in 14.8.

Morris Brown Wins SIAC Crown

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 12—In a game that was a thriller from start to finish, the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines, of Atlanta, Ga., eked out a hard-earned, 55-54 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers in the finals of the Sixteenth Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, played here tonight, before an overflow crowd in the Logan Hall Gymnasium.

It was a rip-roaring contest all the way, with the lead changing exactly ten times. The Wolverines were trailing, 54-51 with less than five minutes left to play, when Eugene Williams, of Syracuse, N. Y., and G. B. Hannon, of Augusta, Ga., connected with the pay-off tosses to pull the game out of the fire. From that point, Morris Brown succeeded in freezing the ball to wrap up the verdict.

Florida Shades Morehouse, 62-60

In the consolation finals, the top-seeded Florida A&M College, rattlers of Tallahassee, Fla., put on a dazzling finish to shade the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, of Atlanta, Ga., 62-60. On the short end of a 46-26 count early in the second stanza, the Orange-clad Rattlers uncorked a terrific scoring drive and knotted the score 49-all at the ten-minute-mark. Then after the count was deadlocked, 54-all, and 60-all, Charles Bostic, of Tampa, Fla., drilled home a one-hand toss to put the game on ice.

Southern Tourney All-Stars Chosen

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 15—The participating schools in the 16th Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, held in Logan Hall at Tuskegee Institute last week were: Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; South Carolina State College, Orangeburg; Florida A&M College, Tallahassee; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Alabama State College, Montgomery, and Tuskegee Institute.

Fifteen of the 90 players participating in the tournament were placed on the All-Tournament team.

Morris Brown College defeated Tuskegee Institute, 55 to 54 for the championship. In the consolation contest Florida A&M College defeated Morehouse College, 62 to 60.

Player	School
First Team	
James Brock	Tuskegee Institute
Irving Tompkins	Morehouse College
Franklyn Ayers	Morris Brown College
G. B. Hannon	Morris Brown College
Charles Bostic	Florida A&M College
Second Team	
Herman Pittman	Florida A&M College
John Clair	Morris Brown College
Bruce Phillips	Morehouse College
Richard Arrington	S. C. State College
Leroy Porter	Tuskegee Institute
Third Team	
Nathaniel Thomas	Tuskegee Institute
James Hall	Alabama State College
Sandy Morris	Alabama State College
Thomas Hardwick	Tuskegee Institute
James Blair	Morris Brown College

Tuskegee Quintet Victors

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Maroon and Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute, with their perfectioned fast break, moved three steps closer to a second straight conference championship by defeating Benedict College, 54-29; Allen University, 61-42, and South Carolina State College of Orangeburg, S. C., 60-50, on their tour of South Carolina.

The Tigers, in their defeat of Benedict, had an easy night behind the superb shooting of Nathaniel Thomas who totaled 20, James Brock, 13, and Leroy Porter, 9, and the brilliant defensive play of Tommy Hardwick, Norman Jackson, Leroy Porter, and James Ware.

At Allen, the Tigers were without the service of their regular center, Leroy Porter. But substitute center, James Ware turned in an excellent performance. Allen took a 6-0 lead in the early minutes of the game, but were soon overtaken by the Tigers who never relinquished the lead.

Co-Capt. James Brock, with his speedy and shifty footwork, proved fatal to Allen as he found the nets for 17, while Nat Thomas again made 20. Co-Capt. Hardwick and his defensive crew were again outstanding. Hardwick is playing his third year as first-string guard.

In Orangeburg, S. C., where the Tigers met S. C. State College, Brock, third year regular forward, again displayed his craftiness with a basketball by rolling up 16 points. Jackson, 15, and Thomas with 12, also Hardwick, 12.

The game was a close contest until the second quarter when the Tigers pulled away to a 12 point halftime lead.

The Tigers thrilled the crowd by freezing the ball for nearly three minutes, as Brock dribbled through the S. C. team for a complete minute, himself.

Defensive play again made it's important contribution on the part of Hardwick, Jackson, Ware and Davis. Tuskegee now has a 4-0 standing in the conference.

Brown of Atlanta Wins Finals In Tuskegee Tourney

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — March 12, 1949—In a game that was a thriller from start to finish, the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines, of Atlanta, Ga., eked out a hard-earned, 55-54 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, in the finals of the Sixteenth Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Turnament, played here tonight, before an overflow crowd in the Logan Hall Gymnasium.

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The Morris Brown Wolverines opened the drive for their first SIAC tournament crown by maulin gthe Lane College Draggons, of Jackson, Tenn., 57-32 and turned back the Morehouse Maroon Tigers, 60-49 in a hard-fought semi-finals battle.

The Tueskegee Golden Tigers, defending champions, battered the South Carolina State College Bulldogs, of Orangeburg, S. C., 65-47 and upset the favored Florida Rattlers 63-54 in a thrill-packed semi-finals contest.

Nip-and-Tuck Battle

In the championship finals, the lead see-sawed back and forth during the first five minutes of play, then the Purple Wolverines climbed on top and clung to a, 27-23 advantage when the teams stopped to rest at intermission. Shortly after play was resumed, the Golden Tigers surged to the front, 29-28. Then for 18 minutes, the game was a typical nip-and-tuck battle, the score being deadlocked only twice, 32-all and 40-all. With time running out, Hannon rippled the nets twice in succession to send Morris Brown ahead, 51-50, and Nathaniel Thomas, of Tampa, Fla., put Tuskegee back on the beam with two electrifying tosses, making the score, 54-51. Williams gave the Wolverines a big lift by banking in a close-up shot and Hannon dropped one of his feature one-hand shots to put the game in the bag.

Hannon racked up 16 points to walk away with top scoring honors, while Jesse Davis, of Gresham, S. C., finished right on his heels with 14 markers. Other high scorers were: Leroy Porter, Tampa, Fla., (13); Nathaniel Thomas, (11); James Brock, Glendale, Ohio, (10); John Clair, Syracuse, N. Y., (10); and Franklin Ayers, Springfield, Ohio, (9).

Morris Brown Wins Cage Title

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Tuskegee Cagers Wallop Clark

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Members of Tuskegee's Golden quint are still playing a potent role in the race for top honors in the Southern Conference.

Friday evening before a large crowd in Logan Hall the Tigers turned back the Clark College cagers of Atlanta, Ga., 72 to 38. Saturday evening on the home court the Tuskegee hardwood performers downed South Carolina State College, 61 to 48.

In the game against Clark, Porter and Ware shared the scoring honors with 11 points each, while Dears and Williamson were the leading scorers for the Atlanta team, Dears with 11 markers and Williamson with 7.

Saturday night in an exciting game against South Carolina State College, with Brock posting 21 points, the Golden quintmen moved out from their 26 to 22 lead at the half to outscore the visitors. They packaged the game safely in the final eight minutes of play.

The score was locked four times during the first half and once during the second. Porter got 12 points, Thomas 11 and Davis 8. Richard Arrington and Fred Randall hit the hoops for 16 point each.

Morris Brown SIAC Victor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In a game that was a thriller from start to finish, Morris Brown College eked out a hard-earned, 55-54 victory over Tuskegee Institute in the finals of the 16th annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball tournament before an overflow crowd Saturday.

It was a rip-roaring contest all the way, with the lead changing exactly 10 times. The Wolverines were trailing, 54-51 with less than five minutes left to play, when Eugene Williams of Syracuse, N.Y. and G. B. Hannon of Augusta, Ga., connected with the pay-off tosses to pull the game out of the fire. From that point, Morris Brown succeeded in freezing the ball to wrap up the verdict.

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The Morris Brown Wolverines opened the drive for their first SIAC tournament crown by mauling Lane College, 57-32, and turned back Morehouse, 60-49 in the semi-finals. Tuskegee, defending champion, battered South Carolina State College, 65-47, and upset the favored Florida Rattlers 63-54, in a thrill-packed semi-finals contest.

FIRST ROUND

S.C. State d. Fisk, 50-44.

QUARTER-FINALS

Florida d. Alabama State, 43-42.
Tuskegee d. S.C. State, 65-47.
Morris Brown d. Lane, 57-32.
Morehouse d. Fort Valley State 60-44.

SEMI-FINALS

Tuskegee d. Florida, 63-54.
Morris Brown d. Morehouse, 60-49

CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

Morris Brown d. Tuskegee, 55-44.

CONSOLATION FINALS

Florida d. Morehouse, 62-60.

Tuskegee Tops First Cage Foe

TALLADEGA, Ala.—The Tuskegee Tigers opened their 1949-50 cage schedule by thumping the Talladega College Crimson Tornadoes, 69-59 before a capacity crowd at Callaham Gymnasium.

The first half was close, with Talladega College showing amazing ability in blocking the taller Tigers off of the backboards. The half-time score stood at 28-22 in favor of Tuskegee.

CARVER DAY- JANUARY 5.

Pearl S. Buck To Speak At TI

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 11—Pearl S. Buck, noted author and lecturer, will deliver an address in the Tuskegee Institute chapel on Carver Day, Jan. 5.

On a previous visit to Tuskegee Miss Buck was said to be so impressed with the efforts of the George Washington Carver Foundation that she volunteered to return and speak in behalf of furthering the work of the late Dr. Carver through developing the Carver Foundation.

For more than a decade, the name of Pearl Buck has been well known in the literary world. Having grown up in China, Miss Buck depicts life in this oriental country through many of her well known books. She received the Pulitzer Prize for "The Good Earth" and in 1938 she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. Several of her stories have been made into motion pictures.

Dewey Proclaims "Carver Day" In New York

ALBANY, N. Y. —By proclamation of Governor Dewey, January 5th will be "George Washington Carver Day" in New York state.

Dewey said he set aside the day because "a considerable measure of the progress and material benefits we enjoy today is due to the achievements" of Carver, who was a great inventor.

DR. BUNCHE AWARDED FIRST CARVER SEALS — The awarding of the first sheet of Carver seals to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship division of the UN, last week by the George Washington Carver Foundation of Tuskegee institute, marked the opening of the foundation's $250,000 seal selling campaign for a science building at the institute. Shown above is Dr. Bunche's UN office are members of the seal committee in New York. They are, left to right: Mrs. Penelope L. Bailey, Augustus Simms, Mrs. Sadie M. Anderson, Dr. Bunche, Percival R. Rockette, president; Mrs. Julian B. Thomas, Miss Joseph D. Farmer, and Mrs. Nellie G. Marshall. — (ANP)

CARVER STAMPS TO DR. BUNCHE

NEW YORK (ANP)—Presentation of the first sheet of 50 postal stamps honoring the late Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist, to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nov. 1, featured the opening of a $250,000 campaign by the Carver Foundation at Tuskegee, Ala.

DR. CARVER'S WORK CONTINUES IN SWIFT COMPANY PROJECT.

Tuskegee Institute-(ANP) Tuskegee Institute is the recipient of a two year research grant made by Swift and Company, meat packers and manufacturers of meat products, for a study of the nutritive qualities of legumes, Dr. Russell W. Brown, director of the George Washington Carver Foundation at the institute announced last week.

The Chicago company's grant will be under the direction of Dr. W.E. Belton, head of the department of chemistry. The foundation completed a study of the mung bean as a source of food for baby chicks sponsored by the Swift Company a short time.

Daily World
Wed. 3-9-49
Atlanta, Ga.

BUNCHE AWARDED CARVER STAMPS AT OPENING DRIVE

New York (ANP) Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the UN, was honored this week when the George Washington Carver Foundation of Tuskegee, Alabama, awarded him the first sheet of Carver seals.

This presentation in Dr. Bunche's office marked the prelude to a $250,000 campaign for the foundation. The campaign officially opened November 1. The foundation hopes to sell 1,000,000 seals with the picture of Dr. Carver who made history with his scientific discoveries at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Bunche received a sheet of 50 stamps as a special presentation to an outstanding American by the foundation.

Percival Ricketts presented the award to Dr. Bunche. Other members of the honoring committee were Mrs. Penelope L. Bailey, Augustus Sims, Mrs. Sadie M. Anderson, Mrs. Julian B. Thomas, Miss Josephine D. Farmer, and Mrs. Nellie G. Marshall.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-6-49

GETTING THE 1949 CARVER SEAL CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY

The first sheet of stamps being presented to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (fourth from left), Director of Department Trusteeship of United Nations, by Percival R. Ricketts at Lake Success recently. Left to right: Mrs. Penelope L. Bailey, Augustus Simms, Mrs. Sadie M. Anderson, Dr. Bunche, Mr. Ricketts, Mrs. Julian B. Thomas, Miss Josephine D. Farmer and Mrs. Nellie G. Marshall.

A drive to raise $250,000 for the George Washington Carver Foundation at Tuskeegee, Ala., through the sale of Carver seals will begin Nov. 1. It was announced here yesterday by the Carver Seal Committee. The committee hopes that 1,000,000 seals, bearing the likeness of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, will be sold.

The first sheet, comprising fifty seals, has already been presented to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the department of trusteeship of the United Nations, in accordance with the custom of the directors of the Carver Committee in selecting annually an outstanding American for such a presentation.

New York To Salute Alabama's Carver

New York state on Jan. 5 will honor the memory of one of Alabama and the nation's greatest scientists.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has proclaimed the day "George Washington Carver Day" and set it aside for paying tribute to the humble Negro who was born of slave parents and became the leading Negro scientist of his day.

DR. CARVER, who died a few years ago, brought international fame to Tuskegee Institute and was founder of the George Washington Carver Foundation on the campus of the Institute.

Gov. Dewey said "considerable measure of the progress and material benefits we enjoy today is due to the achievements" of Carver.

The late scientist spent most of his time seeking ways to use the ordinary wastes of farmlands. His research developed hundreds of ways to use the peanut and his findings were partly responsible for the peanut becoming a major cash crop in the Wiregrass section of Alabama.

Carver Day Plugger

Former Petty Officer, Henry Smith, stationed in Birmingham during the war and now an official of the George Washington Carver Foundation is busy making ready for the carver day Celebration at Tuskegee on Jan 5th at which time Miss Pearl Buck noted novelist will be the principal speaker.

Move States Join Observance

Sixth Annual Carver Week Set for Month of January

By CARMELLA G. LA ROSA

PITTSBURGH—The sixth annual observance of Carver Week will be celebrated between Jan. 2 and 8, with a number of special programs commemorating the life and work of Dr. George Washington Carver, one of America's outstanding scientists and citizens, according to an announcement by Dr. Alma Illery of this city, president and founder of the National Achievement Clubs. Inc.. originators of the Carver Bill.

Jan. 5, the anniversary of the death of Dr. Carver, has been designated by Presidential proclamation as Carver Day. Locally, it will be celebrated by a Carver Day luncheon, Jan. 5, at Dutch Henry's Restaurant. Mrs. Sally Parham Edwards of St. Louis, will be featured speaker.

* * *

MRS. EDWARDS IS grand basileus of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and is former co-executive director of the interracial county branch of the St. Louis YWCA.

She will speak on the topic "George Washington Carver, an Exponent of Human Rights." Mayor David L. Lawrence will bring greetings and Mrs. Rachel Wheeler and Mrs. Nannie M. Currington will be featured soloists.

The George Washington Carver Memorial Service will climax the observance, and will be held on Sunday, Jan. 8, at Trinity Cathedral. Sen. Guy M. Gillette, Democrat of Iowa, will be the principal speaker, using as his subject "George Washington Carver, an Exponent of Human Rights and Dignities."

* * *

THE FOLLOWING NAMES constitutes the national committee of Carver Week: Dr. Harry A. Young is chairman of the Greater Pittsburgh committee; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president and publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier; Atty. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, director of welfare, New York City; Mrs. Victoria Corey, educational director of Radio station KDKA; Mrs. Emma G. Miller, Democratic committeewoman of Pennsylvania;

Hon. David L. Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, vice president of The Pittsburgh Courier; Con. Robert J. Corbitt, Pennsylvania; Sen. Francis J. Myers, Pennsylvania; Commissioner John J. Kane, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. Allen Figurel, principal of Letsche School, Pittsburgh; Donald M. Carroll, principal of McKelvey School, Pittsburgh; Dr. E. A. Dimmick, superintendent of schools, Pittsburgh;

Dr. Tage U. Ellenger, Duquesne University; Dr. Alfred Dietze, University of Pittsburgh; Mrs. John M. Phillips, Pittsburgh; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, National Association for Study of Negro Life and History; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Frank P. Chisholm, publicity director of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. J. E. Nitchell, publisher of the St. Louis Argus.

The following Governors have issued proclamations on the annual observance of Carver Day in their states:

Govs. Thomas J. Mabry, New Mexico; Douglas McKay, Oregon; Sid McMath, Arkansas; Forest Smith, Missouri; Frank Carlson, Kansas; Okey L. Patteson, West Virginia; Lausche, Ohio; Elbert N. Carvel, Delaware; Luther W. Youngdahl, Minnesota; Gov. Henry F. Schricker, Indiana; Oscar Rennebohm, Winconsin, and Fuller Warren, Florida.

Carver Day Luncheon And Service To Mark Week

PITTSBURGH, PA — The sixth annual observance of Carver Week will be celebrated between January 2 and 8, 1950, with a number of special programs designed to commemorate the life and work of Dr. George Washington Carver, one of America's outstanding scientists and citizens—according to an announcement by Dr. Alma Illery of Pittsburgh, National President and Founder of the National Achievement Clubs, Incorporated originators of the Carver Bill.

January 5, the anniversary of the death of Dr. Carver, has been designated by Presidential proclamation as Carver Day. Locally, it will be celebrated by a Carver Day Luncheon, January 5, at Dutch Henry's Restaurant. Mrs. Sally Parham Edwards of St. Louis, Missouri will be featured speaker. Mrs. Edwards is a graduate of Ohio State University and has done graduate study at St. Louis University and Fisk University. She is Grand Basileus of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and is former Co-executive Director of the interracial county branch of the St. Louis YMCA. Mrs. Edwards will speak on the topic "George Washington Carver, an Exponent of Human Rights." Mayor David L. Lawrence will bring greetings and Mrs. Rachel Wheeler and Mrs. Nannie M. Currington will be featured soloists.

The George Washington Carver Memorial Service, will climax the observance, and will be held on Sunday, January 8 at 3:00 p. m., in Trinity Cathedral, Pittsburgh. Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat of Iowa, will be the principal speaker, using as his subject "George Washington Carver, an Exponent of Human Rights and Dignities." Senator Gillette is famous as a progressive liberal whose fight for the farmer, agricultural development, rural electrifications and equal rights for women, has marked him as a most valuable leader in our country.

Exhibiting real American Democracy in order that the memory of Dr. Carver will live eternally, as will his dedications to the world, the following Governors again join hands with the National Achievement Clubs, by sending Proclamations and Statements relative to re-assuring the annual observance of Carver Day in their respective states; Governors Thomas J. Mabry, New Mexico; Douglas McKay, Oregon; Sid McMath, Arkansas; Forest Smith, Missouri; Frank Carlson, Kansas; Okey L. Patterson, West Virginia; Lausche of Ohio; Elbert N. Carvel, Delaware; Luther W. Youngdahl, Minnesota; Henry F. Schricker, Indiana; Oscar Rennebohm, Wisconsin; Fuller Warren, Florida

Negroes Are Told To Be 'Scholars'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 28.—Major Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Federal Works Agency, last night urged Negro students here to become "scholars" so they may work better toward a "mutual understanding and respect" between the races.

General Fleming spoke at a scholarship night program at Tuskegee Institute.

"It seems to me that students of Tuskegee Institute, like other members of your race who are attending colleges and universities, have a special obligation to fulfill — to yourselves and to the very imperfect world around you," he said.

"Unfortunately your efforts and your contribution to society are set against a sombre and often tragic background of discrimination and prejudice. There is a duty upon all of us to change this background from one of oppression to one of mutual understanding and respect."

He said he was sure that the good scholars of all races and creeds can do more to speed this process than any other group.

"The unique position in the recent American scene attained by George Washington Carver, who worked so fruitfully here on your own campus, is a case in point," General Fleming added.

He said "new and broader horizons" are opening for Negroes. He cited Defense Secretary Louis Johnson's directive which said, "qualified Negro personnel shall be assigned to fill any type of position vacancy in organizations or over head installations without regard to race."

Mrs. Luce to be Tuskegee speaker

TUSKEGEE—Mrs. Claire Boothe Luce, former member of Congress, has accepted the invitation of President F. D. Patterson to deliver the commencement address May 16 at Tuskegee Institute.

Clare Booth Luce Addresses Graduates Of Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 17—(AP)—Mrs. Clare Booth Luce told the graduation class at Tuskegee Institute yesterday, "the Negro is on the road to fuller participation in our present form of government."

"There are a thousand useful public strategies and fruitful private techniques which the educated Negro is learning to employ to break the vicious circle of discrimination and destroy the ugly caste system based on color," Mrs. Luce told the 400 graduates.

Acceptance of the proposition that only keeping his own soul in his body and his brother's body around his soul is the only way to avoid annihilation, she said.

Mrs. Luce declared an understanding of what is meant by the terms "capitalism, communism, democracy, and Christianity" is vital to finding a way to keep body and soul together.

"Where capitalism ignores man's soul," she said, "communism flatly denies its existence."

"It is utterly impossible for anyone to analyze what democracy is as we know it today without coming to see that the difference between democracy and either capitalism or communism is made by Christianity," she said.

Mrs. Luce ended with a tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver who she said "has made more converts to the Negro's cause than all the lobbyists."

CLARA BOOTH LUCE

. . . Time publisher's wife tells Tuskegee Institute grads that the educated Negro has thousands of "strategies" and "techniques" . . . for breaking up Jim Crow's vicious circle. (see story)

Mrs. Luce says educated Negroes have thousand strategies to employ against bias, Jim Crow

TUSKEGEE — The educated Negro is learning to employ "thousands of useful public strategies and fruitful private techniques to break the vicious circle of discrimination, poverty and segregation and to destroy the ugly caste system based on color," Mrs. Claire Boothe Luce, wife of the publisher of Time and Life magazines, told the 400 members of the graduating class of Tuskegee Institute at commencement here last week.

"The process may seem slow to the impatient young men of Tuskegee," Mrs. Luce said, "but he is on the road to fuller participation in our present form of government and our current economic system."

Mrs. Luce said the "future belongs to the men who have character, vision and courage to go to the heart of what is the matter with our society.

"What is wanted to save our civilization from atomic or economic annihilation," she added, "is the acceptance by man of the simple proposition that his survival depends utterly upon his keeping his own soul in his body and his brother's body around his soul."

This is embodied, Mrs. Luce said in Christianity, which offers "principles of government by which the citizen can keep body and soul together."

In the class Mrs. Luce addressed were a mother and daughter: the former taking her degree in education, the latter becoming the first Negro girl to receive a degree in veterinary medicine.

Comparing Booker T. Washington's life to Moses', he declared, "The greatness of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, was not sleeping under a sidewalk, for Negroes have slept wherever they found themselves; it was not Washington's ability to acquire gifts and donations.

"The secret of Washington's uniqueness is that he chose to come to Alabama that he might strike the wilderness with transforming impact and out of the soil of a Southern hinterland dig up a city of stately brick and around it raise up a population of corresponding dignity."

Carver whose "saintliness has made more converts to the Negro cause than all the lobbyists."

CHOICE TO BE MADE

Christianity offers the principles of government by which citizens can keep body and soul together" and "in the years of your youth you must decide whether you are going for Christianity, capitalism or communism."

Mrs. Luce closed her address with a tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver whose "saintliness has made more converts to the Negroes' cause than all the lobbyists—though they have had place, too."

In his baccalaureate address, Dr. Johns retold the story of Moses and his part in liberating the Israel-

Mrs. Luce Gives Clue To Survival

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 16—(AP)—Man's survival depends on keeping his soul in his body and his brother's body around his soul, Mrs. Clare Booth Luce told Tuskegee graduates today.

Speaking at the famed Negro college's graduating exercises, Mrs. Luce warned that the acceptance of this simple proposition is the only way to save our civilization from atomic or economic annihilation.

Capitalism, communism, democracy, and Christianity, she said, "are words which have increasingly lost their meaning. It is important, though that you and I know exactly how we are using some of these words and what we mean by them."

Contrasting capitalism and communism, Mrs. Luce said: "Where capitalism ignores man's soul, communism flatly denies its existence."

Mrs. Luce also paid tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver whose "saintliness has made more converts to the Negro cause than all the lobbyists."

Clare Luce Sees Democracy Facing World Test Today

Tuskegee Speaker

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Clara Boothe Luce, former Congresswoman from Connecticut, and Dr. Vernon Johns, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, were speakers at Tuskegee Institute's commencement exercises where 400 students received degrees last week. Dr. Vernon delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

"There are a thousand useful public strategies and fruitful private techniques which the educated Negro is learning to employ to break the vicious circle of discrimination, poverty, segregation and to destroy the ugly caste system based on color," declared the attractive, versatile Mrs. Luce in addressing the large graduating class on the subject, "The Time for Christians."

Stating that the future "will belong to the men who have character, vision and courage to go to the heart of what is the matter with society," Mrs. Luce related, "What is wanted to save our civilization from atomic or economic annihilation is the acceptance by man of the simple proposition that his survival depends utterly on his keeping his own soul in his body around his soul, his brother's body around his soul."

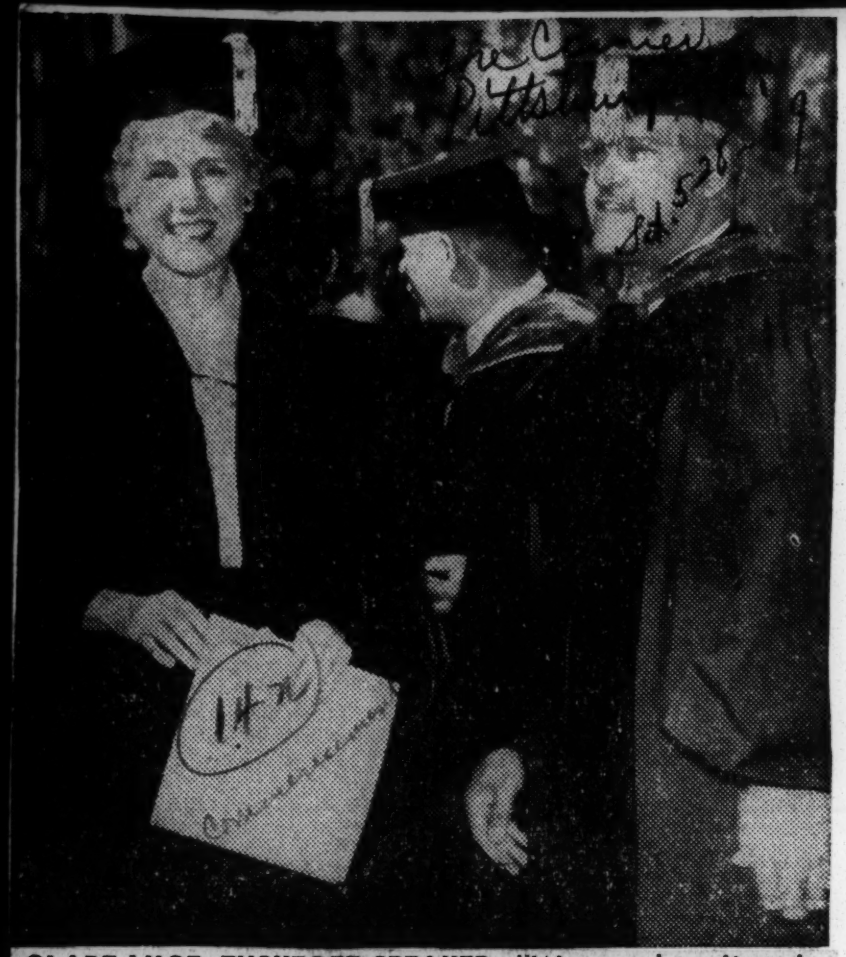
"Capitalism, communism, democracy and Christianity," she said, "are words which have necessarily lost their common meaning. It is important, though, in trying to find out why keeping body and soul together is a revolutionary political idea that you and I know exactly how we are using some of these words and what we mean by them."

Capitalism, she pointed out, is a system which makes the primary purpose of government that of aiding in or protecting the individual in the unlimited legal acquisition of property and wealth. Pure capitalism lets a man get as rich as he stays out of jail, even if he is the acceptance by she related.

Contrasting capitalism and communism the speaker declared that the simple proposition that lobbyists—their munism the speaker declared that al depends utterly on his munism ignores man's his own soul in his body "where capitalism denies its existence." and his brother's body around his soul, communism denies its existence."

"I believe," she continued, "it to and his part

LOST MEANINGS



CLARE LUCE, TUSKEGEE SPEAKER—"We may be witnessing the death agonies of the caste system based on color," said the Hon. Clare Boothe Luce, left, in her commencement address at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. F. D. Patterson, right.

MRS. SUSIE ANNIE NEELY, St. Augustine, Fla., wins "highest honor" among 171 graduates who received degrees and diplomas at Tuskegee Institute's Summer School Commencement exercises. Left to right are Tuskegee President, F. D. Patterson, Mrs. Neely; President Jacob L. Reddix, Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., who was commencement speaker; and Vice President, I. A. Derbigny.

Chinese Among 171 Tuskegee Graduates

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP) —Hsuch Kung Li of Foochow, China, who specialized in animal husbandry, was among 171 summer graduates at Tuskegee Institute to receive degrees and diplomas last week.

Mrs. Susie A. Neely of St. Augustine, Fla., won highest honor in education, while high honors went to Miss Muriel G. Daly, commercial dietetics, Jamaica, B.W.I.; and Mrs. Hattie B. Ramsey, home economics, Tuskegee Institute. President Jacob L. Reddix of Jackson College, Miss., was speaker.

Tuskegee Institute To Graduate Largest Senior Class Today

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 14.—Graduation exercises for one of Tuskegee Institute's largest senior classes will begin here Sunday, with the baccalaureate sermon in the Institute Chapel at 11 a.m. The sermon will be delivered by Dr. Vernon Johns, minister Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery.

The commencement speaker on Monday will be the Honorable Clare Booth Luce. She will speak from an especially constructed platform which has been erected on White Hall Lawn. At 3:15 Monday afternoon the line of march will proceed from the Booker T. Washington Monument to the rectangular area between White Hall and Tompkins Dining Hall where the exercises will be held. Seats will be provided for the faculty, the graduating class, parents and guardians, members of the reunion class, alumni and visitors.

Members of the first class in veterinary medicine will be among the more than 100 seniors in the various schools and departments to receive degrees.

Commencement activities got underway here Friday night when The Little Theatre, Saunders Earl Walker, director, presented "Dark Victory," by George Brewer and Bertram Bloch, to an appreciative audience in Logan Hall.

Saturday night at exercises held in the Institute Chapel five students in the junior and senior classes competed for the annual President's Prize of $50 in an essay contest. Immediately following these exercises the annual prizes were awarded to students who had excelled in various school activities.

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Tuskegee Band, Capt. Alton A. Davenport, conducting, will give a concert in the Adler Band Stand on White Hall Lawn.

Sunday evening at 6:30, at a program honoring the members of the Class of 1939, Joseph W. Williams, supervisor, Michigan Unemployment Commission, will deliver the alumni address and present the Class Gift.

Members of the graduating class will be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean, and the degrees will be conferred and certificates awarded by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president. Special music for the commencement activities will be rendered by the Tuskegee Choir, William L. Dawson, conducting.

Mrs. Luce To Speak At Tuskegee Exercises

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 26—Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, distinguished woman of letters, lecturer and former member of Congress, has accepted the invitation of President F. D. Patterson to deliver the commencement address on Monday afternoon, May 16.

This year's graduation ceremonies will be held on the beautiful rectangular lawn between White Hall and Tompkins Dining Hall. With this outdoor setting fringed with shrubbery, green and flowering in the peak of spring growth, more than a hundred graduates will hear Mrs. Luce and receive the coveted symbols of completion of their courses of study.

On Sunday, May 15, in the Institute Chapel, Dr. Vernon Johns, eminent divine and pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala., will deliver the Baccalaureate Sermon.

Other features include reunion of the Class of 1939, which will replace Vespers on Sunday evening, May 15.

Clare Luce To Address Graduates At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 15—Clare Booth Luce, wife of the publisher of Time and Life magazine and former congresswoman from Connecticut, will give the commencement address at graduation exercises at Tuskegee Institute Monday.

She will will speak from a platform on White Hall lawn here.

More than 100 seniors, one of the largest graduating classes in the school's history, will hear Mrs. Luce.

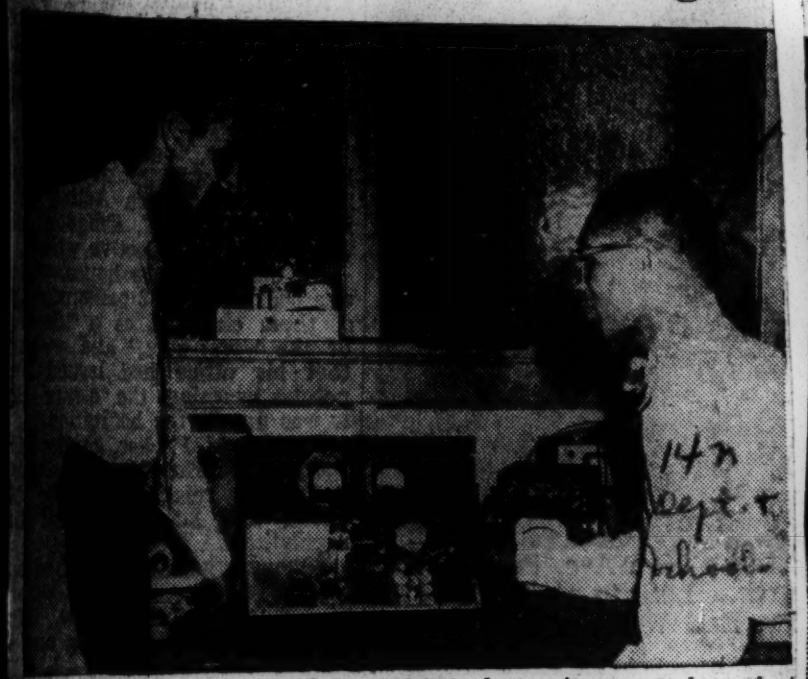
The baccalaureate sermon was given Sunday by Dr. Vernon Johns, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery.

THE LINE OF MARCH will start at 3:15 p.m. Monday, from the Booker T. Washington monument to the area between White Hall and Tompkins Dining Hall, where the exercises will be held.

Members of the first class in veterinary medicine at the school will be among the graduates.

ern Railway asking the Alabama Public Service Commission to permit it to discontinue operation of Trains Nos. 7 and 8 between Chattanoog and Tuscumbia has been postponed to Aug. 4 at the request of representatives of the affected public," according to information coming from Montgomery. The railroad company claims it is operating the trains at a loss.

Electronics Research at Tuskegee



This equipment will be used in a $3,500 electronics research project sponsored at Tuskegee Institute by the Electronics Branch of Naval Research. Pictured examining the equipment are Dr. W. C. Curtis (left), dean of Tuskegee's school of engineering, and Myran R. Ross Jr., his assistant.

Revolutionary Masonry Device Tried at Tuskegee

Dean W. T. Jones, right, of the Mechanical Industries Department of Tuskegee Institute, inspects a new bricklaying device, said to step up brick construction to 4,000 bricks in eight hours with half the manual effort and with a saving of 36 cents a square foot in the labor cost of wall construction. Left to right are: Oscar McDonald, acting head of the Bricklaying Department of the school, operating the device; John S. Hodgson and Paul S. Sommers, of Montgomery, Ala., inventors of the device; and Dean Jones.

Electronics Research at Tuskegee

This equipment will be used in a $3,500 electronics research project sponsored at Tuskegee Institute by the Electronics Branch of Naval Research. Pictured examining the equipment are Dr. W. C. Curtis (left), dean of Tuskegee's school of engineering, and Myran R. Ross Jr., his assistant.

WITH THE WOMEN

Dr. T. Ruth Brett, associate personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Kenneth Knight, recent graduate of Colorado University have sailed for Germany, where they will work with the American Friends Service Committee. Dr. Brett and Mr. Knight will be working with three of the neediest groups in Germany today—refugees, displaced persons, and students. Dr. Brett will work with students, both DP and German, attending the University of Munich. Mr. Knight will work with refugees in camps around Oldenburg, in the British Zone of Germany.

Dr. T. R. Brett

The student center in Munich at which Dr. Brett will carry out her assignment was planned cooperatively by the Service Committee and the University of Munich. Its primary purpose is to provide a place for some of the 18,000 students at the university, to get to know one another and to meet professors on an informal basas. Through such meetings, the tensions and misunderstandings which have arisen between Germans and the displaced persons among them can be overcome.

Both Dr. Brett and Mr. Knight have 18-month appointments to Germany. Dr. Brett, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brett o Winston, N. C., has served as associate personnel director at Tuskegee since 1945. Before that, she had served as dean of students at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.; as dean of women at Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; and as assistant to the dean at Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. She graduated from Shaw University, in Raleigh, N.C.; received her master's degree at Hartford Seminary, and her doctorate from Teachers College, Columbia University.

Wallulah Ockleberry, of Jefferson City, Mo., and recently of the faculty of Shaw University, has already arrived in Nurnberg, Germany, to assume a post as recreational director of Army personnel. She will have the civilian rank of captain.

Mrs. Catherine E. Robinson, Baltimore, Md. Who has been employed as librarian at the Kitzingen (Germany) Training Center library for a year, has received a letter of commendation from Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, commanding general of Wurzborg Military Post.

The letter, signed by Gen. Beebe, reads as follows:

"I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the very fine work you have done in all phases of operation of the Special Services Libraries located at the Kitzingen Training Center, Flak Kaserne and Lager Hammelburg.

"Your initiative and cheerful response to all requests for assistance are highly commendable. Your untiring efforts in the instigation of the many improvements in appearance and operation of the libraries are a credit to yourself and the Army librarians throughout the command. The results obtained are very gratifying to me and to the commands which your libraries serve."

Mrs. Robinson, a graduate of Atlanta University, was formerly librarian at the Pitcher Street branch of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore. She is the wife of Captain John C. Robinson, chief of the general subjects committee at the training center.

Down in Salisbury, last week, Minnie W. Buford, Winston-Salem, N.C. social worker, was getting settled in her new post with the Rowan Welfare Department. She will work with children. And off to France, with pleasant memories of the cocktail party given for her by Ruth Williams, went Muriel Walden of Cambridge, Mass., last week.

In Boston, Mass., Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, chairman, announced the appointment of Miss Mary K. Fitzgerald, Boston editor and lecturer, to direct educational and research functions of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Miss Fitzgerald is retiring as executive secretary of the Frances Sweeney Committee, an organization which in recent years has worked to develop better racial and religious understanding, to take over her new duties. She will continue, for the present, as chairman of the Intergroup Relations Council, a state-wide organization.

Born and educated in Boston, Miss Fitzgerald gave up a career on one of the city's daily newspapers to devote her full attention to uncovering and combatting organized groups spreading intolerance during the early war years. As secretary of the Frances Sweeney Committee, she played an important part in obtaining the enactment of the fair employment practice statute in this State, the second State in the nation to proclaim it unlawful to refuse a person employment solely because of his race, religion or color.

Mrs. Ella Washington Griffin of the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, has been assigned to the Pilot Project of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Haiti, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced last Saturday.

During the past three years Mrs. Griffin has been on the editorial staff of the project for adult education, directed by Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Higher education of Negroes in the Office of Education.

Mrs. Griffin is a graduate of State Teachers College, Framingham, Mass. She received her master's degree from Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Her experiences at all levels of education and in government includes teaching, supervision, administration, research, social work, recreational counseling, and creative writing. She has already begun her work in Haiti.

New At Lincoln

OLIVER CROMWELL COX among the new faculty members at Lincoln University (Mo.) serves the institution as associate professor of sociology. Dr. Cox was formerly a senior statistician of the Chicago Park District, associate professor of sociology, Louisville Municipal college, professor of economics, Wiley college, and professor of sociology, Tuskegee Institute.

He holds a bachelor of laws degree from Northwestern University; a master's in economics, University of Chicago; Ph. D. degree in sociology and an LL. D. degree from Wiley college.

N. C. Youth Joins Tuskegee Faculty

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—Thomas T. Williams, 23, son of Mrs. Eliza F. Williams, of this city, has been added to the faculty of the School of Agricultural Economics at Tuskegee institute, it was disclosed last Saturday.

Tuskegee Heads At Vocational Conventions

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—Dean R. W. Jones of Tuskegee Institute's of School of Mechanical Industries and Withrd McEnge, head of the division of Industrial Education, were delegates to the annual convention of the American Vocational Association, Inc., in Atlantic City, Decv. 6-10.

They carried to the convention a special exhibit prepared by six members of Mr. McEnge's class in shop planning. Each student designed and drew complete plans for a general shop. During the Fall quarter, they had practical experience in setting up general shops in high schools over the state of Alabama. Theirs was a part of the largest educational and commercial exhibit ever displayed at the convention, the delegates stated.

Both delegates are active members of the American Vocational Association, Inc. While at the convention a comparative study was made of Tuskegee Institute's School of Mechanical Industries in terms of the latest developments in that field.

Many important advancements have been made in recent years, Dean Jones stated. The interne program which permits juniors and seniors to go out and get actual job experience has been an excellent means of evaluating our program, he indicated.

While on this trip, Mr. Enge, who is supervisor of the interne program, will visit many of the students in that area. A special wage scale is paid students for work performed while on interne.

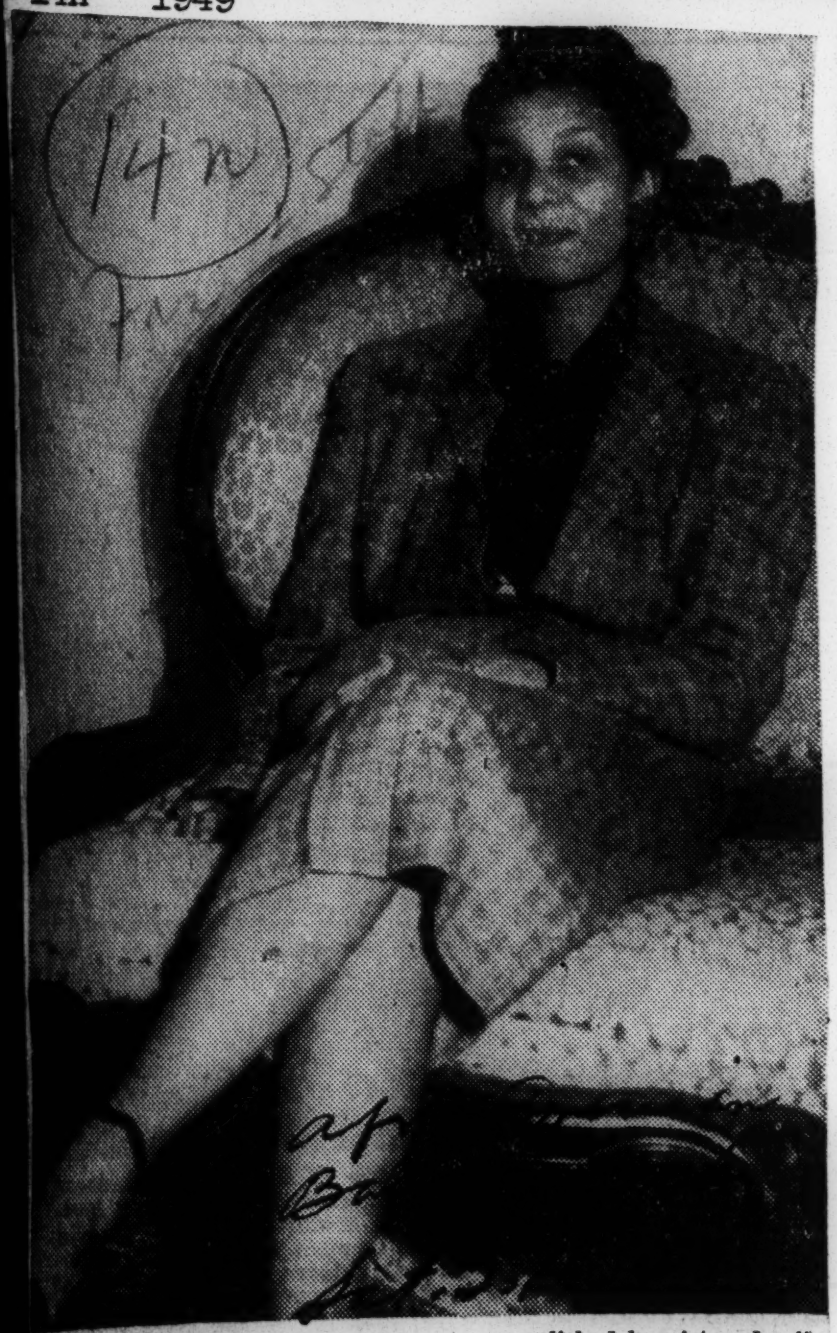
Congressional Committee Hears Dr. Neal Of S'kee

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Dr. Ernest E. Neal of the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute was an impressive witness before the congressional committee studying low-income families on last Thursday. Dr. Neal discussed the situation facing Negro families engaged in the growing of cotton as well as that of white southern farmers in the same economic strata.

Dr. Neal said that mechanization of cotton farms has resulted in the Negro no longer being an essential in cotton production in the South. He pictured the problems of readjustment facing Negro families in the South who are being replaced by cotton picking machines. He recommended small loans to establish these families on farms which they could operate themselves.

Senator Spa followed Dr. Neal. also that the losing out in which is moving to California and Texas. The Alabama

Faculty and Staff



MRS. KATHERINE PATTERSON, an accomplished harpist and wife of F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. recently entertained Miss Pearl Buck, distinguished author at her charming home on the campus of Tuskegee.

A. L. HOLSEY OF TUSKEGEE, IS VISITOR HERE

A. L. Holsey, AAA leader and public relations director at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. following an engagement at Fargo Agriculture School, Fargo, Ark., where he delivered the commencement address spent the week end in Memphis. The prominent educator and agriculture expert conferred with several local leaders of Memphis.

Mr. Holsey and Dr. J. E. Walker insurance executive, went over plans now being carried out to raise a $50,000 budget for the National Negro Business League. In connection with this drive, Dr. Walker is serving as chairman of the budget committee, and Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, of St. Louis, Mo., well known woman leader with the league, is secretary. Mrs. Bracey who has been stationed in Memphis since early spring as secretary to the budget committee, also sat in on the conference.

Confident that the budget will be raised through the aggresssive leadership of Dr. Walker and Mrs. Bracey, Mr. Holsey told the Memphis World that by the time the National Negro Business League finished its annual session in Detroit in August of this year many aspects of the Fiftieth Anniversary meeting for the organization at Tuskegee in 1949 would also be completed. It was at Tuskegee that Booker Washington organized the league a half century ago. Mr. Holsey, former secretary of the league is serving as general chairman of arrangements.

Horace Sudduth, prominent Cincinnati, Ohio realtor is president of the league.

Chancellor Chase told the graduates that they must preserve their "precious heritage" as free Americans and must learn as citizens, the "equally difficult tasks of peace in a troubled world." Concluding, he said "You are the guardians of our freedom against all that would destroy it from within or without."

Although the exact number of colored graduates could not be determined it was estimated that it was between 200 and 300.

High on the list of those honored for their achivements at the school was Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas, economics instructor at Tuskegee Institute, currently on leave to continue her studies here.

BODMAN SCHOLARSHIP

She received a master's degree in education and the Arts and was awarded the Ida M. Bodman scholarship, which will enable her to take another year of study at the university.

The award came as a complete surprise to Mrs. Thomas. She did not know that it had been given to her until it was pointed out to her in the commencement program.

Daughter of D. E. Freeman, also an instructor at Tuskegee for the past twelve years, Mrs. Thomas finished Tuskegee in 1945 and has received two Rosenwald scholarships and one to Black Mountain College in North Carolina. She is an art teacher and a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Her mother was here for the graduation.

Other graduates included Mamie Powell, also a Tuskegee teacher; Shirley Smith, New York; Vernon White, Dumas, Arkansas; James Law, Baltimore; Gilbert Sherman, the Bronx; Thomas Minter, New York; and George Bush, the Bronx.

Three women, Mrs. Osienda George Finley, Miss Martha Manson and Mrs. Winfred Gunn Johnson, of Lincoln Hospital, received their bachelor of science degrees in nursing.

J. Stanley Lansing, and the Nott Terrace choir, directed by Robert Campbell, were heard during the first half of the program.

The conductor of the world famous Tuskegee Institute choir then took over the combined choirs to lead them in his own arrangements of "There Is a Lit'l' Wheel a-Turning," and "Every Time I Feel the Spirit," Buck's "He Shall Come Down Like Rain," Bach's "Jesus, Joy of My Endeavor," Carpenter's "A Cradle Song," and Dott's "Listen to the Lambs."

Dawson brought his former student, Ernest Simms, from Boston to play the difficult oboo obligato as soloist with the high school orchestra which accompanied the singing of the Bach-fugue.

The entire program was broadcast by radio station WGY. "Ain't That Good News," another Dawson arrangement was performed by the Nott Terrace choir.

Mr. Dawson was invited to conduct the sixth annual program next year.

Howard Gets Tuskegee Man As Manager

George Leward Washington, administrative aide to the president of Tuskegee Institute, has been named business manager of Howard University.

The appointment was made at a meeting of the university's board of trustees, Dr. James M. Nabrit, jr., secretary of the university, announced yesterday.

James B. Clarke, acting treasurer of the university since this past October, was elected treasurer.

Elected to Board

Pearl Buck, the author, and Earl Grant Harrison, vice president of the University of Pennsylvania and former United States commissioner of immigration and naturalization, were elected new members of the board.

Judge Myles A. Paige, of Brooklyn, was reelected alumni trustee; Mrs. Juanita H. Thomas, a Dunbar High School teacher, also was elected as an alumni trustee to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Sara W. Brown.

The following trustees also were reelected: Dr. Jacob Billikopf, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, of Chicago; Dr. Richard W. Hale, jr., of Boston; and Dr. P. B. Young, sr., of Norfolk.

Victor B. Deyber, former chairman of the board of the Second National Bank of Washington, and Lloyd K. Garrison, New York attorney, and former chairman of the National War Labor Board, were elected honorary trustees.

Dr. Partridge Finer Womanhood Week Speaker

Alpha Sigma Zeta Chapter, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, will climax their gala "Finer Womanhood Weew" celebration with a program featuring Dr. Deborah Cannon Partridge, Associate Professor of Education, Tuskegee, as guest speaker. The program will be held at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. John W. Goodgame, Minister, Sunday morning, February 27, 1949.

Her keen interest and participation in the church, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, national campaigns, women's club, the field of journalism, and parent-teacher organizations, has won for her many prominent positions and a host of friends throughout this region. She has published articles in such periodicals as the "Watch Tower," "Women and Missions," and "Journal of Negro Education"; served as basileus of Alpha Xi Zeta Chapter, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; acted as chairman of Macon County Infantile Paralysis Drive; is at present Program Chairman of Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; the current president of Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

Many Students In New York U. Record Class

NEW YORK —(NPA)— A large number of colored students were in the record class of 9,088 graduates receiving dipolmas at New York University here last Wednesday.

At the 117 commencement exercises of the school, they heard Chancellor of the University J. W. Chase state in his sixteenth commencement address that it is impossible to protect the fundamental rights of the individual without government, but that they should also remember that no government can long protect the freedom of individuals who have lost the spiritual desire to be free.

Dawson Conducts 'Music for Unity'

SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—(ANP)—William L. Dawson, director of music, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., conducted the 500 voice combined choirs of the city schools here in the fifth annual "Music for Unity" program which drew high praise from both public and critics.

The Schenectady Gazette said his conducting was an inspiration to both the audience and the singers under him."

The All City High School choir, under the direction of Rufus A. Wheeler, supervisor of music; Mount Pleasant High choir, under

WASHINGTON APPOINTED HOWARD BUSINESS MANAGER.

Washington,D.C. The Board of Trustees of Howard Univ., in its annual meeting held at the University, Saturday, appointed George Leward Washington,Business Manager of Howard University, it was revealed today by Dr.James M.Nabrit.,Secretary of the University, in announcing actions taken by the board.

Mr.Washington, who received the S.B. and S.M. Degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has taught mathematics and engineering, and served as Dean at A.& T.College, North Carolina, from 1924 to 1933. Since then he has been employed at Tuskegee Institute as Dean of the School of Mechanical Industries, 1933 to 1943;General Manager of the Army Air Forces Primary Flying Training School from 1941 to 1946; Administrator of the School of Veterinary Medicine,1946-47, and is now serving as Administrative Assistant to the President of Tuskegee Institute.

James B.Clarke, who served as Assistant Treasurer at Howard Univ., from September,1946 until he was elected Acting Treasurer in October 1948, was elected Treasurer of the University on Saturday.

Daily World
Atlanta,Ga.
Thurs. 4-21-49

Dr. Brett Of Tuskegee To Work With German Students

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Dr. T. Ruth Brett, associate personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, and L. Kenneth Knight, recent graduate of Colorado University, have sailed for Germany, where they will work with the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. Brett and Mr. Knight will be working with three of the neediest groups in Germany today — refugees, displaced persons, and students. Dr. Brett will work with students, both DP and German, attending the University of Munich. Mr. Knight will work with refugees in camps around Oldenburg, in the British Zone of Germany.

Pat. 10-15-49

The student center in Munich at which Dr. Brett will carry out her assignment was planned cooperatively by the Service Committee and the University of Munich. Its primary purpose is to provide a place for some of the 18,000 students at the University to get to know one another and to meet professors on an informal basis.

AIDING DP's

Mr. Knight will be working with a small portion of the 12 million refugees which constitute one of the most serious problems in Germany today. With two other Quaker unit members, he will work with some of the refugees in the approximately 100 camps in the Oldenburg area.

The Quaker team there had chosen the most isolated and needy camps and had brought them a variety of services, including a library of 700 volumes, a shoe repair shop, and soap.

Both Dr. Brett and Mr. Knight have 18-month appointments to Germany. Dr. Brett, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brett of Winton, N. C., has served as associate personnel director at Tuskegee since 1945. Before that she had served as dean of students at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; as dean of women at Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; and as assistant to the dean at Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.

She graduated from Shaw University, in Raleigh, N. C.; received her master's degree at Hartford Seminary, and her doctorate from Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. Knight, whose home in at 2235 Williams street, Denver, Colo., graduated from Colorado University in June 1949. From 1943 until 1946 he served in a civilian public service camp as a conscientious objector to war. He has been active in projects of the Fellowship of Reconciliation designed to break down racial prejudice.

Will Work With German Students

Journal and Guide
Pat. 10-15-49

Dr. T. Ruth Brett, associate personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, sailed for Germany last week where she will work with the American Friends Service Committee. Dr. Brett will work with students, both DP and German attending the University of Munich.

2 Tuskegee Teachers Take History Prizes

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Two of the four Frederick Bancroft History prizes annually awarded by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History were received by members of Tuskegee Institute's faculty this year.

The first prize of $100 for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History went to Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the department of records and research. Her article, in the current issue of the Journal, is entitled "Monroe Nathan Work and His Contributions."

The other Tuskegee person receiving an award was Dr. Robert D. Reid, chairman of the division of general studies. Dr. Reid received a first prize of $50 for his review of Ridgely Torrence's book, "The Story of John Hope," in the October, 1948, edition of the Journ-

Tuskegee Institute's Farm Meet Lauds Gains In South

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 20.—Approximately 2,000 persons from Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, met in Logan Gymnasium yesterday to discuss "Increasing Income Through Better Farm and Home Management," theme of the 58th Annual Farmers' Conference.

Established by Booker T. Washington, this yearly event has continued to attract farmers eager for practical education and to exchange experience and advice.

The morning session was directed by Lawrence A. Potts, Dean of Tuskegee's Agriculture School, who led the informal discussion of the conference theme. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said the conference, coming on the last day of the week-long Farm and Home Program which the Institute had sponsored, gave convincing proof of the growing interest in modern agriculture in the South. He added, "Agriculture and the development of rural life represent the heart of our program here at Tuskegee."

Patterson introduced the guest of honor and principal speaker of the day, Col. Harry M. Ayers, editor and publisher of the Anniston, Ala., Star.

Col. Ayers' subject was "You Too Can Save the World." He listed the ways in which the farmer, as the cornerstone of Southern economy, could effect this end, including methods of soil conservation, crop diversification an soil rebuilding. "The farmer of tomorrow must be one of the best educated men in the United States," he said.

The editor praised Tuskegee's agricultural training program and its pioneering leadership in the construction of low cost permanent homes for the farm family. Col. Ayers said all citizens regardless of race who have character and intelligence are entitled to the privilege of voting.

The meeting concluded with the annual presentation of achievement awards. Robert Ellis and Ollie Ellis, of Hale County; John C. Bello and James Eason, of Sumter County, and Peter Brown, Sr., of Tuscaloosa County, were each awarded a certificate for the production of more than 100 bushels of corn per acre on their farms.

The top award of the year, the Merit Farmer Certificate, went to John Thomas Bulls of Killon, Ala. In making the citation, Dr. Patterson pointed out that progress and improvement was the basis for making the award. In 1940, Bulls' farm produced 16 bales of cotton to 65 acres, but after the farmer undertook the improvements suggested by the extension service, he increased his income from $1,000 in 1939 to $24,000 in 1948, and his cotton yield to one bale per acre.

Part of the Farmers' Conference program is the passing of annual resolutions setting forth the group's policy on certain important matters. This year's resolutions reviewed the original objectives which continued to bring Negro farmers annual to "encourage both individual and community efforts."

Tuskegee Awards Farmer Certificates

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP)—All citizens of good character and intelligence are entitled to the franchise says Harry Ayers, publisher of The Anniston Star.

Ayers expressed this view at Tuskegee Institute's 58th annual Farmers' conference here.

The Anniston publisher, one of the speakers, added his conviction that race should have nothing to do with who is allowed to vote.

He paid tribute to Tuskegee Institute's agriculture training program.

John Thomas Bulls, of Killen, Ala., was awarded this year's merit farmer certificate. One of his accomplishments has been in raising the income of his farm from $1,000 in 1939 to $24,000 last year.

Three States Represented At Annual Session

Ala. Editor Speaks And Best Farmers Get Achievement Awards

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) —Nearly 2,000 persons from Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia crowded into Logan gymnasium at Tuskegee Institute last week for a discussion of "Increasing Income Through Better Farm and Home Management," which was the theme of the 58th annual farmers' conference held here last week.

The morning session of the conference, established by Booker T. Washington, was under the direction of Lawrence A. Potts, dean of the agriculture school. He led an informal discussion on the theme. Over 12 farmers related their experiences for the year and asked numerous questions on farm problems.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, opened the afternoon session with a short talk in which he said that the conference, coming on the last day of the week-long Farm and Home Week program which the institute had sponsored, gave convincing proof of the growing interest in modern agriculture in the South. He added, "Agriculture and the development of rural life represent the heart of our program here at Tuskegee."

GROUP SINGING

Group singing of spirituals led by Thomas M. Campbell, director of extension work for Negroes in the U. S. Department of Agriculture in seven southern states, prefaced Dr. Patterson's introduction of the guest of honor and principal speaker of the day, Col. Harry M. Ayers, editor and publisher of the Anniston, Alabama Star.

Col. Ayers spoke on "You Too Can Save the World", and listed the ways in which the farmer, as the cornerstone of southern economy, could effect this end, including methods of soil conservation, crop diversification and soil rebuilding.

"The farmer of tomorrow must be one of the best educated men in the U. S.," he said, adding praise for Tuskegee's agricultural training program and for its pioneering leadership in the construction of low cost permanent homes for the farm family.

BANQUET AND AWARDS

Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company and of the Tri-State Bank, was principal speaker at conference banquet. The meeting concluded with the annual presentation of achievement awards.

The top award of the year, the merit farmer certificate, went to John Thomas Bulls of Killen, Ala. In making the citation, Dr. Patterson pointed out that progress and improvement was the basis for making the award. In 1940, Mr. Bill's farm produced 16 bales of cotton to 65 acres, but after the farmer undertook the improvements suggested by the extension service, he increased his income from $1,000 in 1939 to $24,000 in 1948, and his cotton yield to 1 bale

The following farmers were awarded a certificate for the production of more than 100 bushels of corn per acre on their farms: Robert Ellis and Ollie Ellis, of Hale county; John C. Belle and James Eason, of Sumter county, and Peter Brown Sr., of Tuscaloosa county.

Tuskegee Institute's Farm Meet Lauds Gains In South

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Established by Booker T. Washington, this yearly event has continued to attract farmers eager for practical education and to exchange experience and advice.

The morning session was directed by Lawrence A. Potts, Dean of Tuskegee's Agriculture School, who led the informal discussion of the conference theme. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said the conference, coming on the last day of the week-long Farm and Home Program which the Institute had sponsored, gave convincing proof of the growing interest in modern agriculture in the South. He added, "Agriculture and the development of rural life represent the heart of our program here at Tuskegee."

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The editor praised Tuskegee's agricultural training program and its pioneering leadership in the construction of low cost permanent homes for the farm family. Col. Ayers said all citizens regardless of race who have character and intelligence are entitled to the privilege of voting.

The meeting concluded with the annual presentation of achievement awards. Robert Ellis and Ollie Ellis, of Hale County; John C. Bello and James Eason, of Sumter County, and Peter Brown, Sr., of Tuscaloosa County, were each awarded a certificate for the production of more than 100 bushels of corn per acre on their farms.

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Part of the Farmers' Conference program is the passing of annual resolutions setting forth the group's policy on certain important matters. This year's resolutions reviewed the original objectives which continued to bring Negro farmers annual to "encourage both individual and community efforts."

'Skegee Farm Meet Attended by 2,000

TUSKEGEE—Nearly two thousand persons from the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia crowded into Logan gymnasium last week for a discussion of "Increasing Income Through Better Farm and Home Management," theme of the fifty-eighth annual Farmers' Conference.

Established by Booker T. Washington, this yearly event attracts increasing numbers of farmers eager for practical education and the chance for interchange of experience and advice.

The first session was under the direction of Lawrence A. Potts, dean of Tuskegee's agricultural school, who led the informal discussion of the conference theme.

DR. PATTEDSON SPEAKER

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, opened the second session with a short talk in which he said that the conference, coming on the last day of the week-long Farm and Home Week program which the institute had sponsored, gave convincing proof of the growing interest in modern agriculture in the South.

He added, "Agriculture and the development of rural life represent the heart of our program here at Tuskegee."

Principal speaker was Col. Harry M. Ayers, editor and publisher of the Anniston (Alabama) Star.

Colonel Ayers' subject was "You Too Can Save the World," and listed the ways in which the farmer, as the cornerstone of Southern economy, the editor stated.

BACKS FRANCHISE

"The farmer of tomorrow must be one of the best educated men in the United States." In a forthright discussion of the franchise, he said that all citizens, regardless of race, who have character and intelligence, are entitled to the privilege of voting, and strongly denounced self-appointed groups which advocate intolerance in human relations.

The meeting concluded with the annual presentation of achievement awards.

TRIBAL CHIEF VISITS TUSKEGEE—Chief Albert J. Luthuli, tribal chief from Umvoti, Natal, South Africa, congregational Christian Zulu layman and a sugar plantation operator, visited Tuskegee Institute during the recent Farmers Conference. Left to right: I. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent; Dr. J. R. Otis, Alabama extension leader; Arthur Floyd, State teacher trainer, vocational agriculture; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Chief Lithuli, L. A. Potts, dean, Tuskegee School of Agriculture; and R. D. Morrison, Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, Ala.

Chefs, Headwaiters Attend

Food Show at Tuskegee Attracts 18 Colleges

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pennsylvania

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Methods and economies in institutional purchasing of foods and other supplies were subjects explored by representatives of eighteen southern colleges during a conference held here last week as a feature of the fourth annual Food Show and Nutrition Institute.

Robert R. Moten Jr., Tuskegee Institute purchasing agent, was host to the group and Douglas Boyle, manager of the Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C., was discussion leader.

CHEF CHAIRMAN

Chief Oliver J. Duffin, retired supervising chef of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad as chairman, chefs and headwaiters in attendance at the Institute held their annual meeting of the Booker T. Washington Culinary Association.

In addition to the series of demonstrations which these professional workers gave during the show, they considered in their association meeting methods of recruiting and training men and women for service in hotels, restaurants and dining cars and outlined a program for giving practical support to the Tuskegee Commercial Dietetics training course.

At the close of the meeting, this group placed a wreath upon the grave of Booker T. Washington.

Groups representing five important areas of food service attended the sessions.

CONVERTED DINING HALL

The spacious Student Recreation Center in Tompkins Dining Hall was converted into an exhibit hall where national advertisers and distributors of food products and restaurant appliances displayed their products.

Nutritionists and dietitians presented a panel discussion on the subject of Better Nutrition for National Welfare. Participants included Mrs. Geneva C. Peters, Professor, Nutrition, Tuskegee Institute School of Home Economics, who acted as chairman; Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin, chief dietitian, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Elinor McIntire, home economist, H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Russell W. Brown, director, Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Niza L. Randall, director, Food Service, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and Miss Genevieve J. Wheeler, home economics, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., as consultant.

FEATURES LISTED

Other features of the two-day meet were demonstrations by students in commercial dietetics of which E. W. Ramsey is director. Ernest O'Rourke, a commercial dietetics graduate, now director of food service at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., presented a paper on the opportunities for Negroes in the culinary profession.

T. M. Campbell, Agricultural Extension Agent, United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, discussed "Food Deficiencies of Low Income Families" and H. E. Parker, sanitation specialist, Winston-Salem, N. C., led a discussion on food sanitation.

Sanitation Also To Be Featured

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — Tuskegee Institute's fourth annual Food Show and Nutrition Institute, scheduled for April 8 and 9, will bring to the campus for an extended workshop and conference a large number of purchasing agents from representative Southern colleges. This newly-initiated program of food study from the viewpoint of economical and efficient buying is already attracting many additional visitors to the number that comes yearly to attend his event. The workshop will be under the direction of Douglas Boyle, manager of the Robert E. Lee Hotel in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and widely known among hotel men for his wide experience in mass purchasing for institutional use.

Also scheduled on the Food Show program for this year is a discussion of food sanitation, under the leadership of H. E. Parker, leading expert in this field and officer in the City-County Health Department of Winston-Salem. Mr. Parker's talks will represent a continuation of the interest in improving food sanitation which is one of the leading contributions of the Food Show program.

DEMONSTRATION LECTURE

Thu 3-31-49

Oliver J. Duffin of the Atlantic Coast Line will head the demonstration-lecture program presented by chefs and headwaiters from dining car departments of the nation's railroads. Mr. Duffin is appearing in this capacity for the third consecutive year.

Simultaneously with the Food Show, a special meeting is being held at Tuskegee Institute of officials in the National Restaurant Association and the American Hotel Association. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss with Tuskegee's administrators means of improving both the Commercial Dietetics courses at the Institute and the opportunities for graduates in member institutions of both organizations.

3-31-49

This annual meeting for home economists, dietitians, chefs, waiters, food purchasing agents, and other professional workers in the food field or related areas, is part of Tuskegee's three-fold program in Commercial Dietetics, which also includes publication of the monthly magazine SERVICE. The event is recognized nationally and draws a wide attendance from a large area as well as exhibits from the nation's leading manufacturers of food products and goods for use in connection with food preparation in institutional quantity.

Food Show Set At Tuskegee

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Pittsburgh Courier 4-2-49

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Food Show Held At Tuskegee

Savannah Tribune

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 15—Groups representing five important areas of food service attended the fourth annual Food Show and Nutrition Institute held here last week.

The spacious Student Recreation Center in Tompkins Dining Hall was converted into an exhibit hall where national advertisers and distributors of food products and restaurant appliances displayed their products.

Nutritionists and dietitians presented a panel discussion on the subject of Better Nutrition for National Welfare. Participants included Mrs. Geneva C. Peters, Professor, Nutrition, Tuskegee Institute School of Home Economics, who acted as chairman; Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin, Chief Dietitian, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee; Miss Elinor McIntire, Home Economist, H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Russell W. Brown, Director, Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Niza L. Randall, Director, Food Service, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; and Miss Genevieve J. Wheeler, Dean, Home Economics, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., as Consultant. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Ophelia W. Pearson, Dean of the School of Home Economics, Tuskegee Institute.

Chefs and headwaiters from railroads, hotels and institutions gave a demonstration in the preparation and service of Carver Peanut Soup, chicken salad supreme and other examples of the culinary art.

P. 5

Purchasing agents from eighteen southern Negro colleges heard specialists discuss problems of buying, record control of supply room, relations with housekeeping and food service departments and other related problems.

Representatives of the American Hotel Association and the National Restaurant Association who attended included Miss Alberta Macfarlane, Educational Director, National Restaurant Association; R. K. Christenberry, President, Hotel Astor, New York City; Andrew S. Seiler, Boston Caterer and Restaurant Director; Fred A. Simmons, President, The Greenfield-Mills Restaurant, Detroit, Mich.; William W. Faw, Operator of the Faw chain of hotels; H. L. Hudson, President, Alabama Hotel Association; Gar-

nett Andrews, Manager, Hotel Patton, Chattanooga, Tenn.; David Rice, Past President, Atlanta Restaurant Association; Leo Spatz, Manager, Gilmer Hotel Coffee Shop, Columbus, Miss.; Mike Christopher, Editor, Restaurant Review, Columbus, Miss.; James Pearson, Editor, Southern Hotel Journal, Jacksonville, Fla.; W. T. Wilson, Operator of Hotels in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, and Douglas Boyle, Manager, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Other features of the two-day meet were demonstrations by students in Commercial Dietetics of which E. W. Ramsey is director. Ernest O'Rourke, a Commercial Dietetics graduate, now director of food service at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., presented a paper on the opportunities for Negroes in the culinary profession.

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HAMPTON

Pirates Overpower Tigers, 47-0, Before 17,200 Fans

Jim Bryson Sparks Virginians With Three Touchdowns in Intersectional Grid Clash

By ART CARTER

WASHINGTON

Hampton Institute's enraged Pirates, displaying uncanny single wing power behind an aggressive and crushing line, made shambles of the National Classic, here, Saturday night, trampling a helpless Tuskegee Institute eleven under an overwhelming score of 47 to 0.

The inspired charges of Harry (Big Jeff) Jefferson dealt the Tigers their third defeat of the season, and made it one for all to remember as they ripped and ra[illegible] at will, scoring in every quarter and checking the only serious threat of the toothless Tigers.

With blinding speed in the backfield, hard and solid blocking, and a defense to match, the Pirates outclassed the Tigers for 231 yards rushing to 57 as they ran up the highest score ever perpetuated in three of these annual events. So devastating and complete was the wreckage of the Alabamans that many of the 17,200 fans had left the park when the Seasiders pushed across the seventh touchdown at midnight.

Tigers Outclassed

The torn and tattered Tigers never had a chance. Nine plays and three minutes after the opening gun, the Pirates scored as James Bryson, 160-pound, snake-hipped back from Columbus, Ga., streaked around left end on a reverse for four yards and a touchdown with Scap Lewis throwing the key block. James (The Toe) Dillard added the extra point to placement for a 7-0 lead for Hampton.

Thereafter the game degenerated into a rout, with Hampton, sparked by Bryson, who scored three touchdowns, and Dillard, who drove for massive gains and booted four of the five conversions, sweeping the flanks, driving through for huge gains on reverses with effective blocking, and completting six of 12 passes for 116 yards gain through the air.

Five backs figured in the heavy touchdown parade, Bryson, as forestated contributing three, Dillard, Arnold Thurmond, Alfred Brown and Bob Ayers each registering one. Ayers also counted the fifth conversion, scoring on a pass from Dillard.

March 58 Yards

The first time Hampton got possession of the ball, Bryson, Dillard and Thurmond marched 58 yards to paydirt in five plays. Bryson skirted left end for 21 on a reverse Thurmond hit tackle for 13 and Dillard moved the pigskin 17 more for a first down on the Tuskegee seven. Thurmond added two yards over center, then Bryson, on the same reverse play, went over for the touchdown.

That was all the first period scoring but Hampton rolled to three TD's in the second quarter. Dillard's quick-kick which was fumbled by Quinton Singleton and recovered by Hampton's alert John Parson, 185-pound tackle from Newport News, Va., on the Tiger's 16-yard stripe set the stage for touchdown No. 2.

Taking over on the 16 the Pirate backs needed only four plays to score, with Dillard crashing over right tackle for the six-pointer. The next marker was the result of a 70-yard sustained drive, highlighted by two long passes, Dillard to Scap Lewis for 20 yards, and Dillard to Bryson for 33 yards, the latter good for the touchdown.

Runs 62 Yards

Eight plays later Bryson intercepted Joe Allen's pass and ran 62 yards for a touchdown, with a swarm of blockers clearing the path. This was the longest run of the long night, with Bryson hitting the sideline at full speed and trucking all the way unmolested.

Dillard added two of the three conversions by placement kick, giving Hampton a 27-0 half-time advantage. Tuskegee's only threat of the half and the big one of the game came with six seconds left in the half as the Tigers' desperation aerial attack with George Dickerson, 24-year-old half-back of Birmingham, Ala., doing the heaving, and McKinley Lewis, 6-foot Chicago end the major portion of the receiving put them on Hampton's six-yard line. Dickerson tried two passes in the 20 seconds left, but both were batted down by Hampton's defenders, and the fierceless Tigers of Coach Cleve Abbott never pushed farther than Hampton's 22-yard stripe during the remainder of the night.

Two Passes Click

With a new backfield combination of John Carroll, Alfred Brown; Lionel Hope and Thurmond operating with equal efficiency, Hampton added another touchdown in the third period, driving 58 yards in six plays for the TD, and Thursmond plunging over center from the three for the payoff. Dillard, who had been sidelined because of a slight injury, returned to the game limping and booted the conversion to make the count, 34-0.

Hampton put across two more touchdowns in the final quarter with consummate ease. Brown, a 167-pound back from Aliquippa, Pa., ran 56 yards off right tackle for the sixth TD, and Allen's poor punt which went out on Tuskegee's 35-yard line set the stage for the seventh, which the Pirates tallied via the air.

Dillard heaved to Scap Lewis for a first down on the 16, then Brown tossed an end zone pass to Bob Ayers, 185-pounder from Battle Creek, Mich., for the six points. Dillard passed to Ayers for the conversion after the first touchdown in this period, but missed the final extra point try by placement.

Intercepts Last Pass

Battling desperately to get into the scoring column, Tuskegee threw passes all over the lot in the final minutes but got no farther than Hampton's 30 as Clarence Clay intercepted the Tigers' last heave as the gun saved them from further humiliation.

In all, Tuskegee tried 30 passes, completing eight for 163 yards and losing four by interception. Hampton attempted 12, completed six for 116 yards and had three intercepted. Both teams were penalized 70 yards, Hampton committing ten infractions and Tuskegee, eight. Hampton recorded 14 first downs to Tuskegee's nine.

That was the statistical story, but from a competitive standpoint the game was a disappointment to the fans who had been worked into a high pitch of excitement for the contest. It marked Hampton's second victory in a four-game season, the Pirates having beaten another Southern Intercollegiate Athletic eleven, Morris Brown, three weeks ago.

HAMPTON

Ends — Ayers, Harris, W. Lewis, Falls, M. Allen.

Tackles — Stuart, Corbin, L. Davis, Hargrove, Payne, Hicks, Young.

Guards — Goodall, Savage, J. Davis, Estes, Parson.

Centers — D. Williams, Cunningham, Reed.

Backs — King, Carroll, Bryson, Dillard, Brown, Edwards, Hope, Manley, Poole, Thurmond, Clay, Chase, Wilson.

TUSKEGEE

Ends — L. Porter, E. Porter, M. Lewis, Hardwick, Collins.

Tackles — McNair, Danzy, Jackson, Streeter, Scott, Smith.

Guards — Simmons, Pratt, Harbor, Bell, W. Williams.

Centers — Beavers, McWilliams, Daniels.

Backs — Dickerson, Swinney, Singleton, Davenport, Reed, J. Allen, Porcher, Glass, Terry, Knight.

Score by periods:

Hampton	7	20	7	13	47
Tuskegee	0	0	0	0	0

Touchdowns — Bryson (3), Dillard, Thurmond, Brown, Ayers.

Points after touchdowns — Dillard (4), placement kicks; Ayers (pass from Dillard).

Officials: Referee, Maxie Robinson; umpire, B. T. Harvey; headlinesman, J. Hunter; field judge, Joseph Drew.

TUSKEGEE CALLED AID TO RELATIONS

Liberia Official Pays Tribute to Founder

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., April 11—Booker T. Washington's leadership in education and human relations in many foreign countries was described here in a Founder's Day address by C. D. B. King, ambassador designate from the Republic of Liberia.

The occasion was the annual founder's day celebration. Alumni and visitors from all over the country attended the two-day affair.

"Tuskegee Institute," said Ambassador King, "has given a truer perspective of the two races in this country—the black and white—in their relations to each other, which undoubtedly is leading to a better understanding.

The British, French and Belgian governments have also given "serious consideration" to the "Tuskegee idea," in connection with the mapping out of their policies of native education," he said.

Booker T. Washington's efforts to improve race relations here in the South also attracted attention of leaders of foreign governments, King said.

In a final word to the students, King said: "Prepare yourselves for leadership in your respective sphere of life, with less emphasis on its powers and privileges, but rather with a greater recognition and higher evaluation of its duties, responsibilities and great personal sacriifces."

Tuskegee's Educator's Ideas Spread Abroad

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 11—(AP) Booker T. Washingon's efforts to improve race relations in the South, also had important influence on foreign governments, Liberia's ambassador-designate said yesterday.

On Tuskegee Institute's Founders Day C. D. B. King said the Tuskegee idea was considered by the British, French and Belgian governments in planning their policies of native education.

"Booker T. Washington was not only an educator, a statesman, a philosopher, but a friend to humanity regardless of color or creed," King said.

"Tuskegee Institute has given a truer perspective of the two races in this country—the black and the white—in their relations to each other, which undoubtedly is leading to a better understanding," he said.

Founder's Day At TI Honors Negro Leader

Booker T. Washington's Qualities Cited By Liberian

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 10—Booker T. Washington's leadership in education and human relations into many foreign countries was described here in a Founder's Day address by C. D. B. King, ambassador designate from the Republic of Liberia.

The occasion was the annual Founder's Day celebration which began Saturday morning. Alumni and visitors from all over the country attended the two-day affair.

"Tuskegee Institute," said Ambassador King, "has given a truer perspective of the two races in this country—the black and the white—in their relations to each other, which undoubtedly is leading to a better understanding.

"It has set such a fine standard of industrial education as to have attracted the attention of the world's leading educators, business men, statesmen and philanthropists; and with such favorable results that the 'Tuskegee idea' has to a large degree been incorporated in the educational systems of many countries in the world."

"Tuskegee Idea"

The speaker then reviewed the founding of Achimonta College on the African Gold Coast and the Booker T. Washington Institute in Liberia as "outgrowths of the 'Tuskegee idea.'"

The British, French and Belgian governments have also given "serious consideration to the 'Tuskegee idea' in connection with the mapping out of their policies of native education," he said.

Booker T. Washington's efforts to improve race relations here in the South also attracted attention of leaders of foreign governments, King said.

"Booker T. Washington was not only an educator, a statesman, a philosopher, but a friend to humanity regardless of color or creed. He was a man of vision and a great guide to his own race here in America.

"He sought to cultivate the friendship of the white race by bringing to the attention of both races those qualities latent in each, leading to a better understanding of the two peoples, cultivating friendship, good will and mutual respect."

Leadership Needed

Booker T. Washington's ability as a diplomat in foreign relations was praised in King's account of the part which Tuskegee's founder played in helping Liberia to dispel "very dark clouds" in a dispute over questions of international boundaries.

"The colonial areas and the backward peoples of many lands need tremendously the very sort of training which you are privileged to enjoy here. They need desperately the leadership, the wisdom and the vision of many Booker T. Washingtons."

In a final word to the students King said: "Prepare yourselves for leadership in your respective spheres of life, with less emphasis on its powers and privileges, but rather with a greater recognition and higher evaluation of its duties, responsibilities and great personal sacrifices."

The speaker was introduced by Claude A. Barnett, Tuskegee graduate and Institute trustee, of Chicago, who heads the Associated Negro Press.

Tuskegee Holds Founder's Day

Special to The Constitution

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The life and works of Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute, were extolled in an address here yesterday by Charles D. B. King, Liberian Ambassador Designate to the United States.

The address was delivered in the Institute Chapel.

The two-day Founder's Day celebration began here Saturday with the annual Spring meeting of the Board of Trustees in the Peabody Room in Dorothy Hall.

In attendance were Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the American Red Cross and Chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Trustee Board; Archie Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Claude A. Barnett, President, Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Daniel Andrews, Alumni Trustee, Winston-Salem, N. C.; A. R. Meadows, State Superintendent of Education, Montgomery, Ala.; William Rosenwald, Alexander Siegel, Henry S. Bowers, New York City; C. E. Thomas, Prattville; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; Sherman J. Sexton, Chicago; J. R. Wingfield, Montgomery; Mervin P. Cass, New York City; Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee, Ala.; Albon L. Holsey, Secretary of the Board, Tuskegee, and L. H. Foster, Jr., Tuskegee, Treasurer.

Diplomat Lauds Booker T's Idea

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —The influence of Booker T. Washington's leadership in education and human relations in many foreign countries was described here in a Founder's Day address last week by C. D. B. King, ambassador-designate from Liberia.

Mr. King, a former president of Liberia, told the Alumni and visitors from all over the country attending the two-day celebration.

"Tuskegee Institute has given a truer perspective of the colored and white races in this country in their relation to each other, which undoubtedly is leading to a better understanding.

"It has set a fine standard of industrial education which has attracted the world's leading educators, business men, statesmen and philanthropists. The results have been so favorable that the "Tuskegee idea" has, to a large degree, been incorporated in the educational systems of many countries."

14n 1949

...kegee . . . and What Gives . . .

Pattern of Courtesy

. . . try to write an "Anthony Adverse" on the head of a . . . that's what we will have to try and do this week when . . . gets our nod. It would take this entire page and the next . . . give an outline of what we saw . . . what we did in the fabulous . . . For years we've listened to alumni, visitors, well-wishers and . . . on the opposite of the fence . . . discuss Tuskegee, its beauty, . . . worth, its shortcomings, its founder, and its succeeding heads. . . . all we can say is, you've got to see it for yourself . . . feel the . . . change in its atmosphere . . . and smell the pride that walks side . . . side with the intelligent men and women, girls and boys, who . . . make it their home and their educational center.

We have always said that every Negro should go to Paris at least once . . . just to feel like a real honest-to-gosh human being. Now we feel that every Negro should visit Tuskegee and see what an island of achievement has been created in the center of our paradoxical South. What we liked about it . . . not only do Negroes gather there . . . but the whites feel that there is much to be learned from the top-flight men and women who have given their lives to the institute . . . and when we were there, Emory Medical College, one of the three white medical schools in the South, had charge of the program for the day . . . at the John Andrews Memorial Hospital which was holding its thirty-seventh annual clinic. All of the doctors . . . like us and other visitors . . . used the Dorothy Guest House . . . ate in its dining room . . . slept in its comfortable beds . . . the daily paper lauded Dr. Eugene Dibble, medical director of the hospital, for the clinic's contribution to the world . . . made by this annual clinic.

Oct-4-30-49

* * *

Going Forwards and Backwards . . .

Maybe we should start in the beginning . . . we flew in from Savannah to be met by Iota Phi Lambda's Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb who was our hostess . . . and Pittsburgh's charming Delgratia D. Allen, Miss Jewelle Crawford, one of the top nurses at the VA . . . Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Mann and Brenda from Roanoke, Va. . . . R. E. Mc-Dowald whom we called our "guardian angel" because we could always depend on him and his car . . . Wilson S. Allen and Margaret Cralle . . . Went right to the Tiger Cafe for a belated dinner, and met Mrs. Blanche Polk . . . passed the new colored bakery which supplies bake-shops for both white and colored in Montgomery and Tuskegee . . . saw the gay "white way" with its row of nice shops, including a jewel of a spot run by pretty Cecile N. Dawson, wife of William L. Dawson, noted director and conductor of the magnificent Tuskegee Choir, which we heard Wednesday night. The shop features hats, jewelry (you might know it . . . she gave us gorgeous earrings!) . . . and all sorts of feminine doodads.

That night Antoinette (Bauman) and George Reed, Beantowners, had a little party . . . and we were soooo happy to see them! They both look fine and are doing swell. Visiting them were her sister, Thyra, and hubby, Dr. Albert Johnstone, the "Lost Boundry" folks . . . and of all people, Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities for the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, who was in the midst of an extensive tour of the South and West . . . but took time out to take us on a personally conducted tour of the polio clinic at John Andrews Memorial Hospital . . . (more of that later) . . . and there, too, Charlotte Moten Hubbard of Dee Cee, visiting sister and brother-in-law, the F. D. Pattersons. (Catherine Patterson was just recuperating from a seige of pneumonia!) At the party, too, the delightful Luther Fosters . . . he's treasurer at the institute . . . the good looking "Mike" Rabbs (business manager of John Andrews) . . . the Clarence Masons . . . (director of research at Carver Foundation) . . . Lucien and Rose Green, where we enjoyed an early morning breakfast later on . . . Jennie Krause, Asilene Besteda from Mobile, Ala. . . . Merle and Aileen Cooper (she's listening for Mr. Stork) . . . he's the floriculturist and has a magnificent greenhouse exhibit . . . Bob Moton, Jo Henry Smith, E. C. Miller, Mrs. Clarence Mason Sr., visiting from Evanston, Ill. . . . Mrs. Bibb and Mr. McDonald made up the party.

Went by the Masons later for a late snack and much chatter . . . found out that Ed Miller, who is an interesting age, good looking and wide features tweeds in the English manner, was THE most eligible bachelor there, and one of THE most eligible in the country. He's the architect who designed a fortune in buildings for the City of Montgomery and who designs for Tuskegee, too!

* * *

On the Merry-Go-Round . . .

General

Started out early next A. M. with Albon Holsey, public relations expert for the institute (and such a nice person), and Charlie Bynum . . . visited the polio clinic and went all through the hospital . . . with Mrs. Louise Trigg, medical social worker, giving us a most thorough eye-witness account of the plant. We must tell you later about the fine equipment in the polio section . . . and how we hear tell that the South does not segregate its polio patients. Hard to believe that the chubby youngsters running around had been victims of either polio or tubercular bone disease. But we saw, too, the pitiful little wasted limbs of children who couldn't walk . . . and were learning to use crutches valiantly . . . and we thought, how could anyone turn down a request for dimes after they'd seen those small sufferers?

Met Belvor Overton, nurse consultant at the hospital and formerly at Provident Hospital in Chicago . . . Dr. Eugene Dibble made everything so pleasant! Met his pretty wife later at the dance given for the visiting medicos . . . Mrs. Octavia Shippen, formerly at Tuskegee, now visiting from Seaview Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., where she is nurse supervisor. Met, too, Mrs. Ivy Brooks, who teaches dietetics . . . saw, of all people, Gow Bush, who schooled in Boston yeahs ago . . . finished and then went back to medical school, from which he emerges as "Doctor," comes May! And Alonzo Davis, whom we met back home a long time ago . . . Mrs. B. B. Walcott of Ohio who has been executive secretary of the institute chapter of the Red Cross since its inception in 1908. She has trained 100 Gray Ladies who do volunteer service at the hospital . . . Met Dr. Frank Steele who couldn't go to a party that night because he was leading the prayer meeting at Bethesda! . . . Chatted with the personality-plus J. W. Chenault, head of the polio center.

Oct-4-30-49

* * *

Still Going Strong . . .

Lunched with the Luther Fosters and met their two handsome children, Adrian and Luther Hilton III. Vera, by the bye, was graduated summa cum laude from Fisk not too long ago . . . what a keen mind! . . . Visited the school of home economics with the charming Dr. Ophelia W. Pearson guiding us about. Everything so clean, so neat . . . simply spotless! The sewing department particularly intrigued us . . . Saw the nursery school with its twenty-four kiddies all taking naps . . . Graduates with this training find no difficulty in getting placed in New York, Dr. Pearson told us . . . Met Capt. and Mrs. Alvin J. Neely, he's secretary for the general Alumni Association.

The Bob Motens had a party that night . . . such fun! Found Mrs. M. most attractive with the silkiest black hair imaginable. Joining the usual gang was Dr. Lewis Mitchell of Austin, Tex., whose wife is the former Carolyn Hillard of New York . . . he was attending the dental meet. We'd heard much of his playing and composing . . . and we got a chance to hear him! He's great! An impromptu concert took over Marion Bradley's cosy home (she's the former Marion Davis of Boston) . . . Dr. George Branch came in . . . how good to see him! (Also saw George Busby, another Beantowner, at the Iota meeting, and met his wife at the VA, too) . . . All this took place after the doctors' dance, where we saw Boston's Camille Taylor Johnson and her Army captain hubby . . . and slews of delightful folk. Next day Dr. Patterson showed us his favorite projects . . . which should take another page! The new and marvelous veterinary hospital . . . the low cost housing development . . . his experiments with central heating in chicken roosts . . . he certainly deserves credit . . . We have always felt sorry for those who follow history-making figures like Washington, and feel that they never quite get the credit they deserve . . . until someone pats the dirt down on their closed eyes. We feel that way about Dr. Patterson . . . and only hope he gets some of his flowers now while he can enjoy them.

* * *

Iotas Are Some Hostesses . . .

Following the meeting where we spoke . . . the Iota Phi Lambda sorors gave us a grand party at the home of Soror Delgratia Allen. Such fun . . . with Wilhelmina Jones, Mabel McCain, the B. H. Crutchers, James Gaskins, Edward C. Miller, Myron R. Ross, Dr. Hubert Bejron, Wilhelmina Jackson, Charles Walker, Roger McDonald, Dazaraine Sadler, Blanche McCray, Mrs. E. B. Brown, Meraida Hayden, Doris Scott, Jewelle Crawford, Mary Ellen Gardner, Virgil H. Grayson, Ruth Wright, Anna Cralle, the John P. Greers, Guy Trammell, the Delaneys, Lola Mae Patterson, Lucille Allston, Daniel Coar, Emma Nagles and Dr. E. G. Trigg who is uncle to Helen Trigg Johnson of New Jersey, and of course, Mattie Bibb.

The Deltas gave us a dinner . . . and it really was fun, in spite of the fact that we had to "say a few words." Pretty Dorothy Chenault was our guide for that . . . We found the girls right "in there" and okay . . . their names? Well . . . Edythe Johnston Clark, Harriette W. Jeffries, Evelyn Jones Black, Laura L. Tatum, Montez E. Bacon, Gladys W. Rodgers, Queen E. Shoates, Vera C. Foster, Corinne P. Steele, Dolly B. Davis, Sereeta I. Hymes, Hattie S. West, Mable W. McCaine, Cecile N. Dawson, Ann F. Ross, Josephine W. Walton, Evelyn G. Gaskin, Fannie J. McEnge, Agnese N. Davis, F. Juette Neal, Nannie J. Poole, Irene S. Reid, Lexine Weeks, Lottie Waddell, Geraldine P. Williams, Edith Roberts, Annie Ruth Jackson . . . They gave us a book on Carver which we shall certainly cherish.

Met the sweetest grandmother, Mrs. Sally Martin, whose grandson is The Courier's Lem Graves. She sent scads of messages to him and gave us a pretty hand-made potholder . . . another lovely person who was vacationing at the institute, and who was our hostess for Dorothy Hall, was so good to us . . . And we simply must stop and get on with it next week! En route home who should we run into in Atlanta airport? . . . Grant Reynolds of New Yawk, en route to Birmingham to speak for the Omegas! Next week we must tell you about the Yanceys of Atlanta . . . and others we met . . . at the VA and elsewhere.

The Courier

How To Rescue Wasted Youth

By F. D. PATTERSON

ATLANTA, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—One of the most significant differences between rural and urban communities is the difference in population composition. Rural communities are characterized by an excess of young and old people, and relatively few people in the productive age group, 20 to 45. Urban communities on the other hand are characterized by an excess of people in the most productive years and comparatively few people in the young and old age group. May. 6-6-49 worker.

RURAL YOUTH has reacted to low farm wages, and poor job opportunities by migrating to industrial urban centers thus depleting the rural communities of workers in the most productive age group, and making a bulge in the productive age group in urban communities. The best source of this cheap labor supply was the children of the farm family. But as the children matured, and reached their most productive years, the only job opportunity in the community was continued employment as a non-paid family

The tragedy of this pattern is that the rural areas, with a per capita income one-fifth that of the urban communities, are bearing the burden of rearing and educating workers for urban communities, at no cost at all

to the urban communities. The rural youth who grows up in a community providing little or no technical training, under teachers poorly trained, and generally a shorter school term, must compete for jobs with urban youth who have had training, better prepared teachers, better equipped schools and longer school terms. As a result of this condition the rural youth is forced into the jobs that demand the lowest skills and pay the lowest wage.

In order to bring about a better age balance in rural communities, better technical training and more job opportunities will have to be provided.

Here is what Tuskegee Institute is doing about this problem in one rural community. Harris-Barrett, a little rural community six miles from the campus of Tuskegee Institute, is like many other rural communities all over the South. The community was settled about 60 years ago. The virgin pine trees were cut, some were used to build the houses, the others were sold or burned. The land was plowed and planted in cotton. The community prospered for a while, but soon the soil was depleted and began to erode. So much commercial fertilizer had to be applied that cotton became unprofitable. The land, the animals, the crops and the people have been going down hill for a good many years.

Most of the farmers have to seek non-farm work in order to make ends meet. The Rural Life Council of Tuskegee Institute adopted the community of Harris-Barrett as one of the experimental communities. A thorough study was made of the community and various plans for improving it were discussed and tried.

BY CHANCE a group of teenage boys were discovered, who on their own initiative had organized a "quartet" of five. These boys were lonesome and idle. There were no job opportunities in the local community. Their school work was not related to the problem they were facing. Within a few years, they, like their older brothers, would be heading for Cincinnati, Cleveland or Detroit.

We worked with these boys; we helped them along with their singing; we got to know them better. As we got to know them better we discussed the making and laying of the Tuskegee concrete blocks. Our study of the community showed that an unlimited supply and sand and gravel was available in the community at no cost. The houses in which these and most of the others lived were too old and dilapidated to repair. We interested five in enrolling in a night class of concrete block making and laying. The project was more successful than we anticipated. The five boys brought 11 more boys to the class. A few of the fathers joined the class later.

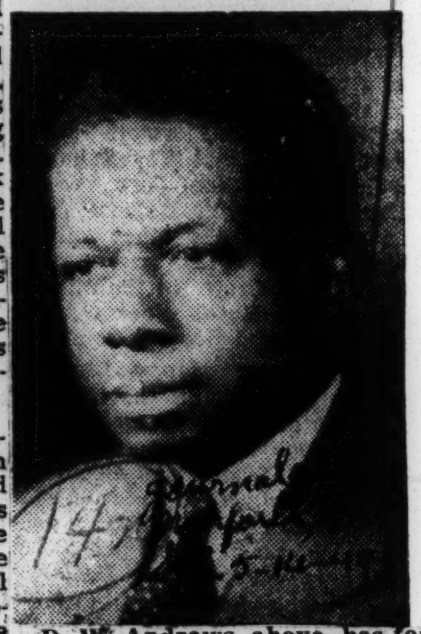
The community is building as it learns. Two families have moved into new concrete block houses, modern in all respects. The two churches in the community are being rebuilt with concrete blocks, four more families are making concrete blocks for their new homes. . . .

Sun. 6-6-49

This is one example where a college provided the technical know-how to bring together wasted sand, wasted youth, and a need for cheap houses, and by combining the native resources, the available labor supply, and the need for cheap houses into a united program, the wasted youth in this community are being rescued.

Thousands of small rural communities all over the South are in the need of outside technical and financial assistance to help them reach a higher level of living. Tuskegee Institute has accepted this challenge and is doing something concrete about it.

Twin City Plumber Active In Community



D. W. Andrews, above, has for many years been a successful plumbing contractor in Winston-Salem, N. C. Last year he was named secretary-treasurer of the church extension department of the AME Zion Church.

Mr. Andrews is a trustee, treasurer, general superintendent of the Sunday school, and assistant choir director of the Goler Memorial AME Zion Church in Winston-Salem. He is active in the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts, and the YMCA. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Sings For Basketball Tournament

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 12.—These eight charming young women, members of the senior class, led the more than 3,000 basketball devotees in the singing of the National Anthem just before the start of the championship game of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, held in Logan Hall, the Institute's spacious gymnasium, Saturday night, March 12.

TUSKEGEE VISITOR

Pearl Buck, distinguished author who spent many years in China and has written a number of books about the people there, recently visited Tuskegee Institute as a guest of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. She is shown above with Mrs. Patterson at the Patterson residence, discussing some of her novels. (ANP)

RAISING LIVING STANDARDS

Tuskegee Institute Makes Practical Tests of Theories

By THE REV. ENSWORTH REISNER

North American Newspaper Alliance

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—This city's Tuskegee Institute—the Negro institution made famous by Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver—is changing classroom theory to practical application. So says Charles C. Dawson, well-known artist and curator of the institution's museum.

"It is my belief," Dawson said, that the greatest Negro contribution to American life was made at Tuskegee by Booker T. Washington when he led the now world-wide movement to turn theoretical knowledge to the service of the practical."

Dawson had just finished showing me exhibits in the museum which proved that the architects and builders of ancient Egypt were Negroid, that the discovery of the smelting of iron was a contribution of Central African Negroes, that the first use of the wheel was developed by Negroes, and that much of the art and culture of the medieval world was of Negro origin. In almost every case, Dawson said, these Negroes drew on the theoretical and placed it in the service of the practical.

Tuskegee Institute is continuing in its vocational education the movement started by Booker T. Washington. This "A" rated college demands a high level of theoretical, cultural and academic scholarship. Most trade students here get their bachelor's degree by alternately studying for three months and working for three months until they have gained their full four years of instruction.

Edward T. Ramsey, head of the commercial dietetics department, showed how 164 students are learning how to buy, cook and serve meals for mass consumption by operating the vast dining hall which serves 1,800 students three meals a day. Tuskegee trained commercial dietitians are besieged with offers from restaurants, hotels, schools and hospitals. The job offers outnumber those available.

L. A. Potts, Dean of the School of Agriculture, explained some of the practical problems which the rural South faces and to which Tuskegee is addressing itself.

Potts listed the difficulties:

Land is worn out from repeated cotton planting, the high cost of fresh vegetables, dairy products meat and poultry puts these staples almost out of the reach of farmers and sharecroppers; houses are rickety pine-board shacks where children often are killed when their parents are working the fields; farm mechanization has left many untrained Negroes jobless; lack of sufficient water to irrigate dry and barren land prevents growth of many crops.

All these facts, Potts explained, contribute to severe poverty and stimulate the migration of Negroes between the ages of 20 and 40 to the slums of the North and West.

Work on a program of real promise has begun, but lack of money and the reluctance of farmers to make changes that would improve their lot are immediate drawbacks. An average farmer's family of five earns less than $600 a year. His desperate need for cash forces him to scratch the barren soil for the one crop which means money—cotton. Farmers are discouraged over past efforts in crop changes which failed to improve their condition.

Through co-operative marketing and the development of processing and quick-freeze plants, which will also be co-operative, Tuskegee hopes to persuade Negro farmers to join the program.

The institute hopes to convince farmers that proper nutrition through milk, fruit, vegetables, meat and poultry is now possible by use of these co-operatives. Tuskegee needs field agents to instruct the farmers in the benefits of canning, raising turkeys, chickens, tomatoes, strawberries.

Beef and dairy cattle—now only 10 percent of the South's farm income—offer great promise. Land unfitted for cotton is eminently fitted for cattle. A new grass called fescue that grows the year around makes cattle-feeding on open land possible with only a

limited expenditure for barns and feed. Jun-4-10-49

A reservoir of water for garden irrigation and stock watering can be trapped during the rainy season by building simple dams on the eroded land.

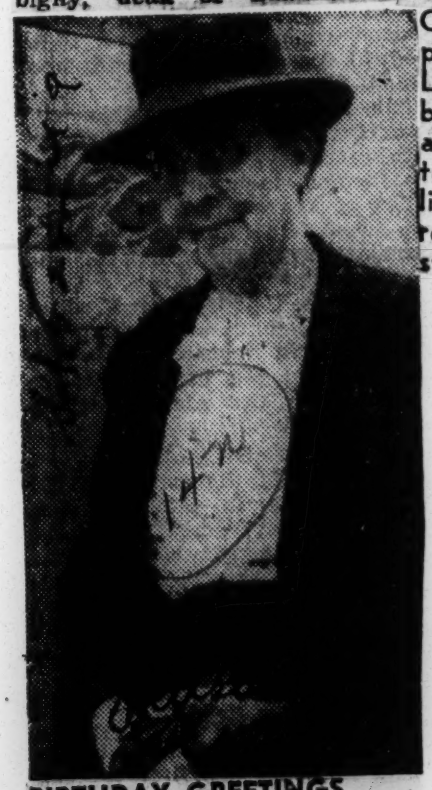
To draw the people into co-operatives, Tuskegee is using the strongest influence among Southern rural Negroes — the church. A graduate of Drew Seminary at Madison, N. J., instructs hundreds of rural preachers in the stewardship of the land and the meaning of co-operatives which they carry back to their congregations.

A program begun by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee for 14 years, is revolutionizing Negro housing in the South. I saw houses that look very much like $10,000 lannon stone bungalows being built by farmers at a cost of only $600 with the farmers and friends doing the labor. The cost does not include plumbing.

Tuskegee also has set up an Agricultural Engineering Department to train students who will train others in expert mechanics. There is a growing demand for those Negroes who know how to care for and use agricultural machinery.

Guest Tuskegee's Scholarship Speaker

Guest speaker of Tuskegee's scholarship night was Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Administration in Washington, D. C. Above, he is shown shaking hands with Forde McWilliams, a senior student in veterinary medicine and president of Alpha Kappa Mu honorary society. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, extreme left, looks on.. Fowwowing Mr. McWilliams, from left to right, are: C. T. Ray, district engineer of FWA in Atlanta; Robert S. Morris, state engineer, YWA, Montgomery, Ala; and J. A. Desbigny, dean of administration at Tuskegee.



BIRTHDAY GREETINGS . . . went on May 25 to Mrs. Sarah P. Martin of Tuskegee, Ala., grandmother of The Courier's Washington correspondent and special writer, Lem Graves, when she celebrated eighty-two years of a worthwhile life. A retired teacher, Mrs. Martin enjoys life in Tuskegee Institute, surrounded by friends of years standing.

TUSKEGEE GUEST—Pearl Buck, distinguished author, recently spent a day at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and visited with Mrs. E. D. Patterson, wife of the president, at their residence.

FOR GRENADA ASSOCIATED PEASANT AND INDUSTRIAL CLUBS

MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S LIVING MEMORIAL

Stories Of Tuskegee

I

In 12 short articles, drawn mainly from the classical biography by Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe, *Commentator* has outlined the life and labours of the Founder of Tuskegee, Mr. Booker T. Washington. The twelfth article gave an account of the great Negro leader's last journey back home to Tuskegee and the South he loved so well. Tuskegee is his living memorial—and Tuskegee stretches throughout the United States and far beyond the bounds of that great country into distant lands.

General

From time to time *Commentator* will print articles, together forming a series of "*Stories of Tuskegee*", which may serve as inspiration to members of the GAPIC Movement and others in these islands. To begin the series, part of a memorial address delivered shortly after Mr. Washington's death, is printed in this issue. Next week will be printed *The Tuskegee Song*, written by the Negro poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, whose lines are vibrant with the spirit of Tuskegee.

Departed Chieftain

Mr. Isaac Fisher, a former student of Tuskegee and President of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, spoke for the graduates at the Memorial Exercises held at Tuskegee Institute on December 12, 1915. After being introduced by Mr. Seth Low, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, as the representative of the Tuskegee Alumni Association, Mr. Fisher said :

"Mr. Chairman, the greatest citizens of this nation have paused long enough to pay tributes of honour to the memory of Dr. Washington ; and tonight some of the world's most distinguished citizens are present to say their words of love for the departed chieftain whose body lies in a grave just outside of these walls. In the presence of these great men I do not see why you have asked me, one of the least of all, to add my simple praise."

"But I can say that no persons have sustained so great a loss as have the members of the Tuskegee Alumni Association ; and I come to bear testimony to the depth and sincerity of their grief."

Economic fitness and racial growth

"There is a story which has not yet been told, in connection with the spread of industrial education in the South and throughout the entire country. I must tell that story here before I can make clear just how great is the Alumni's loss.

"In telling of the spread of industrial education, during the past twenty-five years, we seem not to know that the work has been difficult and prosecuted at great sacrifice on the part of the Tuskegee graduates who have sought to interpret Dr. Washington's theory that economic fitness was the basis of racial growth in many other directions."

Misrepresentation and ridicule

"The people did not take kindly to this form of education, believing that it was the same old slavery from which we have emerged under a new name ; and the Tuskegee graduates have prosecuted their work in the face of the misrepresentations, prejudice, opposition, and ridicule of those of their own race who could or would not understand the spirit of industrial education — a spirit broader and finer than the phrase suggests. More than this : in the communities where they have worked it has been the fashion to permit our graduates to do the difficult tasks and carry all the burdens of leadership ; but if there were any honours to be bestowed, they were given to the graduates of other schools."

Encouraged by Dr. Washington

"Being human and denied those honours and public marks of esteem which always gladden the heart, these Tuskegee men and women have often grown discouraged, and have been tempted to lay down their work. But like Daniel, when those gloomy hours came, they have turned their faces towards Jerusalem, to Tuskegee, over which the great spirit of Dr. Washington brooded and lived ; and from this place he has sent back to them whenever they have called, encouragement, counsel and help."

African Art Works Given Tuskegee

TUSKEEGEE, Ala. — A collection of West African art was given Tuskegee Institute and added to the school's Negro art and culture section of the George Washington Carver Museum, it was announced this week.

Donors were Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett of Chicago. The works given to Tuskegee were part of a collection

Tuskegee To Play Host To S. C. State Debaters

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —(SNS)—The Tuskegee Institute Debating Team will engage in an intercollegiate debate with South Carolina State College, in the Assembly Room of the Collis P. Huntington Academic Building at 8:00 o'clock Wednesday night.

The subject which will be debated is one which is presently discussed in the Congress of the United States. This subject is, Resolved: That the Federal Government Should Adopt a Policy of Equalizing Education in Tax Supported School by Means of Annual Grants

The Tuskegee Institute debaters who will meet the South Carolina State College debaters are Helen Jean Cooper, Senior, Birmingham Alabama; Christopher Smith, Junior, Willard, Ohio and Robert Brown, Junior, Alcoa, Tennessee.

Mrs. Etta B. Rowe is coach of debate at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina. The coach of debate at Tuskegee Institute is H. R. Arnette.

Annual Capping Exercises Held In Tuskegee Chappel

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Simplicity and beauty marked the annual Capping Exercises for the Class of 1951 of the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing, which were held in the Institute Chapel here this week.

The stirring Capping Address was delivered by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President of the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina. The noted educator told members of the class that they had chosen an honored profession in which to labor and that they should keep the Nightingale Pledge ever before them, and give it such careful study that it will in time become a part of them, governing their every action.

Conducting the beautiful capping ceremonies were Mrs. Lillian Hilyard Harper, R. N., director of the School of Nursing, and Mrs. R. K. Carter, R. N., assistant director, Nursing Service.

Also participating on the program were Dr. John W. Chenault, director of the Infantile Paralysis Center, who addressed the class briefly for and in the absence of Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Medical Director, who was unable to be present; the Rev. Ernest T. Dixon, director, Religious Extension Work, and the Rev. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Betty Jean L. Lee, acting chaplain at the Institute.

Members of the class were presented for their caps by Mrs. Carter. gan; Doris Lorreane Pullam, Kingsis ceremony they gave ville, Texas; Doris Thomas, Fellsve Nightingale Pledge. mete, Florida; Nyomi Estelle Tusf the class are: Nellie Institute, Alabama, and Alebama; Christiana Caulker, Sierra Leone (Free Town) West Africa; Arcelia Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Betty Jean Dixon, Columbus, Georgia; Betty Jean Elmo, Columbus, Georgia; Vestie Lucille Keith, Dayton, Tennessee; Senor Selena Palmer, Detroit, Michigan; Doris Lorreane Pullam, Kingsville, Texas; Doris Thomas, Fellsmere, Florida; Nyomi Estelle Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Alethia Ward, Tampa, Florida.

Belated Tuskegee Items . . .

What a wonderful collection of antique dishes, clocks, pictures and every type of art objects we saw in the home of Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, chief librarian of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee! You've never seen anything like it . . . Ming vases, Spode chine and what-nots from every corner of the world. An Iota Lamba soror, Mrs. Delaney gave the history of the sorority during the public meeting when we were there . . . Others we met during our two or three days there included . . . Ernest J. Davis of the VA . . . Dr. T. T. Tilden, head man there . . . Did you know they spend 4½ million a year on the vets . . . and there are 2,200 beds in the fine, modern structures . . . and 1,392 employes! . . . We saw Dr. W. Moses Jones, who teaches at Chicago U. (eye work) when he was conducting a clinic at the John Andrews Hospital . . . Met Ruby (George) Washington, administrative assistant to Dr. F. D. Patterson, with Mrs. William Green of Dallas, Tex., who with her physician hubby had just driven to the Institute. On the books at Dorothy Hall Guest House, saw the names of the C. D. Kings of Liberia . . . Dr. Kathryn L. White of Nashville . . . Dr. J. L. Leach of Flint, Mich. . . . Dr. Riley F. Thomas of Dee Cee . . . Leroy Erwin and sister, Mabel E. Latson, of Jacksonville, Fla. . . . Ernestine G. Perry of St. Louis . . . Mrs. Arthur R. Priest of Oxford, Ohio . . . Dr. John W. Houser of Rome, Ga.

Chatted with Dr. Elizabeth Taylor, pediatrician, who had just come back from a visit (with her hubby) to his parents in Dee Cee and brother, Phil, in Pittsburgh . . . Didn't have a chance last week to mention Dr. Lewis M. Mitchell's utterly devastating song, "Lost Ecstacy" . . . which we believe is the one Bing Crosby is considering . . . It's a honey! . . . And we've just now found the name of Frank Wright, one of the guests at the "concert" held in Marion Bradley's home . . . and Dr. and Mrs. P. Q. Yancy of Atlanta . . . she's the former New Orleanian, Johnny LaBat, and a more gorgeous gel you've never seen! A typical French beauty. We had hoped to see her in Atlanta, but didn't stop long enough. . . . Out at the flying field at Tuskegee, renewed acquaintances with the C. Alfred Andersons . . . he's chief flight officer and president of the Tuskegee Aviation Company . . . They were Pittsburgh visitors last year . . . Met, too, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Jackson of Charlottesville, Va. . . . Dr. Thomas H. Brewer of Columbus, Ga., and Dr. S. J. Lewis of Manassas, Va. . . . who edits the NDA Bulletin.

"Miss Tuskegee of 1949" Crowns New Queen

Miss Meadow Lark Jackson, "Miss Tuskegee for 1949" gracefully performed a queenly function in placing her crown on the head of the incoming "Miss Tuskegee for 1950" at a recent student social function. The new queen is Miss Gwendolyn Taylor of Harrisburgh, Pa., a junior. The smiling onlooker is Arthur D. Graves, a senior and president of the Institute Council on Campus Life. All are physical education majors. (ANP)

Barnetts Present African Art To Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Tuskegee Institute announces the recent receipt of a very significant group of the art of West Africa as an addition to its growing collection of the Negro art and culture section of the George Washington Carver Museum.

The donors were Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett of Chicago. These works are part of a collection made by Mr. and Mrs. Barnett on a recent trip to West Africa, which included visits to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Liberia, French Dahomey and Nigeria.

Claude A. Barnett Awarded Doctorate By His Alma Mater

Tuskegee Institute.—By direction of the President, twenty-eight cadets, members of the Tuskegee Institute ROTC were awarded Second Lieutenant commissions by Lt. Colonel George S. Roberts, USAF.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, presided at the commencement exercises, and following the invocation by the Rev. erend Mr. Carleton L. Lee, Acting Chaplain, introduced the speaker.

Four individuals who have distinguished themselves through outstanding public service, were honored by the Institute. At the presentation by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, President Patterson read the following citations:

Honorary Doctor of Humanities

CLAUDE A. BARNETT, Chicago, Illinois: "Distinguished alumnus of Tuskegee, for widespread and constructive influence in the field of journalism and wide leadership" as special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, trustee of Booker T. Washington Institute in Liberia, trustee of the Liberia Company and trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

Alumni Awards

ARTHUR H. YANCEY, Atlanta Georgia: Certificate of Merit: A Citation of Merit "for effective labors as public spirited citizen since leaving Tuskegee Institute fifty years ago.

HENRY DAMON DAVIDSON, Centreville, Alabama, A Citation of Useful Citizen by Tuskegee Alumni Association for "outstanding work in the field of education" in founding the Bibb County (Alabama) Training School and serving as its principal for more than fifty years.

ROBERT PERCY MORGAN, Cleveland, Ohio, A CITATION of Useful Citizen by Tuskegee Alumni Association for "outstanding record as electrical contractor in Cleveland, Ohio and for useful service in your community."

The impressive induction ceremony, which followed immediately after the singing of the Tuskegee Song, was held in the Rose Room of Tompkins Dining Hall and was conducted by Captain Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the General Alumni Association. The graduates of the Class of 1949 pledged their allegiance to the high ideals and purposes of Tuskegee Institute, to its traditions and also to the philosophy of Booker T. Washington. Members of the Class of 1939 were guests of the Institute at dinner following the induction ceremony together with the members of the Class of 1939.

The special music for all of the commencement activities was furnished by the Tuskegee Choir under the direction of William L. Dawson.

Mrs. Clare B. Luce Hits Communism and Capitalism In Talk

Famed Leader and Orator Was Commencement Speaker at Tuskegee Institute on May 22; Lauds Carver

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—In a commencement address, both challenging and reassuring, Mrs. Clara Boothe Luce, wife of the publisher of Time and Life magazine and former congresswoman from Connecticut, told yesterday's graduating class of 400 that "there are a thousand useful public strategies and fruitful private techniques which the educated Negro is learning to employ to break the vicious circle of discrimination, poverty, segregation and to destroy the ugly caste system based on color."

"The process, she added, "may seem slow to the impatient young man of Tuskegee, but he is on the road to fuller participation in our present form of government and our current economic system."

Selecting as the title for her address, "The Time for Christianity," the distinguished woman of letters and public affairs stated that the future will belong to the men who have character, vision and courage to go to the heart of what is the matter with our society."

Following this challenge, Mrs. Luce continued, "What is wanted to save our civilization from atomic annihilation is the acceptance by man of the simple proposition that his survival depends utterly on his keeping his own soul in his body and his brother's body around his soul."

"Capitalism, communism, democracy and Christianity," she said, are words which have necessarily lost their common meaning. It is important, though, in trying to find out why keeping body and soul together is a revolutionary political idea that you and I know exactly how we are using some of these words and what we mean by them."

"Capitalism," explained Mrs. Luce, "is a system which makes the prime purpose of government the aiding or protecting of the individual in his unlimited acquisition of property and wealth. Pure capitalism lets a man get as rich as he can so long as he stays out of jail."

Contrasting capitalism and communism the speaker declared that "where capitalism ignores man's soul, communism denies its existence."

"I believe," she continued, "it to be utterly impossible for anyone to analyze what Democracy is, as we know it today, without coming to see that the difference between Democracy and either capitalism or communism is made by Christianity. The spirit of Christianity is the right of every man to choose freely; the oneness of mankind; the equality of every embodied soul in the eyes of God."

"Only Christianity offers the principles of government by which the citizens can keep body and soul together" and "in the years of your youth, you must decide whether you are going for Christianity, capitalism or communism."

Mrs. Luce closed her address with a tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver whose "saintliness has made more converts to the Negroes' cause than all the lobbyists—though they had had their place too."

In the senior class of 400 seniors from widely separated sections of the country, Tuskegee Institute graduated its first four students in veterinary medicine. In this class was one young woman, Alfreda Johnson, of Tuskegee Institute, whose mother, Mrs. Cattie Lee Johnson, also received a Bachelor of Science degree in Education. It is thought that Miss Johnson is the first colored girl to receive a degree in the field of veterinary medicine.

Also the first to receive the Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing were Opal Goldstine Anderson, Alexandria, Louisiana, and Della Davison Sullins, of Tuskegee, Alabama.

The Master of Science degree in Agriculture was awarded to Stanley M. Goldsboro, Bridgeton, New Jersey. Miss Constance M. Y. Blackwood, of Abbeville, Alabama, received the Master of Science degree in Home Economics.

CHANNING COPE'S ALMANAC

Tuskegee Institute Asks Fescue Seed

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1949

Suggestion of the day: The October issue of Farm Quarterly contains a fine article on the new-type hog whose characteristics are leaner loins, leaner bacon, leaner hams, and less lard. Farm Quarterly can be reached at Cincinnati, Ohio.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We have a letter from Tuskegee Institute asking that we aid them in getting some Kentucky 31 fescue grass seed with which to make a beginning in the important matter of Winter grazing. We are glad to get this letter and would like to assist them in getting this seed.

We will be one of those to contribute some seed (they need 250 pounds), and would like to hear from others who wish to do so.

Tuskegee is doing a good job in training Negro youth in agriculture; it accepts many students from our own State (266 in 1948), and places emphasis on teaching the trades and professions which can be followed successfully here in the South-land. The seed can be sent to M. B. Booth, Professor of Dairying, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Those of us who have traveled Alabama are familiar with the type of land the institute has to work with. It is red, worn-out clay land such as we have in our own Georgia Piedmont section.

As evidence that these folks know their soil-use problems and are working at them objectively, we call attention to the fact they now have 160 acres of established kudzu which they use at this time of the year as grazing for their beef and dairy animals. Any institution or individual doing what it takes to get kudzu established on Class A Piedmont clay lands will, in all likelihood, do a good job with fescue grass.

Negroes and Southern farming are indissolubly linked together and anything that can be done to advance their interest in modern livestock farming, with year-round grazing, will be a boon to all of us. The chief problem of converting from drudge farming lies in our thinking habits. All of us, white and black, need an awakening to the great opportunities to be realized from modern grass farming.

Cordially,

Channing Cope

Dr. Johns Speaks To TI Students

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 15—"What it is that sometimes lifts a cow herder or a carpenter or book-binder's apprentice out of the rank and file of obscurity of a million other dependable but unispired craftsmen and sets him down in the high places of history?" was the question asked and answered by Dr. Vernon Johns in his baccalaureate sermon here today.

Taking his text from Exodus 3 verses 1 to 4, Dr. Johns, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, reviewed the life of Moses and the great part he played in the liberation o fthe Israelites.

The greatness of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, was "not sleeping under a sidewalk, for Negroes have slept wherever they found themselves; it was not Washington's ability to acquire gifts and donations. The secret of Washington's uniqueness is that he chose to come to Alabama that he might strike the wilderness with transforming impact and out of the soil of a Southern hinterland dug up a city of stately brick and around it raised up a population of corresponding dignity. The miracle of these architectural piles arose from the Clay of Macon County," he said.

TUSKEGEE QUEEN CROWNED—"Miss Tuskegee" for 1950, following her election in a campus vote of the student body, was "crowned" at a recent student social function. Left to right: Arthur D. Graves, president of the Institute Council on Campus Life; Miss Meadow Lark Jackson, "Miss Tuskegee" for 1949, and Miss Gwendolyn Taylor, "Miss Tuskegee" for 1950.

DELTAS AT TEA . . . in Tuskegee Institute, Ala., honor Soror Ann Cochran, guest speaker from Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., who took over the platform for the annual Founders Day observance.

Ann Cochran Speaks at Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Zeta Sigma and Gamma Tau Chapters of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority marked their Founders Day observance with a well arranged program in the Institute Chapel with a stirring address by Soror Ann Cochran of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., who chose for her subject, "The Role of Sororities and Fraternities on College Campuses."

Other features on the program included a vocal solo by Soror Vera Little of Alpha Zeta Chapter, Talladega College; greetings from Gamma Rho Sigma Chapter of Columbus, Ga., and a vocal solo by Soror Juette Neal of Zeta Sigma Chapter loc d here.

As an expression of appreciation for Soror Cochran's excellent presentation, the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority presented her with a lovely bouquet of carnations.

Immediataely after the chapel exercises tea was served at Dorothy Hall in honor of the visiting guests. Present were members of all the sororities on the campus and in the community and pleasure was expressed by the visitors for being given an opportunity to meet Soror Cochran and Soror Little and the visiting Deltas who motored from Columbus for the delightful occasion.

Leaders Map Big Polio Fund Drive

By WILLIAM GORDON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)— Delegates attending the two-day fund raising conference, sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, added new hope in the long fight against polio, which recently emerged as one of America's most dreaded diseases. Representing 17 different states, the 176 attending delegates made up a cross-section of America's educational, civic and professional life who have dedicated themselves to the interest of welfare in the fight against infantile paralysis.

The meeting on the historic campus of Tuskegee Institute marked the third in the series of regional sessions held here in 3 years where an organized "March of Dimes" program has been discussed and put into operation as a means for raising funds to combat poliomyelitis.

Since 1938, several million Americans, through the March of Dimes movement, have become "stockholders" in the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the world's largest research organization, seeking to eradicate a single disease. At the Tuskegee conference, delegates and visitors were informed of research activities of the National Foundation which are supported entirely through the March of Dimes program. Most attending delegates came from an area where the disease has been most widespread in recent years.

A RECORD YEAR

Polio, which came on the scene as a new disease during the early part of the nineteenth century, reached its highest peak in the summer of 1949, when 40,000 new cases were brought to the attention of medical officials. In a speech at a dinner program before delegates and guests, Elaine Whitelaw, director of Women's Activities of the National Foundation, said the disease is offering a new challenge to medical science. Miss Whitelaw went further to stress the importance of group cooperation during the coming fund-raising campaign, at which time people can contribute to assist in fighting a disease that knows no "color line."

It has been pointed out by Foundation officials that more than 150,000 people have already been cured through work of the National Foundation during the past 12 years. Regional offices and local Foundation units, located in all cities and small towns stand ready to render service to all persons regardless of race, official sources disclose.

PROCEDURE DISCUSSED

Most of the conference activities consisted of discussions involving organizational procedure and how the March of Dimes program can best be effective in various cities and counties throughout the area in which delegates are to work during the coming season. The March of Dimes program will go into effect beginning January 1, and extending through a month of fund-raising in every city and hamlet of the United States.

Delegates were given expert advice on county, and city-wide campaign organizing in regard to the most effective methods used in various parts of the country where recent campaigns have been conducted. They were coached on techniques of approach and how to acquire the most efficient working staff in order to promote a successful campaign.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has made possible a program of research wherein all ideas of merit relating to poliomyelitis can be exploited to the fullest extent. During eleven years of its existence, the program of research has been largely concerned with determining which problems had to be solved before attacking the disease at a spot where it could be most effectively eliminated.

Organizations and groups working in the interest of the March of Dimes program have in recent years acquired the cooperation of newspapers, radio stations, moving picture houses and other available facilities. The coming season will demand even more cooperation from these facilities due to the increase and widespread of the disease.

For the first time, in many sections of the country, Negro groups have been delegated to work in the interest of the March of Dimes program. The fact that the disease knows no "color line" demands the attention of every American using every available weapon to help fight a most recent and yet most devastating plague, offering a challenge to medical science.

176 ATTEND POLIO MEET AT TUSKEGEE

BY WILLIAM GORDON

TUSKEGEE, -(SNS)- Seventeen Southern States were represented here during the two-day regional session of the fund raising committee sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which has for the third year now, held its meetings on the historic campus of Tuskegee Institute. There were 776 delegates attending the meeting.

The delegates present were of a cross section of American civic educational, professional life, who in recent years have taken a part in the fight against polio. An organized "March Of Dimes" campaign. Millions of Americans have benefitted, either through recovery from the disease or through use of preventive methods.

Part of the two-day session, which got under way early Thursday December 2, included a general discussion of general organizational procedure acquainting the delegates with the activitives of the organization and talks made by individuals having previous working experience in campaign activities.

Highlights of the afternoon sessions included a talk on the background and history of poliomyelitis by Dr. Albert E. Casey pathologist and director of laboratories of Birmingham hospital.

Following this program delegates went on a tour of the campus.

Spots of interest included the Carver foundation and the Infantile Paralysis hospital.

The dinner session was highlighted with a speech by Miss Elaine Whitelaw, of New York, director of Women's Activities of the National Foundation.

The final session on Saturday morning was a general round up of organizational activities with speeches by delegates on campaign organizing for their respective sessions.

Since 1939, several million of Americans have become stockholders in the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The world's largest research organization seeking to eradicate a single disease.

Negroes Given Expert Care At Tuskegee's Polio Center

By FOSTER HALEY
Advertiser Staff Writer

The polio center over at Tuskegee Institute is called "the Negro Warm Springs," and the doctor who runs it is still a little suprised to find himself in the job.

He is Dr. John Chenault, who came to Tuskegee from Illinois about 10 years ago with every intention of going back right away.

"The hospital medical director pulled a fast one on me," Chenault says. "He is Dr. Eugene Dibble, and he knew I was interested in crippled children. So he invited me down to look at a couple of interesting cases and look over the place generally.

"But the week before I came, he sent his head nurse out and rounded up every crippled child she could find in Macon County. Then they led me into a room where about 40 of them were. Most of them not only crippled, but underfed.

"What could I do—catch the next train?" Chenault said.

Chenault is the first orthopedic surgeon (corrector of children's deformities) ever to be hired by any state, and Alabama did the hiring.

"I was honestly amazed when I first came here and found that a crippled child of my own race could get good treatment with no dillydallying around. When I was in Illinois, things were so rotton with politics that a crippled child just couldn't get treatment.

"It's simple in Alabama, and the state officials are sincerely cooperative, often paying for a child's treatment."

The people connected with the John A. Andrews Hospital, of which the polio center is a part, hope to have more than a place to treat crippled children. They are working for a "rehabilitation center" that will not only complete the physical end of the cure, but the psychological as well.

"We want to keep a tin cup out of their hands," Chenault says. "Our patients come here, most of them, with a 'cripple complex,' and they have to rid themselves of it before they can be cured.

"There's more to it than cutting, sawing, and sewing," he says.

Chenault mentioned the case of a young Kentucky husband who arrived at the center paralyzed from the neck down, and in the worst possible spirits.

ATTITUDE CHANGES

"After a while he started snapping out of it and now he's the worst rascal in the place . . . a regular practical joker," Chenault said.

"Up on another ward, some of the boys even drop their crutches at times and have a fist fight. That's a good sign . . . means they're normal," he said.

The braces used by the children are made on the spot. "It not only gives us braces at a low cost, but helps teach a trade," he said.

Most children are first taught to walk without even wearing braces, if they can possibly do it, because their limbs get stronger more rapidly.

The polio center has an iron lung which has never been used. "We prefer not to put a polio victim in it unless it is absolutely necessary. It makes them lazy about developing breathing muscles," Chenault explained. "The lung is tested once a week to keep in working order for when we need it."

In event of power failure the lung can be pumped manually with little effort.

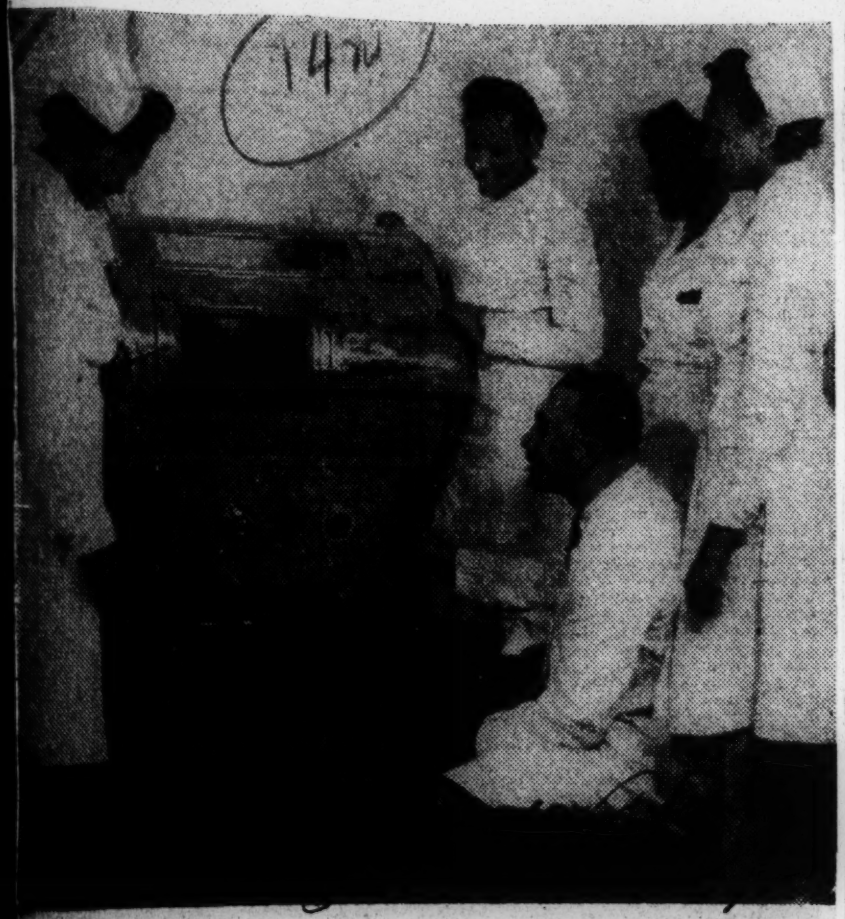
The pool used by polio patients looks like an ordinary indoor swimming pool, except it is only two or three feet deep. The water is heated to 80 or 90 degrees, and there is a set of shiny parallel bars running from one side to the other just under the surface of the water.

THEY DON'T CURE

"To many people's surprise, warm or mineral springs don't cure anything." Chenault said. "The water makes a patient more buoyant and he can learn to handle himself again without having to support his entire weight. Mineral water springs are a little better, not because they cure, but because they are more buoyant."

Hospital and polio center officials are also hoping for a cerebral palsy center.

"We have many applications from palsy victims, but we are simply not equipped to handle them. Although not generally realized, cerebral palsy is different from polio, and requires unusual treatment and special speech teachers which we don't have." Chenault said.



AN IRON LUNG, part of the modern equipment of the Infantile Paralysis Center of Tuskegee Institute's hospital, and five members of the center's staff. Shown here are Dr. John Chenault, orthopedic surgeon in charge of the polio cases for the last ten years, and several technical assistants. The Tuskegee polio center, part of the John A. Andrew Hospital, is known as "The Negro Warm Springs." Patients come from all over the South and Southwest, and many are the grateful letters which have been received by Dr. Chenault and his helpers from parents of crippled children who have been cured or greatly aided.

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To Attend Tuskegee Meet

William Gordon of the Atlanta Daily World will attend the Tuskegee Institute meeting for Negro leaders of the 1950 March of Dimes campaign of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Tuskegee, Ala., tomorrow and Saturday.

HEALING AND EDUCATION go hand in hand at John Andrews Hospital School for Crippled Children at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Instructors in the hospital school conduct daily classes for Negro crippled children. Lessons vary from reading, writing and arithmetic to vocational and guidance studies. This will be one of the divisions of the John Andrews Hospital that will be visited by the large delegation of medical and surgical authorities who will attend the 37th annual clinic and 31st annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society today through Saturday at the hospital.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Letters to the editor must carry complete name and street address of the writer, though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given preference. All letters may be cut.

The Dental Section At The Tuskegee Clinic

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—Being a native of Selma, I have many times felt disposed to write something addressed to The Advertiser on some topic especially concerning my group; but refrained on account of the instructions from the paper to be brief, and I had doubts of being able to be brief.

I have read with interest and pleasure the report on the activities of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which was in session at Tuskegee Institute during the past week, and of the many prominent physicians and surgeons in attendance. I was struck however, by the entire absence of anything about the Dental Section. From the time the Clinical Society was founded by Dr. John A. Kenney, he most always extended the courtesies of the clinic to the dentists, by having them on the program. It was in 1939, that an active Dental Section was integrated into the Clinical Society, and since that time they have functioned each year thereafter.

Under the leadership of Dr. B. L. Jackson, who is the director of the Dental Section, and head of the dental work in the John A. Andrew Hospital we have had the following oral surgeons and dentists on the program at various times: Dr. W. Giles, head of the oral surgery department, Provident Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Charlie Williams, partial denture specialist, Chicago; Dr. Joseph Shaeffer, prominent plastic surgeon, Cook County Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Merrifield, peridontist and oral surgeon, Northwestern University; Dr. Sylvester B. Smith, outstanding partial denture specialist, Ambler, Penn.; Dr. J. LeRoy Baxter, of Orange, N. J., and past president of the Clinical Society; Dr. T. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta, Ga., another past president;

Dr. Bundrant, oral surgeon from Columbia University; Dr. R. Beecher Coster (late), full denture specialist, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Clifton O. Dummitt, honor graduate of Northwestern University, and at present dean of the Dental School at Meharry; Dr. S. A. Reddick, full denture specialist, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. Cullom, X-ray specialist, Texas; Dr. L. M. Mitchell, Austin, Tex., president for 1940; Dr. Lister, San Antonio, specialist, physical therapy; Dr. Watson, physical therapy specialist, Memphis; Dr. J. A. Jackson, president for 1950 and secretary of the National Dental Association; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, U. S. Public Health Service;

Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the Dental School of Howard University; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, professor of Orthodontia, Howard University; Dr. Percy Fitzgerald, professor of crown and bridge department, Howard University; Dr. John A. Turner, professor of oral surgery, Howard University; Dr. Dement, peridontia specialist, Atlanta; Dr. Thomas Conner, oral surgeon, Atlanta; Dr. Harpole, oral surgeon, formerly on the faculty of the dental school of Emory University, now associated with Dr. Conner; Dr. Olin Kirkland, Montgomery, internationally recognized for his outstanding work in peridontia; Dr. H. B. Peacock, past president of the Alabama Dental Association, Opelika; Dr. Dupree Davis, full denture specialist, Dothan.

These are just some of the dentists who have appeared on the program of the dental section.

Just want you to know there is in existence, a dental section of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Tuskegee Institute.

WILLIAM FRANK CLARK, D.D.S.
Opelika, Ala.

Dr. Dibble's Clinic

The 37th and current annual medical clinic at Tuskegee Institute is a notable and significant event. Every year dozens of top-light white doctors and dentists from over the South and nation foregather with Negro colleagues at Tuskegee Institute to hold the clinic. The number and standing of this year's medical array is more impressive than any before. The deans of four medical schools, including Alabama's, will participate.

It speaks well for these visiting physicians that they suspend the activities of their swamping routines to make this contribution. It speaks well for the leadership of Tuskegee Institute that it is able to attract such men, this being particularly true in the case of Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, director of medical facilities at Tuskegee and a man of wisdom and vision.

This annual clinic is devoted to four aims; professional service to the needy sick; professional development of the Negro physician; professional interracial contact; professional inter-sectional relationships.

In the attainment of these goals lies a great deal of the destiny of the two races in Alabama and the South. They are much more vital than impetuous civil rights excitements.

In fact, it might be at least a thesis worth debate that a clinic such as this has more long-range significance than so spectacular an event as the recent Senate filibuster.

Not infrequently massive and vexatious problems are settled in an obscure but glacial way. Consider the example of William Jennings Bryan and Free Silver. Few political issues have so rocked and convulsed this country as the issue of gold vs. silver in the nineties. On this issue Bryan was nominated and came breathlessly close to winning the presidency. Half this currency-short nation was arrayed behind Bryan. The trouble was that basically there was not enough gold production to satisfy currency demands. The campaigns and debate clattered and clashed on like tank treads on a cobbled highway — no one knew that two obscure scientists were silently dissolving the insoluble conflict simply by devising a new gold extraction process which in a few years made gold production equal demand. Bryan never knew the names of these two scientists, but it was they, not the Republicans, who settled the Free Silver issue.

Somewhat the same are such events as the Tuskegee medical clinic. It is in the political sphere that racial adjustments and evolutions seem to be controlled. But it is in the fields of medical care, education, etc., that the dominant forces of change and emancipation are at work.

Officials of Andrew Clinical Society

At the recent 37th annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, these medical men were elected to head the society. They are, from left: Dr. Armed G. Evans of Cleveland, president; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr. of Tuskegee Institute, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer; and Dr. H. H. Walker of Nashville, vice president.

JOHN ANDREW CLINIC TERMED BEST IN HISTORY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "This has been the best clinic in the history of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society" stated Armen G. Evans, M. D., Pediatrician, Cleveland, Ohio, presiding at the end of closing session of the Thirty-seventh Annual Clinic and the Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinicial Society, which met at Tuskegee Institute, April 10-16.

Eugene H. Dibble, M. D., Secretary Treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical society opened the Monday afternoon session of the clinic by presenting Charles R. Drew M. D. Professor of Surgery, Howard University Medical School, to give the body a summary of the preclinic meeting of the overall committee asked to study and formulate plans for the future functioning of the clinic. Dr. Drew summed up the committee's recommendations for reorganization under four heads.

Said Dr. Drew: 1. Formerly the basic philosophy of the clinic was to administer treatment and medical advice to the patients who had been brought here from surrounding areas. In the future there will be fewer patients for treatment, but with the emphasis on teaching. The men here are specialists in the field and do not need outside specialists to come in to treat great numbers of patients. Here at the Veterans Administration and at John A. Andrew Hospital are concentrated more out standing men in the several fields of medicine than any place in the country. Here are: Dr. John W. Chenault, senior, orthopedic surgeon Dr. E. T. Odom, Chief, Medical Service, Veterans Administration; Dr. Asa G. Yancey, Surgical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital; Dr. Howard Kenney, a young man who will bear watching, and the son of Dr. John A. Kenny, one of the founders of this Society and former Medical Director of Tuskegee Institute. In the future we hope to make this a great teaching clinic.

2. Programs should be flexible while remaining scientific. At present not enough men get to see the most valuable cases. It should be so arranged for the most striking problems to be brought before the entire body.

3. In the future program we should make added attempt to take advantage of the potential goodwill in our neighboring centers at Emory University in Atlanta and Alabama Medical College in Birmingham.

"I feel," said Dr. Drew, "that Tuskegee has the moral obligation to take leadership in medicine in this area. Either we must be admitted to the best source of medical training or we must become the best and have others come to us.

4. We must strengthen training programs in the residency system. This already has Federal sanction. The cooperation between Veterans Administration Hospitals and John A. Andrew Hospital is most unusual and highly gratifying.

'This clinic has had an illustrious past and the future looks even brighter, concluded Dr. Drew.

The recommendations were adopted by the body.

Tuskegee Nursing School Rated Among Top 25 In Nation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—Tuskegee Institute's School of Nursing was rated by the National Committee for the Improvement of Nursing services last week as being among the top 25 per cent of all schools of nursing in the nation.

The school passed the committee's seven-point rating system which includes total basic program, student health, curriculum, clinical facilities and experience, library facilities, qualification and size of teaching staff, and instructional salaries.

Tuskegee's nursing school, which was completely reorganized in 1944 and given equal status with other schools of the institute, is directed by Mrs. Lillian Holland Harvey, who also serves as its dean. Mrs. Harvey holds a Masters degree in nursing education from Columbia university.

In 1945 the nursing school moved into its own separate building, which was built by Tuskegee's School of Mechanical Industries from funds provided by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and both State and Federal Nursing services.

This year, for the first time, it enrolled a class of four-year nursing students who will pursue a course of study leading to a B. S. degree in Nursing. Heretofore only a three-year course was offered. This course is still offered; however, a larger number of freshmen applied for the four-year course.

Explaining the difference in the two courses, Dean Harvey said that the three-year course has fewer academic subject requirements. The graduate receives a diploma in nursing and by successfully passing the state board can become a registered nurse. The four-year course has academic standards equal to requirements in any other college course leading to the B. S. degree. Graduates receive a diploma and a B. S. degree in nursing. They are qualified for first-level positions in homes, hospitals, or community health agencies. The course also provides a sound background preparation for graduate study in nursing education or other allied fields.

This course makes the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing the first and only collegiate school of nursing in Alabama. It is working toward national accreditation. Presently it has tentative rating by the National Committee for Improvement of Nursing Services. National Education Graduate Achievement Tests are used as the standard for qualifying for entrance to a B. S. degree program in nursing for graduate nurses who have completed the professional nursing courses in an accredited three-year school of nursing, and who have qualified for registration in some states.

Tuskegee Nursing School Gets Top Official Rating

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—Tuskegee Institute's School of Nursing receilved official rating last week ranking it among the top twenty-five per cent in the nation. It was scored by the National Committee for the Improvement of Nursing Services.

The rating, according to Dean L H. Harvey, came about as a result of over-all improvement in curriculm and facilities. As late as 1944 this school underwent a complete reorganization to bring its course offerings up to standard.

Tuskegee Nurse School Given High Ranking

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—One hundred [illegible] Institute's School of Nursing received official rating last week ranking it among the top twenty-five per cent in the nation. The rating, according to Dean L. H. Harvey, came about as a result of over-all improvement in curriculum and facilities.

Meeting For Public Held On Health

Session Marked 31st For Clinical Society And 37th For Clinic

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Some of the top men of the South in medicine and surgery gathered at Tuskegee Institute April 10-18 for the 37th annual clinic and the 31st meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

Among the representatives of outstanding organizations at the clinic were Dean Roy R. Krake, Medical College of Alabama; Dean R. Hugh Wood and a group of professors from Emory University medical school, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Charles R. Drew, blood plasma expert of Howard University and other Howard surgeons and physicians.

Dr. Matthew Walker, professor of surgery, and members of the staff of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., together with the medical staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and the staff of the John A. Andrew Hospital.

OTHERS PRESENT

In addition to the representatives of these four medical colleges, leading physicians and surgeons from Homer G. Phillips' Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; School of Medicine, Louisiana State University, New Orleans, La.; Provident Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and the Medical College, University of Illinois, Chicago, were on the four-day program as guest essayists, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, reported last week.

The John A. Andrew Clinical Society was organized in 1918 for the more effective functioning of the John A. Andrew Clinic and "for the advancement of Negro physicians and surgeons in the science and art of medicine and surgery and for the study of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferners in this section of the South."

"We have had the greatest clinic in our history" was the comment of Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., M. D., medical director of the John A. Andrew Hospital and secretary-treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING

An outstanding feature of the clinic, was the C. V. Roman public health meeting, Wednesday evening, April 13, in the Institute Chapel, with Dean Wood as the guest speaker. He discussed "Education for the Profession." Music was furnished by the Tuskegee choir of 100 voices, conducted by William L. Dawson.

The C. V. Roman public health meeting was inaugurated as a regular feature of the clinic program in 1935 as a tribute to the life and fine professional achievments of the late Dr. C. V. Roman of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., one of the founders and first president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

Physicians Explore Frontiers Of Medicine At Tuskegee Talks

Montgomery Advertiser

Nationally-Known Negro And White Doctors Exchange Latest Research Information

By GEOFFREY BIRT
Staff Writer, Alabama Journal

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17—Many well-known physicians and surgeons, white and Negro, from various parts of the country met and mingled together here last week, exchanging latest information on medical research.

It was the 37th annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, and took place in the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of the Tuskegee Institute.

"Science knows no frontiers," said Tuskegee's president, Dr. F. D. Patterson, in an interview. He explained that Booker T. Washington's old campus was a site where learned men could meet freely and discuss new discoveries for the benefit of mankind.

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Demonstrate Art

Some surgeons demonstrated their art by performing operations during the clinic.

An aged country Negro woman had two cataracts removed from her eyes by a member of her race who is a top-ranking eye specialist in Chicago. Sometime this Easter Sunday, the bandages will be removed and she will see again.

The surgeon who performed the operation was Dr. W. M. Jones, of the University of Chicago school of medicine.

Watched by three other surgeons, he cut the cataracts from her eyes.

After the operation Dr. Jones created an air bubble in the eye. This bubble has sufficient pressure to keep the pupil submerged beneath the hole caused in the eye by the cataract's removal. As the bubble dissolves after the eyes have been bandaged, the eye's pupil rises slowly back into place.

There was much professional interest in a newcomer to this year's clinic—young Negro Dr. Nelson Jefferson, a surgeon of Provident Hospital, Chicago. At present largely engaged in research at the Michael Reece Institute, Chicago, and with five years' specialized study and several published papers on the subject already to his credit, Dr. Jefferson's reputation preceded him to Tuskegee. He was introduced as "one of our rising young surgeons."

He was retiring and would not be interviewed, but it was later learned that he had been born in Mississippi, where his father had been a Negro barber. He had become a surgeon by means of scholarship and hard work

The use of atomic power in medical science was discussed in one of its phases by a nationally known Negro biochemist, Dr. Harold West, Ph. D., M. D., head of the Biochemistry Department of the Negro Medical College of Meharry, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. West described experiments being made with radioactive silver nitrate. It has been discovered, he said, that radioactive silver, injected into the blood stream, locates largely in any infected parts of the body.

Route Followed

As these little atomized particles circulate in the body, their route can be followed scientifically. They keep sending out little radio signals which can be picked up on a receiving set called a Geiger counter. Each signal makes a "ping" on the Geiger counter. If a great number of "pings" are received from one location of the body, where many radioactive silver particles — called radioactive silver isotopes —are accumulating, then the site of an internal infection becomes known. Dr. West said this also seems to show that this silver is carried by the white cells of the blood, because white blood cells themselves always tend to find and build up infected parts of the body. This is nature's way of restoring health to diseased tissues.

Dr. Jefferson asked if hidden brain tumors could be located by these "tagged" atoms. Dr. West thought this an interesting possibility and said he would ask the subcommittee on human uses of radioactive substances at Oak Ridge for permission to experiment, and would make a report on the matter.

Most people involved in any way with work on infantile paralysis are said to know something of Dr. John W. Chenault, B. S., B M., M. D., head of the Infantile Paralysis Division at Tuskegee.

Among the Best

Dr. Chenault's laboratories and specially equipped wards are among the best in the nation. Negroes from time to time have been sent to Tuskegee from all parts of the country. "We prefer to confine it, however, to patients from the Southeast," said Dr. Chenault.

Dr. Chenault's father, now 75 and retired, was a former janitor.

His son became a polio expert by way of the public schools, from which he won a scholarship to college. Dr. Chenault said he aspired to be a doctor from an early age. At college he also worked as a janitor for $75 a month because the scholarship did not provide living expenses.

Cancer Discussed

A panel discussion on cancer attracted a great deal of attention on the first day of the meeting. This panel was led by Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard (Negro) College, Washington, D. C. Drew, an Alabamian, is world-renowned for his work on blood plasma.

Both the University of Alabama, and Georgia's Emory University sent teams to the conference to lecture and listen.

A white doctor from the Maryland Medical School, Baltimore, caused interest with his lecture on the clinical uses of a new drug called chloromycetin, soon to be well-known as penicillin.

This was Dr. William A. Holbrook.

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This drug, like penicillin, comes from a mold. It was discovered on some moss received from Venezuela. It is already coming on the commercial sale for doctors to buy in the drug stores.

Uses Are Cited

Chloromycetin was said by Dr. Holbrook to be effective against enteric infections, notably typhoid fever. The drug was also said to be suitable for speedy treatment against gonorrhea. Experiments also indicated, Dr. Holbrook said, that chloromycetin might be suitable for clinical treatment of viral infections, including atypical pneumonia and psittacosis (parrot's fever).

Head of the John A. Andrew Hospital, and host to this clinic, was Dr. Eugene Dibble, Jr.

His father was a Camden, S. C., merchant. At 18 he left Camden for Atlanta and a college training. In 1915 he won his way to Howard Colege, Washington, D. C., where he graduated as an M.D. in 1919 and did his internship in the Freedman's Hospital there the next year.

He later became assistant to Dr. John Kenny, founder of the John Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee, and, incidentally, personal physician to Dr. John Washington Carver.

His wife the daughter of the first Negro graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who built many of the Tuskegee buildings.

From 1936-46 the U. S. Government put him in charge of the large Veterans' Hospital, and in 1942 he was also a full colonel in the U. S. Army. He is still in the reserves.

Dr. Dibble became head of the John Andrew Hospital in 1946 in succession to its founder, Dr. John Kenney, now in retirement, but who was attending last week's clinic.

Dr. Dibble is a man who loves humanity and is full of solicitude and enthusiasm. It was Dr. Chenault who said: "Dr. Dibble has visions. He gets ideas, then reaches out and gets us fellows to work at them. But most important, he gives us all opportunities."

Mon. 4-18-49

Keen Thinking Asked To Help Medical Work

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

Tuskegee Parley Told More Men Are Needed Who Recognize Cancer

Tue-4-19-49

By FOSTER HALEY
STAFF WRITER

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 14.—"We must stop wasting time in sloppy thinking, if we are going to have better doctors, lawyers and ministers," declared Emory University's dean of medicine here last night.

"Teachers should give more attention to the student and less to the curricula," insisted Dr. R. Hugh Wood before 3,000 doctors, teachers and students attending the 31st annual John A. Andrew clinic at Tuskegee Institute.

Faults Cited

Main faults of secondary and undergraduate schools are, the Atlanta physician said:

(1) Over-emphasis on grades, (2) too much memorizing, and (3) too little reasoning and thinking.

Wood was introduced by Dr. Eugene Dibble, Jr., medical director of the Institute's John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Cancer Tests Urged

Dr. Charles R. Drew, originator of the theory of blood plasma, of Howard University, spoke at the cancer clinic.

"We have too few men who are trained to recognize cancer," he asserted. "Cancer is not necessarily hereditary, but where it appears in the family history, examinations are doubly important."

Also speaking of cancer, Dr. Charles E. Sherwin, head of St. Louis University's surgery school for 32 years, said:

"There is only one infallible rule in the treatment of cancer—it never returns in the tissues that are cut out and thrown away."

The head of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, Dr. William S. Quinland, said:

"There is no cancer age . . . some are born with it. We should join together to popularize the knowledge of cancer and urge all to have periodic examinations.

"Some of us physicians are too selfish. We will not bring others into consultation, and the patient suffers from this selfishness," Quinland said.

The dean of clinical medicine at the University of Alabama's medical college, Dr. Roy R. Kracke, stimulated a lively discussion when presenting a talk on "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Leukemia."

Dr. Dibble, chief of the John A. Andrew hospital, emphasized "the excellent and productive cooperation existing between his hospital staff, the VA hospital staff, and the state and county health officials." He specifically mentioned Dr. D. G. Gill, state health officer; Dr. Murray Smith, Macon County health officer; Dr. A. H. Graham, Montgomery County health officer; Dr. J. N. Hough, head of state maternal and child health; Dr. T. T. Tilden, manager of the VA Hospital; Dr. George C. Branche, chief of the professional services, VA Hospital; and the 32-year-old chief of surgery of the VA Hospital, Dr. Asa G. Yancey.

Doctors and dentists of both races are attending the weeklong clinic from a dozen Alabama cities and 20 Eastern, Mid-Western, and Southern States. Prominent, and in some instances, world famous surgeons are present from the medical schools at the University of Alabama; Emory University, Atlanta; Howard University, Washington; and Meharry College, Nashville.

Among noted persons, all physicians, attending the clinic which ends tomorrow:

W. Moses Jones, Chicago, "one of the top eye surgeons in the nation;" John A. Kenney, Montclair, N. J., Booker T. Washington's personal physician; John W. Chenault, head of the polio center at Tuskegee Institute.

C. E. Janifer, Newark, N. J.; Ira Ferguson, Atlanta; Edgar F. Fincher, Atlanta; Coleridge Gill, Washington; Robert P. Grant, Atlanta; Robert Guthrie, Birmingham; Paul Hahn, Nashville; William A. Holbrook, Maryland.

Eight Emory Doctors To Attend Tuskegee Clinic

Eight doctors from the Emory University School of Medicine will take part in the thirty-seventh annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, tomorrow.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, said the art of medicine and surgery and panel discussion of "Hyperthyroidism" for the study of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South." Other speakers from Emory will include Dr. Edgar F. Fincher, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dr. R. Hugh Wood, Dean of the School of Medicine at Emory, will participate in a surgeon-in-Chief of Grady Memorial Hospital, surgeons in the science and address the assembly on "Education for the Professions." Dr. Ira Ferguson, Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery at Emory and Dr. Frederick W. Cooper, Assistant Professor of Surgery; Dr.

David F. James, Associate in Medicine; Dr. Robert P. Grant, instructor in medicine; Dr. Paul L. Rieth, Associate in Surgery, and Dr. Charles S. Jones, Associate in Surgery.

Clinics Slated To Help Negro Medical Work

John A. Andrew Society Meeting At Tuskegee Gets Underway Today

DR. ROY KRACKE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. April 9—A large group of the South's leading authorities on medicine and surgery will assemble at Tuskegee Institute here Sunday for the 37th annual clinic and 31st annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, announced today. The meeting will continue through April 16.

Private practitioners and medical consultants who will supervise the several clinics include: Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa; Dr. John A. Alexander, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. J. F. Laine, of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. C. S. Janifer, Newark, N. J.; Dr. E. R. Alexander, New York; Dr. R. E. Tisdale, Montgomery; Dr. H. E. Lee, Houston, Texas; Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. L. F. Swann, Birmingham and Dr. Albert C. Johnston, Keene, N. H.

Among the medical authorities who will attend the clinic and meeting will be: Dean Roy R. Krache, M. D., Medical College of Alabama, and a group of professors from Emory University Medical School, Atlanta; Dr. Charles R. Drew, who discovered the theory of blood plasma, and associate surgeons and physicians from Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Matthew Walker, professor of surgery and members of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; staff members of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital and the staff of the John A. Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee.

Other Leaders

In addition to the representatives of these four medical colleges, physicians and surgeons from Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; School of Medicine, Louisiana State University, New Orleans, La.; Provident Hospital, Chicago, and the University of Illinois Medical College, Chicago, are on the four-day program as guest essayist and clinicians, Dr. Patterson said.

Patterson said that the John A. Andrew Clinical Society was organized in 1918 for the effective functioning of the John A. Andrew Clinic and for "the advancement of Negro physicians and surgeons in the science and art of medicine and surgery and for the study and treatment of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South."

"We are anticipating the greatest clinic in our history," was the comment of Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of John A. Andrew Hospital and secretary-treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

He said the John A. Andrew's clinic advances professional service to the needy sick; development of the Negro physician; professional interracial contact, and inter-sectional relationships.

"It is by strict adherence to these principles," Dr. Dibble said, "that this clinic has grown and is continuing to grow."

The Committees

The program of this current 37th annual clinic was made possible, Dr. Dibble said, through the efforts of these committees: Surgical clinic—Dr. C. A. Walwyn, director, Dr. A. G. Yancy, Dr. L. H. B. Foote; medical clinic—Dr. Earl T. Odom, director, Dr. Charles N. Pitts, Dr. Howard W. Kenney, Dr. E. A. Taylor, Dr. A. E. Cyrus, Dr. N. O. Calloway, Dr. Wallace Capel; urological—Dr. L. A. Mahone; eye, ear, nose and throat clinic—Dr. Horace Dwiggins; neuro psychiatric clinic—Dr. George C. Branche and Dr. P. P. Barker; pediatrics—Dr. T. M. Campbell, Dr. C. F. Janifer, Dr. Armen Evans, and Dr. Elizabeth A. Taylor.

Orthopedic clinic—Dr. John W. Chenault, director, Dr. John Manly, Dr. W. R. Johnson; food clinic—Ivy R. Brooks, dietitian, and Clarence R. Walcott, dietitian; obstetric—Dr. Joseph R. Mitchell, director, Dr. Newton Long, Dr. William M. Smiley, and Dr. John W. Moore; roentgenology—Dr. J. J. Peters, director.

The overall program Patterson said, represents the interest and cooperation of Dr. D. G. Gill, state health officer; Dr. Murray Smith, Macon County health officer; Dr. Raymon Crispell, chief neuro-psychiatric service, Veterans Administration, Atlanta; Dr. Ira A. Ferguson, associate professor of clinical surgery, Emory University, and surgeon in chief of Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta; Dr. T. T. Tildon and Dr. George C. Branche, manager and clinical director, respectively, of Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee; and Dean Roy R. Kracke, of the Medical College of Alabama.

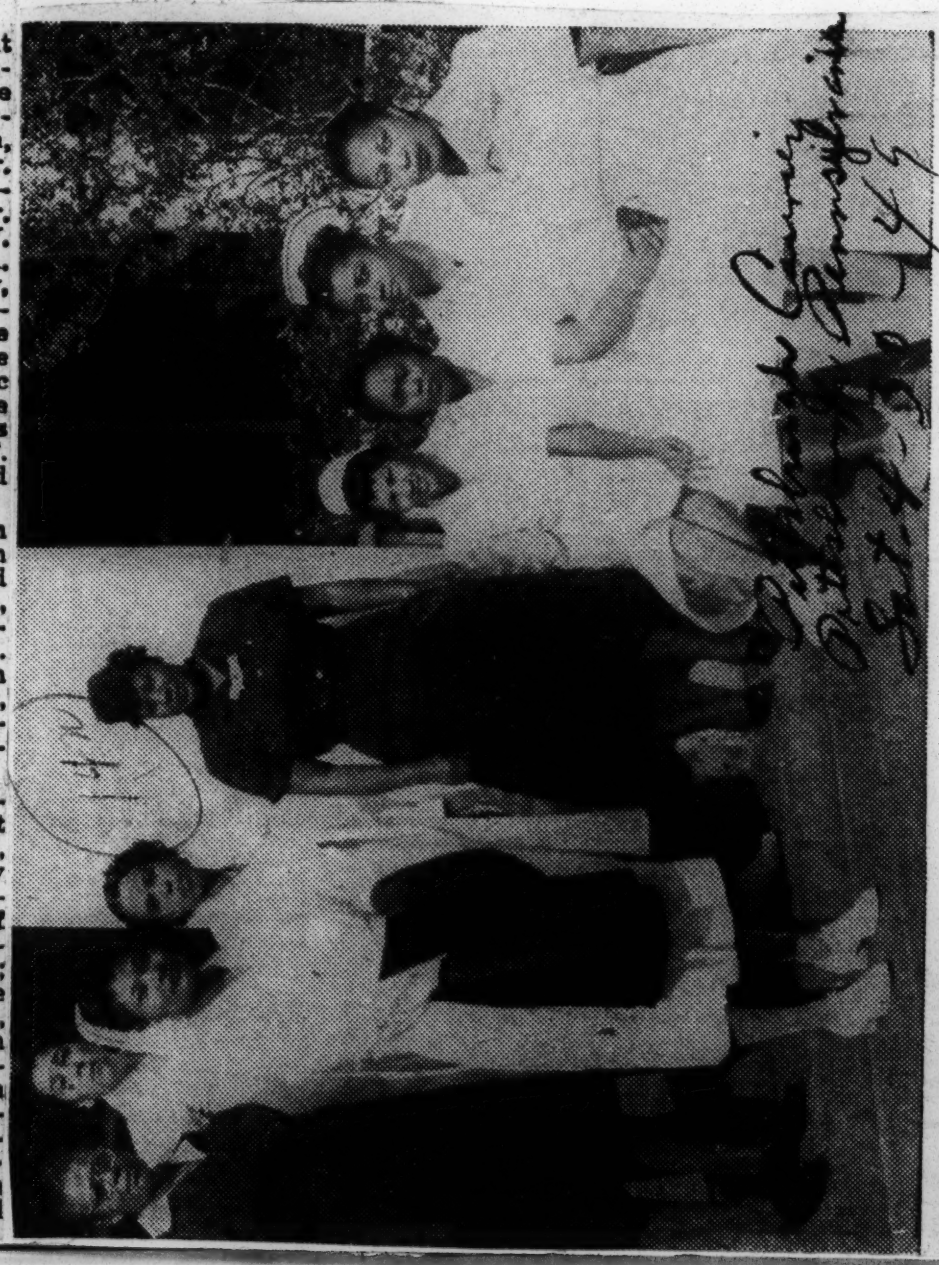
New Wonder Drug

Choloromycetin, the new "wonder" drug, will be explained to the doctors and surgeons Thursday, by Dr. William A. Holbrook, University of Maryland Medical School. Dr. Holbrook has done original clinical investigations with chloromycetin and aureomycin at the University of Maryland Medical School.

Dr. R. Hugh Wood, of Emory University, will speak on "Educations For The Professions," at the special C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting, in connection with the clinic, on Wednesday.

Alabama medical leaders who will address the clinic include: Dr. Roy R. Kracke, Medical College of Alabama; Dr. Wallace A. Clyde, pediatrics, Medical College of Alabama; Dr. Ray O. Noojin, Medical College of Alabama; Dr. Robert Guthrie, Medical College of Alabama; and Dr. William H. Riser, Jr., Medical College of Alabama.

Montgomery doctors have been extended an invitation to attend the clinic.



AIDED CLINIC SUCCESS—The above nurses are some of the members of the medical staff of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee who aided in making the thirty-seventh annual clinic recently held in Tuskegee such a tremendous success. Left to right, top to bottom: Enice Rivers Laury, Lillian H. Harvey, Lucy D. Jones, Alice Battle, Rosa K. Carter, Margaret Bostick, Jerlene Mitchell, Alberta Briley, Louise B. Trigg, Clarice R. Walcott, Frankie B. Stokes and Myrtle Kennedy.

Dearth Of Negro Hospitals 'Acute'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 9. (AP) Lack of Negro hospital facilities and doctors to man them is becoming increasingly acute, a Tuskegee Institute official said Friday.

Dr. Eugene Dibble, Jr., director of the school's John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, was the speaker. He appeared on the program of the annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting.

Conceding that hospital facilities in the South are not adequate even for white physicians, he pointed out that the plight of the Negro doctor is much worse.

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Dr. H. H. Walker, Nashville, Tenn., was elected president of the Clinical Society Friday. Dr. Armen G. Evans, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio, was named president-elect, and Dr. Dibble, secretary-treasurer.

TUSKEGEE CLINIC CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY — One year ago the staff of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute combined efforts with the Veterans Administration Hospital staff to operate a weekly out-patient clinic. This non-subsidized clinic offers free medical examinations and services at minimum cost to persons in the lower income bracket.

Above Dr. E. A. Taylor talks with Robert Still, the clinics first patient. Looking on are Miss Dorothy Lewis, medical social worker; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director; Mrs. Lillian H. Harvey, dean of the nursing school; Miss Alice J. Battle, supervisor, Out-patient department; Dr. James Caple, V. A. Hospital staff; and Louis A. Rabb, business manager, John A. Andrew Memorial hospital.—(ANP)

Clinical Group Plans Meeting

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 30—Tuskegee Institute announces that the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society and the John A. Andrew Clinic will be held at the Institute April 10-16.

According to Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Clinical Society this will be a very interesting and instructive clinic with prominent physicians and surgeons from the leading medical schools in attendance and appearing on the program.

There will be lectures, clinics and round-table discussions on a wide variety of subjects. In addition to the program of much interest the Clinical Society will have the usual cooperation from the United States Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama. The visiting physicians and surgeons will have the use of this hospital's facilities and clinics for diagnostic and teaching procedures.

Dr. B. L. Jackson, secretary of the Dental Section, announces a very interesting and instructive program that will be held for the dentists attending the clinic. Tuskegee Institute at this time of the year offers an excellent opportunity for relaxation as well as informative and diagnostic clinic. Special emphasis will be placed this year on a program that will be suitable for the general practioner who will attend the clinics from various sections of the country, Dr. Dibble stated.

Tuskegee Clinic Fills Prime Need In Area

By CHARLES TROUT

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 29—Robert Still, visitor to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital's out-patient clinic, said Saturday, "I was the first one here when this clinic opened. I didn't think I would live three days, but here I am back to the first anniversary."

The Tuskegee Institute annual clinic held in April each year is an institution in itself. Other established clinics, such as the well-baby clinic, the pre-natal clinic, the post-natal clinic and the V.D. clinic have been set up for many years.

The idea for this clinic grew out of a survey made by members of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital staff. Through this survey it was determined that many people in need of medical advice and attention either couldn't afford it or didn't know where to go to get it.

The staff was recruited from volunteers. Hospital facilities were opened to the clinic, and X-rays, laboratory facilities and medicine were cut to less than cost. Miss Alice J. Battle, nurse in charge of the out-patient department, was detailed to supervise this weekly clinic.

The five-day week at the Veterans Hospital near here gave some doctors time to spend Saturday mornings in the clinic. In like manner nurses and medical social workers volunteered their services.

For a small registration fee of 50 cents the clinic provides regular medical examinations. It allows for consultation on the specialist level. Special cases are referred to areas within the hospital for treatment and follow up.

According to figures released by Miss Battle, 437 persons were admitted to the clinic during this first year. They received examinations and services. More than two-thirds of those admitted were women and girls. Fourteen of the 437 admitted during the year received surgery. Recovery was rated good. Through this clinic one 20-year-old TB case was detected at an early stage. This patient has been admitted to a county sanitarium.

Dr. E. A. Taylor of the Veterans Hospital staff, is the doctor in charge. His assistants come in on a rotation system. Working with him presently is Dr. James Caple. Miss Dorothy C. G. Lewis is the volunteer social worker on duty.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director, and his entire staff cooperate in every possible way with the clinic.

Visitors to the clinic come by all modes of transportation. They come in from as far as 60 miles away. There has been no formal advertisement of the clinic. Dr. Dibble says the educational value of this clinic to the general public is one of its greatest assets.

Dearth Of Negro Hospitals 'Acute'

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 16—(AP)—Lack of Negro hospital facilities and doctors to man them is becoming increasingly acute, a Tuskegee Institute official said Friday.

Dr. Eugene Dibble, Jr., director of the school's John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, was the speaker. He appeared on the program of the annual John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting.

Conceding that hospital facilities in the South are not adequate even for white physicians, he pointed out that the plight of the Negro doctor is much worse.

"As Negro doctors die out," he said, "there are none to take their place. Negro doctors cannot get hospital facilities in small Southern towns and modern medical science makes it necessary for doctors to have such facilities close at hand."

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Tuskegee To Hold Clinical Meet, Apr. 10-16

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Editor Ralph McGill Named Tuskegee Trustee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 26—(AP)— One of the South's leading liberal editors, Ralph McGill of The Atlanta Constitution, has been named to the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees.

His acceptance was announced today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the famed Negro college which was founded by Booker T. Washington 68 years ago.

McGill has for many years championed the cause of better educational opportunity and improvement of the economic status of the Negro, particularly in the rural South.

Ralph McGill Made Trustee of Tuskegee

RALPH McGILL

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,—When Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution received official notice of his election to membership on the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, he replied: "I am honored to be selected and hope that I may be of some service."

Mr. McGill's colorful journalistic career includes four assignments abroad during which time he covered the rise of Hitler's power as well as other aspects of the changing international scene covering more than a decade. With equal facility

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1949.

CLARK HOWELL, President and Publisher

H. H. TROTTI, Vice Pres. and Bus. Mgr.

RALPH McGILL, Editor

JACK TARVER, Associate Editor

WILLIAM H. FIELDS, Associate Editor

RALPH T. JONES, Associate Editor

DORIS LOCKERMAN, Associate Editor

Ralph McGill Made Trustee of Tuskegee

RALPH McGILL

Mr. McGill describes a rural home, a soil conservation project, a football game, political convention or discusses a farm tenent's problem, race relations, a late book: all with courage, intellectual honesty and, sometimes, with startling frankness, He is a reporter, an editor and a social and political analyst.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. McGill played on the Vanderbilt football team, began newspaper work with the Nashville Banner as a sport writer and joined The Atlanta Constitution in 1929. Since 1941, he has been Editor-in-Chief.

The association of Mr. McGill with President F. D. Patterson and Tuskegee Institute will recall a similar warm friendship that existed between Booker T. Washington and the late Clark Howell, a former Editor of the Constitution. Fifty-four years have passed since Booker T. Washington made his famous Atlanta Exposition Address and Mr. Howell, in covering that event, referred to the address as, "one of the most notable speeches, both as to character and warmth of reception, ever delivered to a Southern audience."

This appraisal from an editor of Mr. Howell's standing helped to give the address a place in history. It is, therefore, in a fine tradition that Mr. McGill has accepted a place on Tuskegee Institute's policy-making Board.

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A Well-Bitten Plum

May Approve Tuskegee Grant Despite Slashing

Courier Jack 8-30-49 Pittsburgh

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Although Tuskegee Institute's annual state appropriation of $225,000 had a healthy bite taken out of it last week by the Alabama State Senate's Finance and Taxation Committee, heavy criticism may result in its reinstatement, The Courier learned this week.

The committee's recommendation came after passage of a bill in the House had called for the full appropriation by a vote of 83-0.

The bill, as approved by the Senate group, would limit Tuskegee's grant to $60,000 for the use of its home economic and veterinary departments. A reliable source told The Courier Monday, however, that the committee's recommendation may be withdrawn because of the amount of criticism.

Other schools, both white and Negro, would suffer under the committee's proposals which cut Alabama State's appropriation from $425,000 to $400,000, while raising the grant for Alabama A. and M. from $325,000 to $330,000, and $390,000 in 1950-51.

In addition, it is proposed that Alabama A. and M. establish courses in agriculture, home economics and engineering.

Commenting on the action, Sen. R. J. Lowe of Madison County reportedly charged that Tuskegee was under New York control and therefore the money under discussion should be turned over to the two state institutions.

Alabama has four members on Tuskegee's board of trustees.

The bill, as approved by the Senate committee, totaled $57,500,000, or $4,500,000 less than the bill which the House unanimously passed last week.

$329,196 Given Tuskegee In Past Six Month Period

Advertiser Jan. 12-25-49

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 24—President F. D. Patterson announced today that selected gifts and grants to Tuskegee Institute for the six months period ending Dec. 15, totaled $329,196.57.

This was exclusive of the $225,000 appropriation by the State of Alabama.

In giving a breakdown of these gifts Dr. Patterson said that general gifts for undesignated purposes amounted to $945. Gifts for the building fund totaled $4,851.50.

The School of Mechanical Industries received $2,930.82 for equipment. The Department of Commercial Dietetics received $5,944.88 for development and scholarships. The George Washington Carver Foundation received $3,185.17 toward its building fund.

Other gifts for designated purposes include Tuskegee's share of the United Negro College Fund which, to date, amounts to $60,018.21. This is restricted for operational expenses. The Carnegie Grant for teacher research amounted to $4,000.

The General Education Board continued its support to the general development program of Tuskegee Institute. Home Economics, Rural Life Education, and Veterinary Medicine received grants totaling $56,806.41. Other grants received from the General Eudcation Board for designated purposes were: Rural Life Council, $7,949; Mobile Arts Institute, $2,462.67; Jeanes teachers and principals, $2,750; and Extension Personnel Study, $1,000.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis contributed to the Tuskegee program in the following manner: Nursing Education. $30,508: Infantile Paralysis Unit Hospital, $60,000; and for Veterinary Medicine facilities, $14,866.75.

Patterson said that friendships developed over a long period of years brought to Tuskegee Institute legacies during the last six months which totaled $70,977.47. These legacies held by Tuskegee Institute are: The Allen Seymour Olmsted Estate, $40,977.47; The Martha A. Willcombe Estate, $10,000; and the James Foundation, $20,000.

Dr. Patterson explained that the grants from the General Education Board and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis include reimpursement on expenditures in the fiscal year ended May 31, 1949.

President Patterson said, "In these times when individual gifts are not received in the substantial amounts of the past, we are deeply grateful that Tuskegee Institute's program of service to Negro youth, the South, and the nation continues to merit such generous support."

$57 Million Education Bill Okehed

Senate Finance Taxation GroupLops$4,525,000 From House Measure

Colleges Trimmed

Plan Approved To Give 2 State Negro Schools TuskegeeAppropriation

The Senate Finance and Taxation Committee yesterday approved an education appropriation bill totaling $57,475,000 for each of the fiscal years beginning Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950.

That was a reduction of about $4,525,000 from the total figure in the bill that was approved by the House last week.

Working in an unusual Sunday session, the committee during most of the day was unable to reach an agreement over the use of money in the Alabama Special Educational Trust Fund Surplus Account and over an appropriation to the ASETF from the general fund.

Later in the evening, however, the committee agreed that it would try to hold the bill within the $57,475,000 figure.

Pruning In Earnest

Already the group had agreed on tentative slides in some appropriations approved by the House, but after the over-all figure was agreed on, the committee went about pruning in earnest.

Those that suffered the heaviest at the hands of the group were the minimum program fund of the Education Department, free text book fund, University of Alabama and branches of the University, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and branches of API, teacher training equalization fund, vocational education and civilian rehabilitation.

In one instance the Finance and Taxation Committee increased the House figure by $1,250,000. That was for the state's contribution to the Teacher Retirement System.

The House had set up $2,000,000 for that purpose. The Finance and Taxation Committee increased that to $13,250,000 when told it would take it to make the retirement system actuarily sound.

Also cut heavily in the beginning by the committee were the Alabama State College for Negroes here and the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal (Huntsville).

Courses Switched

Most of the House-approved figure was restored to the Negro college here after the group agreed to transfer some of the courses that are now being taught at Tuskegee Institute to the local institution.

The Huntsville school's appropriation was raised above what the House okehed when courses were transferred from Tuskegee to the north Alabama institution.

In taking the courses away from Tuskegee, the committee also voted to discontinue a $225,000 appropriation to that institution.

Committee members voted, however, to give the Tuskegee school $60,000 to be used for the veterinary medicine division.

Here's how the committee said the money to finance the education appropriation would be available:

Lacked $4,475,000

Earmarked taxes that go into the ASETF will produce about $53,000,000 each year, leaving $4.4750,00 to be raised elsewhere.

The committee proposed to get the money this way: $1,975,000 from the general fund and $2,500,000 from the surplus of $15,000,000 in the ASETF Surplus Account.

It was also agreed by the committee that the bill would stipulate that should the earmarked taxes fail to produce the $53,000,000 it is expected to raise, then the surplus account will be tapped for enough money to make that amount.

Senator Noble Russell of Morgan County headed a move to give education $3,500,000 out of the general fund but that was defeated. He tried again for $2,500,000 but lost once more.

The committee then settled on $1,750,000 but later added to that figure $225,000 it said it would have approved for Tuskegee Institute.

Cuts Listed

Here are the cuts the Finance and Taxation Committee approved:

Minimum program fund from $43,873,253 to $42,000,000.

Free text books from $450,000 to $325,000.

Alabama College from $480,000 to $470,000.

University of Alabama from $2,167,500 to $1,917,500.

University of Alabama medical center from $625,000 to $575,000.

University of Alabama dental college from $250,000 to $225,000.

University of Alabama dental college equipment from $125,000 to $100,000.

University of Alabama for research and extension work from $169,000 to $120,000. The $40,000 that was cut was earmarked for use at the graduate nursing school.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute from $1,926,000 to $1,676,000.

API Extension work in agriculture and home economics from $450,000 to $350,000.

API expertment stations, main station at API from $350,000 to $200,000.

A&M Increased

Teacher training equalization fund from $850,034 to $600,000.

Vocational education from $2,120,099 to $1,800,000.

Civilian rehabilitation from $325,000 to $200,000.

Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery from $425,000 to $400,000.

Folsom Will Okeh Bill For Education

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 2—Gov. Folsom today is expected to sign a bill giving education a $22,000,000 shot in the arm for the next two years. It comes about through the new spending bill passed by the Legislature.

Strangely enough, however, the new money will cause hardly a ripple in the surface of the expansive school system.

Biggest single increase is in the minimum program fund. It would jump from $38,000,000 to $43,873,253 a year.

Although most of this money goes to teacher pay, State Supt. Austin R. Meadows has said it won't permit increases but will allow salaries to be maintained at the present level.

Higher education comes in for a nice chunk of the additional outlay.

The University of Alabama general campus appropriation is fixed at $2,167,500 annually. Last year it was $1,700,000.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn was raised from $1,500,000 to $1,926,000 a year.

The four state teachers colleges would continue to draw their present administrative appropriations—$95,500 a year for Jacksonville and Florence, $88,500 for Livingston and Troy.

However, the teacher training equalization fund, which supplements their basic appropriation, was hiked from $559,000 to $840,000 each year. This money is divided on a pro rata basis depending on number of students enrolled.

Alabama College at Montevallo is set down for an increase of $30,000 a year, bringing the total to $480,000 annually.

Except for Tuskegee, which is slated for the same $225,000 a year grant under a special appropriation bill, Negro colleges are given substantial increases.

Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery will get a $400,000 annual appropriation. This compares with a $271,000 figure for the past two years.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Institute at Normal is raised from $225,000 to $330,000 a year.

Sen. R. F. Burnside, of DeKalb, offered the substitute education appropriation bill which finally cleared the Senate last Friday. It was about $1,000,000 a year more than the House-approved bill.

The Burnside bill would overappropriate anticipated income of the special education trust fund by some $3,000,000 a year based on estimations of the state budget officer, James V. Jordan.

Education leaders claim Jordan's figures were too conservative and that revenue will equal that of the current fiscal year, which is slightly more than their estimates.

Here are some of the other appropriations provided in the Burnside bill compared with present figures.

University of Alabama Medical College and School of Nursing, $657,000 in 1949-50, comparsed with $475,000 in 1[illegible] School of Dentistry, $125,0[illegible]949-50 and $150,000 in 1948-4[illegible] Auburn Extension Service, under Smith-Lever Act $450,000 and $300,000;

Auburn Agriculture Research $350,000 and $200,000;

Vocational Education, $2,129,900 and $1,743,000;

Civilian Rehabilitation, $325,000 and $200,000;

Alabama School of Trades, $122,000 and $100,000.

In addition the bill provides a $560,000 annual appropriation for the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, to be paid from the Education Trust Fund. It formerly was paid from the state General Fund.

The State Education Department's $200,000 a year appropriation likewise was shifted from the General Fund to the Education Trust Fund.

State Hikes Negro Education Funds $227,500 For 1949-50

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

Alabama, struggling to stand on its own in giving Negroes a college education, was $227,500 nearer that goal today.

The start of the state's new fiscal year saw annual appropriations for Negro institutions of higher learning jump from $750,000 to $977,500.

That doesn't include $45,000 a year for scholarships in connection with the Southern Governors Conference's regional education program. But the scholarships won't be limited to Negroes or any other race.

Alabama spent that much last year on out-of-state scholarships before joining the regional compact. Although the money went exclusively to Negroes, some of it during the next 12 months is expected to be used for white students, too.

The $977,500 total for the new year does include another $22,500 for regional scholarships, and all of it will go for Negro education. That amount was appropriated for Meharry Medical College to train Alabama Negroes on a contract basis.

State Gets $400,000

Except for Tuskegee Institute, all of Alabama's Negro colleges got an increase in state funds for the fiscal year starting today.

Tuskegee, an independent school, received $225,000, the same amount it was getting.

A. & M. Institute at Normal, Ala., near Huntsville, was voted the biggest appropriation hike—from $225,000 to $330,000. The State College for Negroes at Montgomery was raised from $300,000 to $400,000.

Next year, A. & M. will get even more. Its share from the state treasury will jump then to $390,000.

Even the $227,500 boost in Negro college appropriations—which incidentally brought the total increase since 1947 to $487,500 a year—falls short of the goal set by a committee Gov. James E. Folsom named to study the problem early this year.

That committee, made up of educators and laymen of both races, recommended an immediate appropriations hike of $835,000 a year plus a $4,500,000 building program.

Nothing For Buildings

The 1949 legislature, anticipating a drop in revenue, granted the $227,500 increase but provided nothing for Negro college buildings.

Folsom's committee also called for creation of a separate state university for Negroes and a law school for their race, but nothing along that line was done by the legislature.

Committee members said Alabama should go along with the Southern regional education plan, but shouldn't depend on it too much. One legal expert, William Hepburn, declared flatly the regional program won't stand up in court.

The U. S. Supreme Court has said the state must provide equal education opportunities for both races. Hepburn, who was dean of law at the University of Alabama at that time, said he didn't think the regional idea would meet that test.

It was with that in mind that the committee urged the state to go ahead on its own and do what it could to give Negroes college training.

Although the committee survey was the governor's idea, he never formally turned the recommendations over to the legislature. In his speech at the opening of the 1949 session, he said he was going to send a special message on Negro education, but never did.

His office said he decided against it after becoming convinced the legislature wasn't going to provide money for expanded state services.

Tuskegee To Get $225,000

MONTGOMERY.—(ANP)-- The Alabama Senate facing the last hours of the current session abandoned its fight over the controversial voting qualifications bill and led by Sen. John H. Pinson took up the appropriation for Tuskegee institute which had been caught with many other measures in a legislative jam. They passed the bill authorizing the payment of $225,000 for this annum. This is in addition to the $60,000 voted for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

President F. D. Patterson was on hand during the final session and had the support of some of the most substantial forces in the State during the effort to extricate the appropriation from the debacle in which the legislature found itself. Daily newspapers criticizing the legislature for its lack of ac[illegible]lishment said it was one [illegible] most fruitless ssions yet [illegible]

Tuskegee Voted Funds...At Last

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14n 1949

Money For
Will of Dr. William H. Reed

Hampton, Tuskegee Get Part Of Large Estate

BOSTON—Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes were among the beneficiaries under the will of Dr. William H. [illegible] of Roxbury, Tufts College professor, who died on Sept. 9. He was 72 years old.

Chairman of the department of German at the college, Dr. Reed left the bulk of his $250,000 estate to relatives. The two colleges will receive an undetermined amount of the residue.

Annual Awards For Frederick Bancroft Prizes Announced

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History awards annually four Frederic Bancroft History Prizes to stimulate interest in the study of the Negro. The first prize of one hundred dollars goes to Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the Department of Research and Records of Tuskegee Institute, for her article on "Monroe N. Work and His Contributions,' adjudged the best contribution to the Journal of Negro History during the year ending September 30, 1949. The second prize of fifty dollars goes to Sidney Kaplan of Northampton, Mass., for his article entitled "The Miscegenation Issue in the Election of 1864," adjudged the next best article contributed to this magazine during the same period.

The first prize of fifty dollars for the best review contributed to this magazine during this same period goes to Dr. Robert D. Reid, professor of history at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, for his evaluation of Ridgely Torrence's Story of John Hope. The second prize of twenty five dollars for the next best review contributed to the same magazine during the same period goes to Samuel Abranams of New York City for his estimate of Pritchett's The Roosevelt Court. v

For seventeen years the award of these prizes has been made possible through the generosity of the late Frederic Bancroft one of the best known historians of his day. When he died four years ago he provided in his will for the continuation of these awards until 1950. For a generation therefore, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has enjoyed this help as the result of the interest of a scholar in proclaiming the whole truth.

These prizes will be presented to the recipients of these awards Sunday, October 30, at 3:00 p. m. at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, the last session of the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History there on October 28-30.

14n 1949

Records and Research Department- (Negro Year Book)

Looking at the South

Myths About Dixie

Post

By Hodding Carter

GREENVILLE, MISS.—A national news magazine—no, it wasn't Time this time—tried to be right by the South last week in a report on racial trends.

In its intent and direction, the evaluation was friendly enough and strove mightily to be fair. But it still seems to be just too easy to sacrifice fact and objective analysis for the bright phrase and the dramatic figment. Here's what turned up in just four short columns:

Item one: Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the noted Confederate cavalryman, is still quoted as having delivered his famous military axiom thusly, "Git thar fustest with the mostest." Forrest was not an educated man, but historians have long since disposed of the myth that he spoke like an illiterate hillbilly. This may be a picayune matter, but it is one with the Tennessee mountaineer cartoon, the Claghorn stereotype and the barefoot grandma, and there's no point to letting them pass unchallenged.

Item two: The article grows wide-eyed with wonder at a recital given by a Negro soprano at a Jackson, Miss., hotel for a white audience. It also described the racial relations in Jackson as tense. In the first place, the performance wasn't a trailblazer, and in the second, there's not enough tension between the races in Jackson to rate even one paragraph in the Daily Worker.

Item three: In preface to a pat on the head for four Southern editors (and thank you kindly, sir) the observation is made that the South is noted for bigoted, incendiary journalists. This is absolutely untrue. If there is anything notable about Southern journalism it is the temperateness and progressiveness of unheralded hundreds of editors and publishers. I know of just three established daily or weekly newspapers in the deep South that could be labeled incendiary.

Item four: We are told that while organized labor is making headway in the South, it is still worth a man's hide to admit sympathy for the CIO in the interior of Mississippi. As a matter of fact most of the expanding industries of Mississippi are located in the interior, and it is there that union organizers are busiest. I doubt that the average employer or farmer or professional man in Mississippi is in love with the CIO. But a CIO sympathizer or organizer is a lot safer in Mississippi today than an anti-union Mississippian would be at a United Automobile Workers' picnic.

Item five: Tuskegee Institute's annual statistics on lynching are described as the South's most notorious index to the state of race feeling. Actually, these statistics are neither notorious nor gathered as a separate file, but are part of the vast material collected for the Institute's sober and factual Negro Year Book to which hundreds of Southern colleges, libraries and private citizens subscribe, and which in the main is greatly encouraging.

Item six: Southern editorial denunciation of indefensible racial violence near Tavares, Fla., is interpreted as reflecting a new trend. For at least 25 years, the Southern press has overwhelmingly attacked lynchings and other mob action, and its resolute opposition is generally credited with playing a considerable part in the reduction of violence.

Item seven: Applauding the decline of the Ku Klux Klan in the South, the article estimates that membership has shrunk from eight million to 40,000. At least four adult white Southerners out of five would have had to belong to the Ku Klux Klan to account for eight million members, but such arrant statistical nonsense is also apt to be taken for gospel.

I don't think this piece is malicious in any sense. It just reflects the general ignorance that is still prevalent among so many of our interpreters. But there may be a solution. Inasmuch as the South remains in a special news category, why not create the post of Southern Affairs Editor, to have equal rank with Art, Drama, Foreign News, Labor and Fashions, on every magazine of general circulation?

Come to think of it, why not make this idea a rider to the FEPC bill next session?

Tuskegee Air Corps Unit's Record Cited

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Capt. Robert J. Fried of New York City is a member of the military staff assigned to duty at Tuskegee Institute with the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit which has made an excellent record for itself.

Six of the unit's students have been nominated by the President of the United States and approved by the Senate as second lieutenants in the United States Air Force. Baltimore, Md.

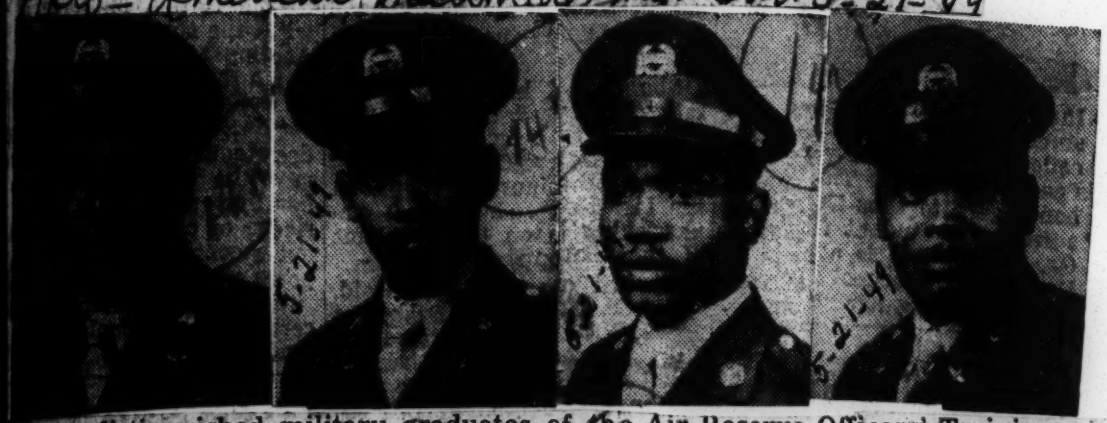
Those who have been nominated are:

Cadets Rufus L. Billups, Birmingham, Ala.; Prentice E. Jones, Malbern, Ark; James W. Wheat, Fort Worth, Tex; 2nd Lt. Clarence W. Holloway, U. S. Air Force Reserve, Rehoboth, Va., and two others who are under age at present, but will be commissioned upon reaching 21 years of age.

TUSKEGEE ROTC CHIEF — Maj. Walter H. Dabney, wartime hero of the 366th Infantry Regiment in Italian combat operations with the Ninety-second Division, has been appointed ROTC commander at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Major Dabney has been commanding the 370th Training Regiment in Germany and recently returned to the States.

Air Force ROTC Grads at Tuskegee

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-21-49



These distinguished military graduates of the Air Reserve Officers' Training corps unit at Tuskegee Institute, have been nominated as second lieutenants in the U.S. Air Force by President Truman and approved by the Senate. From left to right, they are: Cadets Rufus L. Billips, Birmingham; Prentice E. Jones, Malvern, Ark.; James W. Wheat, Fort Worth, Tex., and 2nd Lt. Clarence W. Holloway, Rehoboth, Va. Each is to receive his commission in August of this year except Lt. Holloway who will receive his at Tuskegee's graduation exercise in May.

'Skegee Nurses Among Top 25

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute's School of Nursing was rated by the National Committee for the Improvement of Nursing Services last week as being among the top 25 per cent of all schools of nursing in the nation.

The school passed the committee's seven-point rating system, which includes total basic program, student health, curriculum, clinical facilities and experience, library facilities, qualification and size of teaching staff, and instructional facilities. 10-22-49

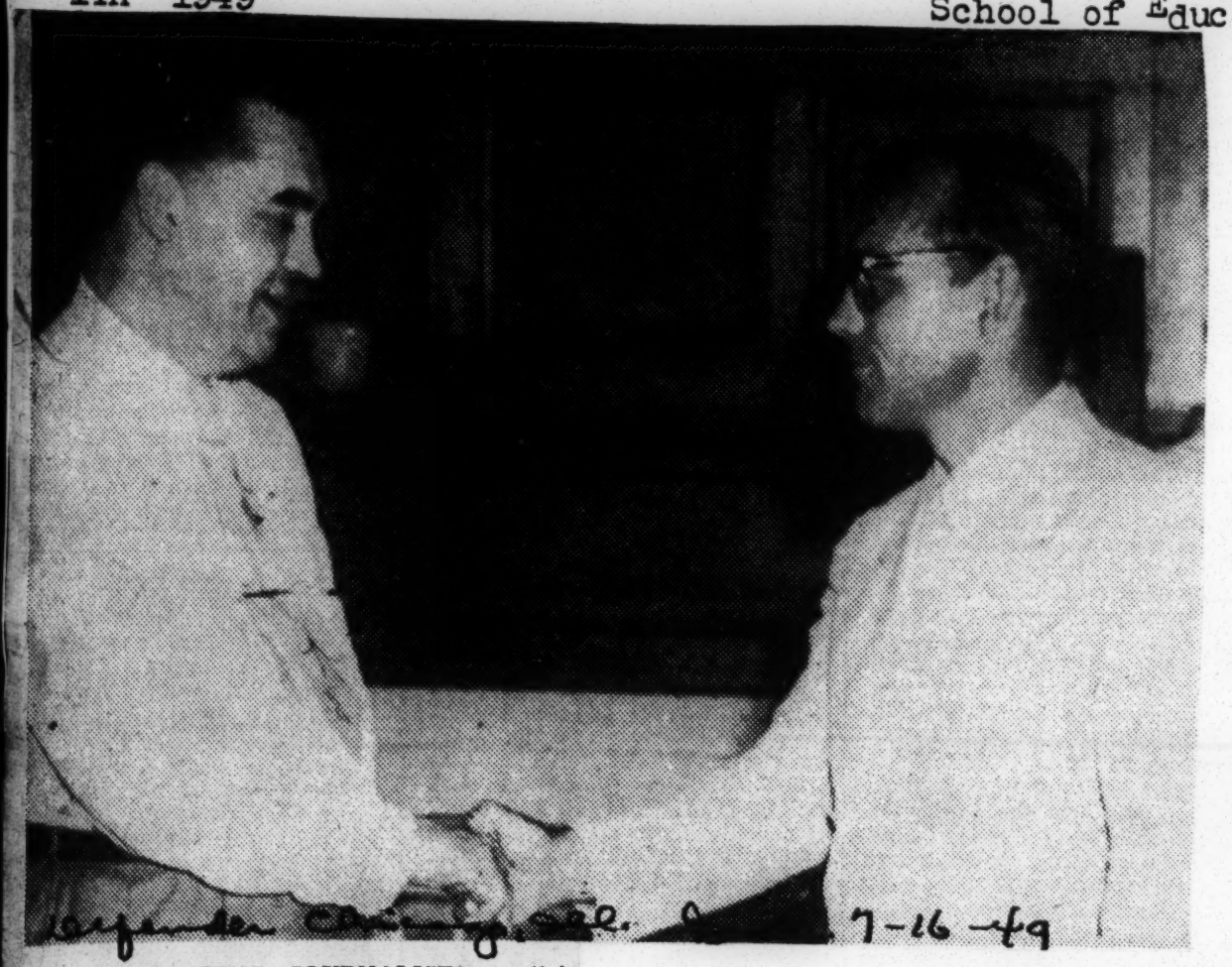
Mrs. Harvey Director

Tuskegee's nursing school, which was completely reorganized in 1944 and given equal status with other schools of the Institute, is directed by Mrs. Lillian Holland Harvey, who also serves as its dean. Mrs. Harvey holds a master's degree in nursing education from Columbia University.

This year, for the first time, it enrolled a class of four-year nursing students, who will pursue a course of study leading to a B.S. degree in Nursing. Heretofore only a three-year course was offered. This course is still offered; however, a larger number of freshmen applied for the four-year course.

Explaining the difference in the two courses, Dean Harvey said that the three-year course has fewer academic subject requirments. The graduate reecives a diploma in nursing and by successfully passing the State board can become a registered nurse.

GUEST TUSKEGEE'S SCHOLARSHIP SPEAKER—Guest speaker of Tuskegee's scholarship night was Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Administration in Washington, D. C. Above, he is shown shaking hands with Forde McWilliams, a senior student in veterinary medicine and president of Alpha Kappa Mu honorary society. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, extreme left, looks on. Following Mr. McWilliams, from left to right, are: O. T. Ray, district engineer of FWA in Atlanta; Robert S. Morris, state engineer, FWA, Montgomery, Alabama; and I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration at Tuskegee. (ANP)



TWO OUTSTANDING JOURNALISTS participated in a conference sponsored by Tuskegee's school of education and rural life council recently. They were Lucius Harper, left, executive editor of the Chicago Defender, Negro, and R. F. Hudson, Jr., executive editor of the Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser. The group discussed: "The Press, Public Opinion and Social Planning." Mr. Harper stated: that Negro newspapers are crusaders in the cause of human rights for the Negro. In reply, Mr. Hudson said that only through gradualism in race relations can the southern white press help the Negro and also retain reader acceptance.

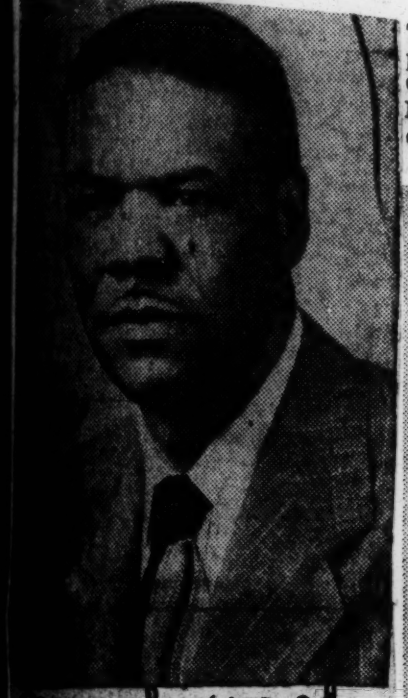
TUSKEGEE CO-EDS — These two attractive Tuskegee Institute co-eds pose before the memorial to Tuskegee Founder Booker T. Washington on the Alabama school's campus. Left is Miss Bettye E. Butler, and right, Miss Delores C. Johnson, recently named "Miss Sigma" by a campus fraternity.

Tuskegee Team's Inspiration

Miss Bettye Elizabeth Butler (above) junior in the school of mechanical industries, at Tuskegee Institute, majoring in tailoring, is shown with Dab, a Dobermann-Pinscher, highly prized by its owner. Miss Butler's campus affiliations include membership in the Tuskegee Choir. She has been elected as "Miss Junior," and will be given a seat of honor in the Homecoming Day parade.

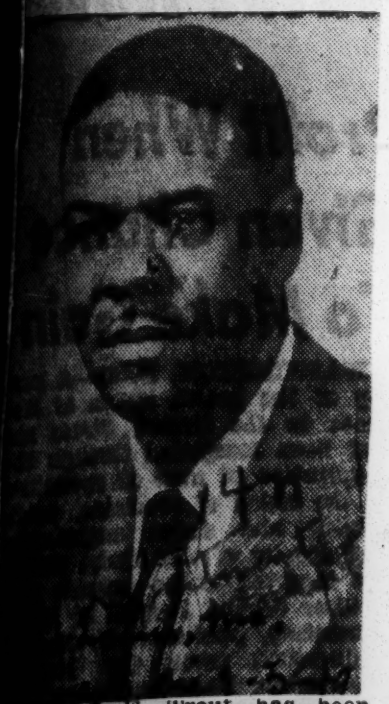
14n 1949

Charles E. Trout, Director- Public Relations



TUSKEGEE'S PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR — Charles E. [illegible] has been named public relations director of Tuskegee institute to succeed Albon L. Holsey who becomes assistant to the president and editor of Service magazine. Trout is currently attending a public relations short course at Chautauqua, N. Y., headed by Dr. Benjamin Fine, educational editor of the New York Times.—(ANP).

Director



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P. R. O. MAN — Charles E. Trout has been named public relations director of Tuskegee Institute to succeed Albon L. Holsey who becomes assistant to the president and editor of Service magazine.

paign activities of the school.

Born in Haskell, Okla., on July 16, 1911, he completed high school work at Booker T. Washington High School at Haskell in 1930, graduated with honors and a B. S. degree in May, 1934, from the school of agriculture at Tuskegee. For a year, he taught agriculture in the Tuskegee high school department and coached high school athletics.

In December, 1935, he became county agent for Tuscaloosa county for the Alabama Extension service, was assigned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in July, 1944, for a year's tour as agricultural advisor to the Liberian government, and in February, 1947, returned to the United States to edit "The Negro Farmer" and write a weekly radio program.

SUCCESSOR — Charles E. Trout has been named public relations director of Tuskegee Institute to succeed Albon L. Holsey who becomes assistant to the president and editor of Service magazine.—ANP.

Chinese Among 171 Tuskegee Graduates

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP) —Hsuch Kung Li of Foochow, China, who specialized in animal husbandry, was among 171 summer graduates at Tuskegee Institute to receive degrees and diplomas last week.

Mrs. Susie A. Neely of St. Augustine, Fla., won highest honor in education, while high honors went to Miss Muriel G. Daly, commercial dietetics, Jamaica, B.W.I.; and Mrs. Hattie B. Ramsey, home economics, Tuskegee Institute. President Jacob L. Reddix of Jackson College, Miss., was speaker.

Trout Directs Tuskegee Relations

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP) — Charles E. Trout, 38-year-old Tuskegee institute graduate and former teacher in the high school department, took over the reins of office as director of public relations for his old alma mater here Friday. Trout, who has edited the "Negro Farmer" since April 1, 1947, will have charge of all functions pertinent to public relations and cam-

14n 1949 TRUSTEE - MR. ALGERNON BLAIR

Algernon Blair, Who Never Drove A Nail

BY JOE AZBELL 14n
Staff Writer, The Advertiser

IF YOU were to pay an official call on Algernon Blair, likely you'd find him at his desk in a large and pleasant office atop the First National Bank Building.

AZBELL

From the windows of his corner office on the 12th floor, there's a commanding view of Montgomery to the west and south, which takes in the Greystone Hotel, Post Office, Sidney Lanier High School, and other buildings which were built by Contractor Blair.

But Blair's desk faces some lofty scenery of his own on the north wall—photographs of church bishops, churches, past and present Rotary International presidents, a Frank Spang, I, caricature cartoon of the first Memorial Day, and photographs of Tom Martin, of Alabama Power Co.; W. C. Bowman, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank, and the late Ben Russell, of Russell Mills.

Above the door is a color photograph of his church, the Church of the Ascension, and near it is the bishop's wall, where pictures of Alabama Episcopal bishops and church leaders hang. On the west wall is the children's corner, where photographs of his grandchildren, in different poses and individually, are placed. On the back wall are two commendations and another photograph of Tom Martin.

Montgomery Ala.

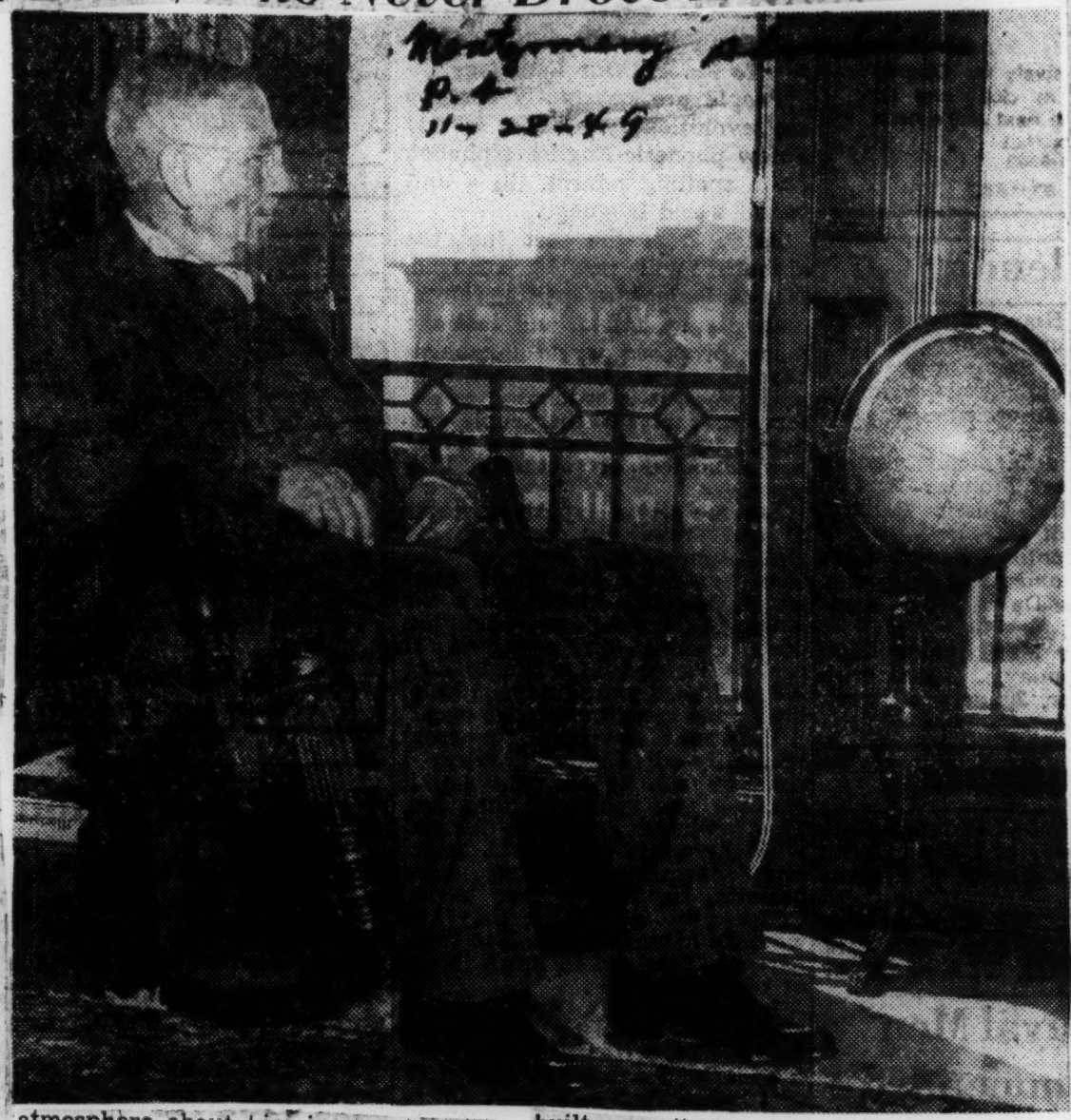
BLAIR'S desk is the desk of a busy man with clean habits, regular hours and reticence. It is stacked neatly with papers, a few booklets, and some historical pictures of Montgomery.

Before I went to see Blair, I'd heard only tributes. One man, an ardent admirer of Blair's, said: "Blair came to Montgomery as a carpenter with a hammer and a bag full of nails. He didn't have a dime in his pockets."

Legends spring up about most successful men and Blair is no exception. Actually there is little truth in some of the legends about Blair but they survive because Blair does not talk about himself.

Blair is a self-made man—a Christian gentleman who retains customs and mannerisms that reek of an old fashioned type of gentleness that has become almost extinct. I found Blair attentive, but relaxed, forthright and friendly.

He is of medium height, heavy, with affectionate, bespectacled eyes, a pleasing smile, and a commanding, yet unassuming personality. He talks in a soft tone and shows no temperament. He has a nicely proportioned double chin. His clothes are conservative and the genteel



Montgomery Ala.
p. 4
11-25-49

atmosphere about him is accentuated by his slow walk and the slow movements of his hands.

MEETING the man face to face, I almost forgot that he's one of the nation's top contractors — undoubtedly a millionaire, possibly more—because he's not pompous.

There is no truth in the statement that he came to Montgomery with a hammer and a bag full of nails. Blair is not a carpenter, brick mason, or painter. He is a contractor—period. He knows about the construction of a building, how much time it requires, how much lumber, accessories, money. In short, he has the know-how.

"I never drove a nail or laid a brick," he said. "I really don't have much professional background. Neither do I have much education. You know it requires education to be a professional man. Everyone should obtain an education."

Although Blair could not pass the tests for carpenter, painter, or mason, he has built more than an estimated $100,000,000 (one-tenth of one billion) in buildings, ranging from leper homes to hotels to post offices to court houses.

The saga of Algernon Blair is Horatio Alger stuff. He is the son of immigrant parents who came to the United States from England about 1863 to discover that the tales they had heard about America were true.

His father, Alexander Blair, was an architect who settled for a short time in Brooklyn, N. Y., where Algernon was born August 6, 1873.

A short time later, his father decided to come South. He settled in Macon, Ga., where young Algernon attended public schools. His formal education was halted at the age of 15 years when he became full fledged business manager in his father's architecture office.

"I handled the money when there was any money to handle," was Blair's only description of his business managing career. Afterwards he worked at odd jobs about Macon and toyed with ideas of going into the contracting business.

WHEN he was 25, young Blair—quite penniless—secured a $40,000 contract to build a court house in Sylvania, Ga. The next year—1898—he built a $15,000 court house in Burke County, Ga., and then a $40,000 cotton mill in Pelham, Ga. His first extensive contracting job came in 1900 with the construction of a $150,000 cotton mill for the Bibb Manufacturing Co., at Columbus, Ga. He was well on his way.

"How did you finance your first jobs?" I asked.

"On trust," he replied proudly. "The gentlemen trusted me to do a good job. They knew my father as a trusted man and they were willing to allow me a chance."

In 1902, Blair secured a contract to construct a club building for the Standard Club in Montgomery for $53,000. He arrived here with a modest amount of money, plenty of energy, and a cooperative spirit. He began the construction of the building which was located on Montgomery Street near the present site of the A&P Super Market. Before he had finished the job, he had decided that Montgomery would be his home.

"The inspiration, the fine gentlemanly intentions, the friendliness of the Jewish men on the building committee of the Standard Club were inspirations to me to remain in Montgomery," he said.

DURING the same year he secured contracts here to construct store buildings for the Winter-Loeb Grocery Co., for $45,000, and S. Roemer, for $20,000. He returned to Valdosta, Ga., in 1904 to build a $60,000 court house there.

"My ambition at that time was to secure government contracts. There is a definiteness about government contracts that is far different from personality construction. When you build a government building, you don't have the personality conflicts. It says in the book what you are supposed to do. That was my ambition—government contracts," he declared.

His first federal government contracts came in 1908 and 1909 with the construction of the Dalton, Ga., and Newnan, Ga., post offices. Thereafter he became an ace government contractor, and for a period was generally referred to among the construction trade as the "Post Office builder of the South"—not without reason.

Since that time, Blair has built 130 post office buildings in many cities in Alabama and from Oklahoma City and Commerce, Tex., to Covington, Tenn., and Camden, S. C.

An opportunity to show his skill at construction of schools was offered in 1909 when he erected the old Sidney Lanier High School (now Baldwin / Junior High School) at a cost of $110,000. His outstanding efforts on that building were recognized in 1929 when he was awarded a contract for construction of the $759,000 present Lanier High School building.

As an Episcopalian, Blair has always taken an intensely active part in church affairs, even since boyhood. His biggest influence during his youth, he said, came

from associations with ministers and church leaders.

He helped to organize the Episcopal Church of the Ascension here. Then in 1910 when the church decided to construct the first unit of its church buildings, Blair was named on the building committee. Blair had often dreamed of a beautiful church—a monument to Christ in Montgomery.

Bypassing local architects, he went to Boston and contacted the foremost church architect of that day, Ralph Adams Cram.

"We want to build a beautiful church in Montgomery, Alabama," Blair told Cram, "a real monument to God's teachings. We want a distinguished church and we want you to be the architect."

Cram looked at Blair rather curiously: "But, Mr. Blair, I thought everyone in Alabama was poor."

When Blair tells this story there is a soft gleam in his eyes. "You should have seen the look on his face," he smiled lightly.

Blair was awarded the church's construction contract, and the first unit was built in 1910. Today all units have been completed. It stands as a monument to God and is perhaps Blair's favorite building. He points to the pictures of the church with its distinguished lines and tower with unquestionable pride.

DURING this early period, Blair had continued his ambition to secure government contracts—"because of their definiteness." In 1918 he secured his first big, really big, construction project, the million dollar plus task of building Camp Sheridan here.

He followed this job with more post offices and hotels and schools and an occasional remodeling job. He built Smithfield Court and Central City Housing Projects, Birmingham; Riverside Heights and Cleveland Courts, Montgomery; Veterans Hospitals at Dawson Springs, Kentucky, Tuskegee, Ala., Northport, N. Y., Perryville, Maryland, Roanoke, Virginia, Gulfport, Miss., and the one in Montgomery.

The variety of his construction is shown by the fact that in 1926, he built the famous Leper Home buildings and Protestant chapel at Carville, La., at a cost of about $400,000 and immediately followed this project with erection of a Florida hotel, a school, post office, laboratory building, and an addition to a bank.

While his crews have worked throughout the South and North, some of his construction work has been in Montgomery. He built the additions to the First National Bank and Methodist Memorial Hospital here, the Greystone Hotel in 1928, at a cost of $343,000, the present Sidney Lanier High School, the million dollar U. S. post office building in 1933, the million dollar Veterans Administration Hospital in 1940, many buildings and improvements at Maxwell Air Force Base, the Trinity Presbyterian Church and First Baptist Church.

Although until the 1940's, Blair had never concentrated on living unit construction, he has since that time built many homes and housing projects.

Some of the homes he has built here through the years include the Blair, Weil, Samford, Quisenberry, Steiner and others.

HIS largest contract was for construction of the $13,876,390 Coosa River Ordnance Plant at Talladega, Ala., in 1940.

He built more than 3,000 living units in Atlanta during the last two years, and recently in Montgomery, Edgemont Heights, Turner Place Apartments, and Fairview-Court Apartments.

Today the Algernon Blair crew is constructing the 105-unit Hilltop Arms apartment building at Five Points at a cost of about $1,000,000.

As Blair told about this project, he looked out the window at the half completed building (it is in partial view from his window).

"I have never been on that job," he said, "I guess I should be ashamed to admit it. I have a superintendent down there—the best there is. He certainly is a fine man—that superintendent."

Among Blair's estimated 2,000 employes are many who have worked for him from ten to 30 years. It is his policy to give large bonuses to his employes.

"Every man is given a bonus according to the type of work he does. If he is a good worker, his bonus shows it."

IN RECENT years Blair has gradually turned many of the details of his business over to executives of his firm.

"I don't even know how much money we have in the bank," he said.

"Doesn't that worry you?" I asked.

"No," he said, "I know that if there isn't any money in the bank, they will be coming in here and asking me what to do. They aren't coming in here, so I know there is enough there."

Blair has traveled to several foreign countries in his activities as a Rotarian. He visited New Zealand, Paris and Vienna to attend Rotary International conventions and has served as a director of the international organization.

"Rotary is a grand experience. It helps to acquaint men with other men, fine, good, able men. It has been a grand experience for me," he said.

Blair's daily routine is not as strenuous as it once was when he worked 60 to 70 hours each week. He usually gets out of bed about 8 a.m., eats breakfast, reads the newspaper, and arrives at his office about 9 or 9:30 a.m. He works until 1 p.m., takes two hours for lunch, and is back in his office from 3 to 5. He spends his evenings reading and playing dominoes. He goes to an occasional movie but he doesn't have a favorite movie star, he says, because he doesn't see enough movies.

A light eater, the way to Blair's heart is not through big meals, but a set of dominoes. He is as much a domino king as a construction king. Each Saturday at his home, Dr. Clarence Dannelly, Judge C. B. Kennamer, Dr. George Millet, and Blair, play dominoes. Dannelly, Kennamer, and Blair have been playing dominoes together for about 15 years. Once each month, or as often as it is possible, Blair attends meetings of the Montgomery Domino Club, which he heads, for more domino playing.

EQUALLY he is adept at hunting out and collecting old photographs of Montgomery. His collection shows Montgomery at many stages of its long and turbulent history.

One of his favorite past times is the "Thirteen Club," of which he is president and in which he takes enthusiastic interest.

He also is intensely interested in the Newcomen Society of England, of which he serves as secretary of the Alabama committee, and for which he wrote a paper called "Digging Wells." The paper was dedicated to General Robert Ernest Noble of Anniston. His friend, Tom Martin, is president of the Alabama committee.

Besides these activities, he is a director of Alabama Power Co., First National Bank, and has served as a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. He also is a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama.

His work in civic and state affairs was marked by his leadership as chairman of the Alabama Relief Administration from 1932-35 and as a member of the State Chamber of Commerce.

Blair joined the Masonic order when he was 21 and served as a master mason. He has three children, Alfred Blair, Mrs. Elizabeth Pannell, and Mrs. Carolyn Voltz. His son, Alfred, is a contractor in Atlanta.

Five years ago, his doctors ordered him to quit smoking.

"I did for a while. But every now and then I sneak off behind a tree and smoke a cigaret now," he grinned.

O'Connor Resigns From Red Cross

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The resignation of Basil O'Connor as president of the American Red Cross Tuesday, came as something of a shock to colored workers here for although he was not known to many of them in any intimate fashion, his name and his administration had been notable for its trends toward democratic practices.

Among those who came in close contact with him, Mr. O'Connor was well and warmly liked. They understood the time all-consuming demands of the job and appreciated his explanation that he must return to his law business and spend some time with his family. He will be succeeded by Gen. Geo. Marshall.

Red Cross has undergone something of a transformation during the regime of Basil O'Connor. Actually the change started under former chairman Norman Davis and his vice-chairman James L. Feiser. But it was O'Connor who as President Truman in his letter of last Wednesday regretfully accepting the resignation, said:

"You have directetd Red Cross activities during momentuous years, both in war and peace, and not the least of your contributions has been that which you made in piloting a complete reorganization plan through the Congress."

PLANS for enlisting increased participation of women volunteers in the 1950 March of Dimes were discussed at a recent conference of state advisers on women's activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in Washington. Basil O'Connor, national-foundation president, here greets women advisers. From left, Mrs. James Molloy, Mount Brilliant Farms, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Whayne C. Priest, Priestways, Hartford, Ky.; Mrs. H. P. Strater, Hillcrest Place, Roseford, Ohio, and O'Connor.

McGill Named To Tuskegee Board Of Trustees

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, has been elected to the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, President F. D. Patterson announced Saturday.

McGill, a nationally-known liberal, has stressed improved economic and political opportunities for Negroes in his many speeches over the southland. He has also spoke often at the Institute.

The outspoken Atlanta editor began his newspaper career on the Nashville Banner, after he attended school at Vanderbilt University. He joined the Constitution in 1929 as a sports writer and became editor in 1941.

A Worthy Appointment

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced last week the appointment of Ralph McGill, Executive Editor of The Atlanta Constitution, to the Institute's Board of Trustees. Upon notification of the action of the Trustees, Mr. McGill said: "I am honored to be selected and hope that I may be of some service.

We think the appointment a worthy one and applaud it for what it is, a step in the right direction. Tuskegee has always enjoyed the good fortune of having the interchange of interracial experience and educational philosophy on her Trustee Board. In our purely segregated society as it exists in our Southland, it is a healthy trend for our colleges to seek wider representation of such men as Mr. McGill on their boards of Trustees. It is good for the school and it is good for the South.

In the case of Mr. McGill, with his wide influence as a journalist, we think it is especially fortunate to have him associated with Tuskegee, made famous by Booker T. Washington. His broad knowledge of our Southern problems, his sympathetic approach to the Negro problem and his assignment, on four separate occasions, to study the European scene, should serve as a rich background for him in his work with the Tuskegee Trustees.

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Charles A. Wickersham Dies
Southern Railroad Leader

Charles Almond Wickersham, a leading figure in railroading in the South for nearly half a century, died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, C. Arthur Kitchings, 3662 Peachtree Rd. after a short illness. He was 86.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 P.M. tomorrow at Spring Hill, with the Rev. James L. Baggott officiating, Burial will be in West View Cemetery.

A native of Unionville,Pa., Mr. Wickersham attended the Unionville public schools and Unionville Institute.

He began his railroad career at the age of 16 as a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Coatsville, Pa. He later spent 12 years as dispatcher for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Lincoln, Neb. During this time Mr. Wickersham was a neighbor and personal friend of the late William Jennings Bryan.

He married Miss Elizabeth L. Lamborn in 1886 before coming South in 1892 as trainmaster for the Southern Railroad in Columbus, Miss. When the Atlanta Cotton Exposition was held in Atlanta in 1895,Mr. Wickersham became head of its transportation activities. The next year he was made Superintendent of the Alabama Great Southern Railway Company with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

He was made President and General Manager of both the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company and the Western Railway of Alabama in 1900, and was also made General Manager of the Georgia Railroad in 1913. He occupied all these positions until he retired April 15, 1947, after a continuous service of 47 years.

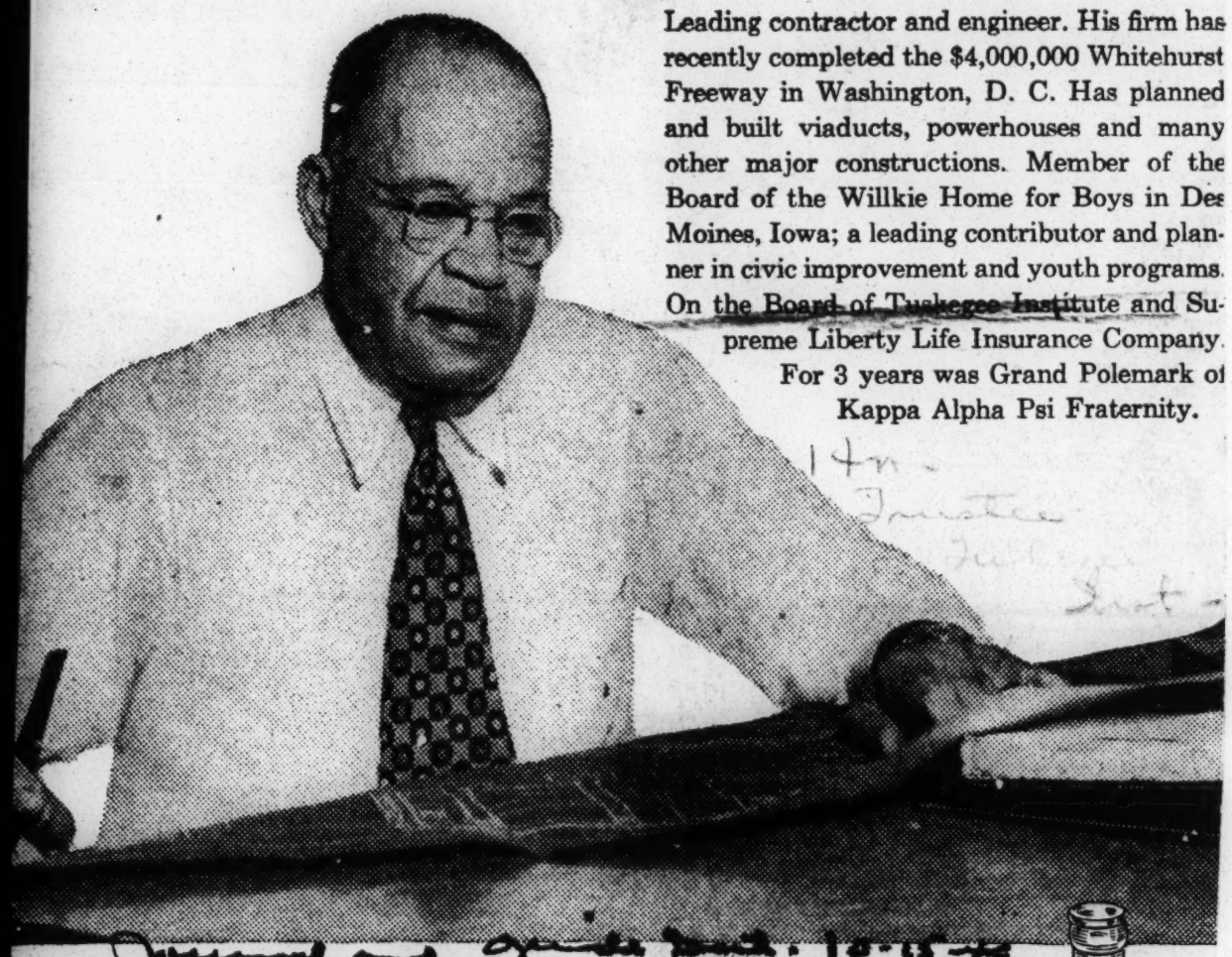
At the time of his death, Mr. Wickersham was a Director in the Coca-Cola Company, the Coca-Cola International Corporation, Trust Company of Georgia, and the Atlantic Steel Company. He had formerly been a director of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, the Western Railway of Alabama and a trustee of Tuskegee Institute,Tuskegee,Ala.

Surviving are a son, Frank G. Wickersham, of Longbeach, Fla.; eight grandchildren, Chester W. Kitchings, of New London, Conn.; Brewster, Clarence, Erskine, and Charles A. Wickersham III, all of Washington, Ga.; Mrs. Carolyn W.Grant and Frank G. Wickersham Jr., both of Daytona Beach, Fla.; and Charles A. Wickersham, III, of Longbeach, Fla. Two children predeceased Mr. Wickersham, Mrs. Ethel M. Kitchings, Atlanta, and Clarence L. Wickersham, of Washington,Ga.

The Atlanta Constitution
Wed. July 13, 1949
Atlanta, Ga.

LEADER IN HIS FIELD:

MR. A. A. ALEXANDER



Leading contractor and engineer. His firm has recently completed the $4,000,000 Whitehurst Freeway in Washington, D. C. Has planned and built viaducts, powerhouses and many other major constructions. Member of the Board of the Willkie Home for Boys in Des Moines, Iowa; a leading contributor and planner in civic improvement and youth programs. On the Board of Tuskegee Institute and Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company. For 3 years was Grand Polemark of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

14th - Justice

Journal and guide Dec. 18-25-44

LEADER IN ITS FIELD:

PROVEN QUALITY PEPSI-COLA

Get the BEST in cola—and Twice As Much, Besides!

When *one* cola gives *so much* in sparkling quality . . . and so much *more* to enjoy—it's *bound* to be a leader. And PEPSI *is!* Serve the *best* . . . Buy Pepsi by the carton and get 12 Full Glasses in 6 big 12-ounce bottles!

WHY TAKE LESS . . . WHEN PEPSI'S BEST!

Regional School Plan Under Way

Courier Dat. 9-17-49 P

By C. R. STANBACK
(Special to The Courier)

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Calvin Hubbard, 19-year-old Hampton graduate, was admitte[d] here last week in Tuskegee Institute's School of Veterinary Medicine as the first studen[t] to enroll in a school certified by the Southern Regional Committee.

His admission was routine and would have gone unnoticed except for the fac[t] that he was the first Negro to be enrolled ever under the highly controversial Southern Regional Plan.

This reporter talked at length with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, who defended the plan as nothing new to educational circles. He explained the proposed educational innovation, quoting from a prepared statement: "The South, which has the largest number of children, is the section of the nation most in need of educational opportunity and the least able to afford it. The growing feeling that this situation should be remedied, coincided with one other significant development, namely the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case which declared education as an individual right."

The noted educator defended the plan, stating that "regional education will be the means whereby the South might achieve higher educational opportunity for Negroes while maintaining rigidly its pattern of segregation."

Highly significant was Dr. Patterson's observation that integration is less likely to occur in comparable state control institutions than at the regional level. He explained that "This will be particularly true where Federal monies are involved and where it will be impossible to include in contracts or governing legislation non-discrimination clauses."

According to Dr. Patterson, the school of veterinary medicine was originally conceived by him and Dr. W. J. C. Evans, president of Prairie View State College, for students of the South who were denied admission to white schools.

The main buildings for the school were with a grant of $725,000 from the General Education Board and the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis, and were built by advanced students in the building trades, employing a saw mill process and Tuskegee invented concrete blocks. These physical facilities are appraised at one and a

Courier Dat. 9-17-49

First Student—Dr. T. S. Williams, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute, welcomes Calvin E. Hubbard of Durham, N. C., as the first Negro student to be enrolled in the school under the certification of the Southern Regional Committee. Mr. Hubbard is a graduate of Hampton Institute and will receive the benefits of in-state students (less tuition). — All Photos by Stanback.

Paper Work—The voluminous amount of paper work that is needed to operate the school is handled by Melvin Tennille, administrative assistant to Dr. Williams, and Mrs. L. R. Boone, secretary.

The administration is quick to point out that though the State of Alabama assumed the burden of operation, the physical facilities are the sole property of Tuskegee Institute. The present appropriation from the state of Alabama is $125,000 for two years.

CAN SERVE NINE STATES

The plan makes provision for twenty-eight places reserved for students from nine Southern states. Hubbard was the only student to enroll under the plan, a fact which administrative officials blamed on lack of publicity in individual states. An investigation conducted by this reporter revealed, however, that the plan was highly unpopular among land grant college presidents.

It is provided in the plan that the nine states now participating will pay to Tuskegee $750 for each reserved and $1,000 for each student placed.

It is generally conceded by recognized authorities on veterinary medicine that the Tuskegee facility is second to none in physica equipment and has a staff comparable to the best in the nation

Testimony to the quality of instruction received by the students is evidenced by the fact that among the graduating class all passed the Alabama board successfully, the lowest average being eighty-four.

Dr. Patterson was anxious to include in his concluding remarks to this writer that "The point that must be constantly kept in mind is that regional education does not require segregation."

Ala. Gets First Girl Veterinarian

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The only young woman in the veterinary medicine class, one of four which graduated here in May, 1949, passed the state board examination with an average of 90.3 per cent recently.

She is Dr. Alfreda Johnson. Her average was the highest of the group, who took the examination.

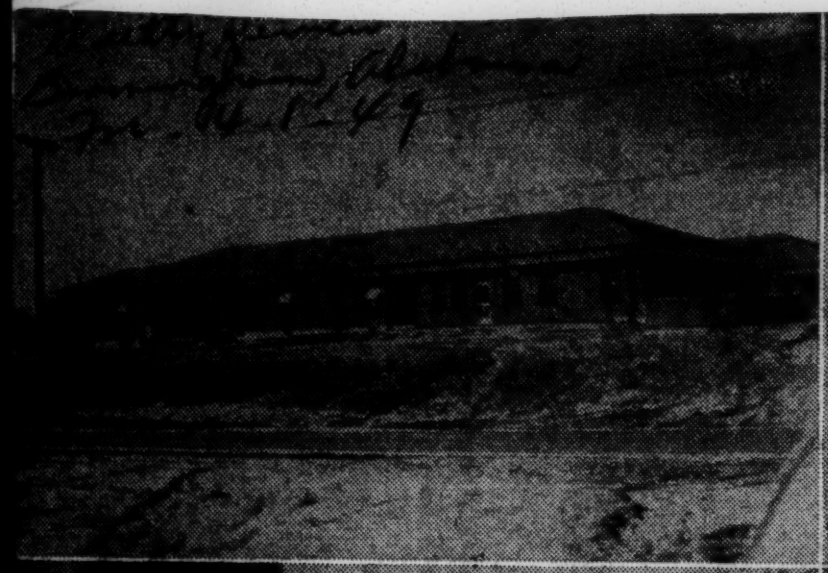
Dr. Johnson is a native of the Tuskegee Institute community. She became the first Negro woman in the state to receive the degree of doctor of medicine and a license to practice.

Others who took the exam and received licenses to practice were: Earl V. Brown and Demetrice I. Lyles.

Four staff members of the Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine took the exam also. They were: Dr. Earl H. Brown, Dr. Walker S. Poston, Dr. Charles R. Robinson and Dr. Raymond C. Williams. All passed the test.

Ala. Gets First Girl Veterinarian

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The only young woman in the



Tuskeege's Veterinary School

Tuskegee's School of Veterinary Medicine has Open House. An all-day free clinic and inspection of buildings and grounds made up the program for the day. From the top left reading down we have: 1) A view of the completed Clinical Building. There will be four separate buildings when the unit is completed. 2) In the Large Animal Clinic, directed by Dr. George W. Cooper, a class prepares an animal for a minor operation. The animal is strapped to a hydraulic table while standing. When the table is lowered he is in a horizontal position. 3) Visitors inspecting the Pathology and Histology Laboratory. They saw many curious specimens of bacteria, parasites and insect enemies of animals. Reading down from top right we have: 1) The senior class in Veterinary Medicine engaged in diagnosis of the ills of a cat. Shown with the class are Dr. Thomas G. Perry, Director of Veterinary Clinic, and Dr. W. S. Polsom. The senior students shown are Ford McWilliams, Miss Alfreda Johnson, Demetrice Lyles, and Earl H. Brown. 2) Dr. Cooper and his class are shown floating a horses tooth. Visitors look on. 3) Here is Dr. Perry again in the Small Animal Clinic. This time he is pointing out to visitors from two Land-Grant colleges a dog with a cast on its leg. The visitors are: Mr. E. W. Rand, Director of Sciences, Alcorn A&M College, Mr. V. C. Turner, Teacher of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Alabama A&M College and Dean B. V. Johnson of the School of Agriculture and Science, Alcorn A&M College.

Veterinary Grads Receive Licenses

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Three of the graduates of Tuskegee Institute's School of Veterinary Medicine have received license to practice Veterinary Medicine in the State of Alabama. They are Dr Earl V. Brown, Dr. Demetrice I. Lyles and Dr. Alfreda Johnson.

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Along with the three graduates taking the state board examination were four staff members of the Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine. They were Dr. Earl H. Brown, Dr. Walker S. Poston, Dr. Charles R. Robinson and Dr. Raymond C. Williams. All successfully passed the examination and have been granted license to practice Veterinary Medicine in the state of Alabama.

THAT'S WHAT THE ATTORNEY FOR ARKANSAS NEWLY CREATED STATE TAX COMMISSION THOUGHT WHEN I DISCUSSED IT WITH HIM LAST WEEK!

The Tax Commission was set up by a friend of mine, progressive young Arkansas Gov. Sid McMath. This group has authority to go into a county and "equalize" tax assessments wherever there is evidence that such "equalization" is needed.

Another progressive young man, A. B. Bonds Jr., whom Governor McMath persuaded to give up a Government post in Washington to be Arkansas' Commissioner of Education, has paved the way for West Memphis to borrow money NOW and begin buildings a Negro school IMMEDIATELY.

We can begin paying it back just as soon as the State Tax Commission finds all that rich Delta land and those great, big plantation homes.

When the commission's experts [illegible] about the tax dodges [illegible] Arkansas community will be able to afford educational opportunities for ALL of its children

BIG PLANTERS HELP US! LET THEM LET'EM AND PAY THEIR SHARE GROUND. BUSES COVERING THE SCHOOL BUSES FOR SEPARATE FLEETS TWO AND TWO SCHOOL SYSTEMS MORE WITH HCLP TWO IT WILL COST, OF COURSE,

TUSKEGEE GETS THREE ON ALA. STATE VET BOARD

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Three Tuskegee Veterinary Grads Pass State Tests

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GET STATE LICENSE

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Dean T. S. Williams of the Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine, in making the announcement said that the fourth member of the class, Dr. Forde B. McWilliams, has passed the Nebraska State Board examination.

The Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine, which opened in 1945, is staffed by graduates of the outstanding veterinary schools throughout the country. It was inspected and approved in February by the Council on Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association and in April by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3 Tuskegee Veterinary Grads Get State Licenses

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4 Teachers Pass Exam

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Dean Williams announced also that applications are still being received for the fall quarter which begins Sept. 12.

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Monroe N. Work's Contributions Win High Praise

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The contribution of Monroe N. Work, Tuskegee historian and statistician, were revealed by Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, records and research director, as the opening feature of Tuskegee's observance of Negro History Week.

At the insistance of Booker T. Washington, Dr. Work established the Tuskegee Department of Records and Research, issued the first lynching statistics, which came to be recognized as the authentic record of this form of law violation; published the Negro Year Book and developed the statistical information which was the basis of the first National Negro Health Week observance.

Dr. Work's "Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America," said Mrs. Guzman, "was the first and to date, the only extensive bibliography of the Negro." This volume which contains over 17,000 references was acclaimed by a New York Times reviewer as "a triumph of classification."

Name Head Of New Ala. School

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — T. A Lawson, former assistant principal of Westville high school in Birmingham, was named this week to head the new state vocational school for Negroes in Jefferson County.

The new school is the second of four authorized by the legislature in 1947.

Lawson, 41, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

SEATTLE URBAN LEAGUE ANNOUNCES VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN

Wilmson L. Bullit, chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Seattle Urban League, announces the Vocational Opportunity Campaign to be held between March 13 to [illegible].

The Vocational Opportunity Campaign is for the purpose of impressing youth with the necessity of studied attention to the matter of choosing and preparing for a career.

The campaign will be developed in Seattle this year through a series of career clinics. The first clinic will be held at the East Side Y.W.C.A., 102 21st Ave No., Monday, March 14, at 7 p. m.; the second clinic will be conducted at Neighborhood House, 304 18th Ave. So., on Wednesday, March 16, at 7:30 p. m.; the third session will convene at the East Madison Y.M.C.A., 23rd and E. Olive, on Thursday, March 17, at 7:30 p. m.

Subjects to be developed at the three clinics will be "How to Prepare for a Job"; "Things to Know in Making an Application for a Job"; "The Prospective Job Holds."

The Vocational Opportunity Campaign is but one phase of the Industrial Relations Program of the Urban League. A year-around program of job counselling is done in the offices of the organization, 421 East Pine Street, and a specialized service is maintained for employers in the assignment and utilisation of Negro and other colored minority workers.

NEGRO OPPORTUNITIES

Several social work organizations and Negro colleges in the South are at present campaigning for vocational opportunities for Negro youths. The National Urban League has placed job placement and vocational training before in its work and various trade unions with Negro memberships have also been active in widening the field of job opportunity. Especially in the mechanical fields has the Negro industrial college of the South made a great contribution, and steps taken at present by Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes and the state land-grant colleges for Negroes point to the placing of as much emphasis on these fields as on teacher training. Both are needed, but the men students need the non-teacher training more than ever.

Educational leaders also agree that the Emancipation left the Negro people high and dry on an intellectual plateau with their friends engaged in internecine conflict over the relative values of industrial and academic training. Today the problem is centered on equipment and facilities. Industrial education means more than broom-making and simple chair-designing, and higher mathematics, chemistry and physics are more important than a pageant of young artisans who have learned how to paint a box or wire a table lamp. These are skills for younger children in grade-schools. Courses in the building trades on an advanced level, printing, house construction and furniture-making by present-day techniques are a different matter if preparation for a job is the end product.

The field is large and varied, and the problem of keeping school methods up to invention and school budgets up to machine improvements calls for some system of "interneship" by which a student can work alongside journeymen and technicians. In a limited degree Hampton has attempted this adjustment. Job placement in an industrial area has the admitted problem of making attractive to any American youth an industrial job where there are no white collars and pressed trousers. The general problem faced by Negro colleges and social agencies is a great challenge to their leaders. In an area where there are so many unemployed young people with and without college educations this is especially true.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL

UNDER the law, Negroes are entitled to the same educational opportunities that are given whites by the state or its subdivisions. But the general practice is for Negroes to get inferior schools.

Hadley Vocational school for whites is one of the finest in the country. It has plenty of room, all the latest equipment it needs and a fine faculty. Washington Technical School for Negroes is overcrowded, has little equipment and most of it should be junked; it does not offer many courses that students would like to take and needs a larger faculty. It is impossible for the school to do a good job in the present building. The faculty at Washington Technical is a joke compared with that at Hadley.

Why is nothing being done about this injustice? A Negro student should have filed suit against the School Board several years ago. A law suit is the only thing that will make our public school officials improve Negro schools. They show no regard for their oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

Doesn't some parent with a son at Washington Technical school want her child to get the best? It is unfair to the student to [illegible]. The NAACP is anxious to help you.

Missouri House Passes Bill To Create Segregated School

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(NNPA)—By a vote of 116 to 7, the Missouri House passed and sent to the Senate last Tuesday a bill to establish a segregated school in southeast Missouri, to be known as the George Washington Carver Agricultural and Vocational School.

The proposed school, to be located on a site to be chosen by a five-member board of curators, would provide instruction and training of colored students in agriculture, mechanical trades, industrial subjects, home economics and related courses.

No estimate has been made of the cost of establishing and operating the school, if the bill reaches final passage and is approved by the Governor.

The bill encountered some opposition, first raised when it was perfected two weeks ago, that limitation of the school to colored students would be a continuation of the present state policy of racial segregation in publicly supported schools.

Representative Howard Elliott of St. Louis county, chairman of the special House Committee on Equal Rights which recently recommended repeal of laws requiring segregation of colored students in Missouri public schools, said the bill should not be passed in its present form.

"The State of Missouri should not differentiate between any of its citizens, Elliott said. "If we enact this bill it will do more harm than good, because of legislative fiat it will extend the segregation policy of yesterday. It will nail on the statute books an additional declaration that one man must walk on this side and one man on the other."

Elliott, while opposing the bill in debate, said he would not vote for or against it. On the roll call he was recorded "present."

NEGRO SOLONS BACK MEASURE

Two colored Representatives urged passage of the bill. Representative W. Victory Lay, of St. Louis said it was not all that was desired, "but it would not be far to the people of southeast Missouri to defeat this bill--give them that school."

Representative James McKinley Neal, member from Kansas City, also urged passage of the bill despite the segregation provision. "I am going to vote for the bill Neal said, "because I believe it is all we are going to get out of this Legislature. I am the only Representative here for the 55,000 Negroes in Kansas City. We are forced to vote for this bill.'"

When the bill was before the House recently for perfection, an amendment which would have stricken from the bill provisions limiting the proposed school to colored students was defeated, after debate. The purpose of the amendment was to permit admission of both white and colored students to the school.

Let's Not Hang Ourselves

Atlanta Constitution

Georgia is one of the Southern States to which new industry is coming.

Atlanta Georgia

That means we will need more and more skilled workers, trained by vocational schools in industrial arts.

Georgia is one of the Southern States which is changing from cotton to dairying, cattle and other livestock. We will keep cotton where it does well, but we are going in for change in our agriculture, devoting more time to grains, poultry and pastures. 2-15-49

14

Therefore, we will need more and more of our young high school boys and girls who are trained in agriculture and in home-making. We will need more trained boys and girls if we are to hold them on the land and keep them in our small communities. Not many of our young people who are going to stay on the land will go to college.

No one can escape those two facts.

Therefore, we hope the Senate will remove the restrictions against vocational education and will go along with the House measure for the sake of Georgia's future.

The House bill does not in any manner raise the pay of vocational teachers, who work on a 12-month basis instead of nine. Unfortunately the school lobby, which is hostile to vocational education, is being in part directed by an official who openly has revealed his determination to take over control of vocational education, has managed to have poured upon the members of the Legislature telegrams and letters from academic teachers who do not know the real fight that is going on to curtail and retard vocational education. Dr. Harold Saxon, associate with Aubrey Williams when NYA attempted to take vocational education from the States, is known to have expressed hostility toward the Georgia vocational set-up. There is affidavit support of his expressed intent to "do what he could against it."

There is no effort being made to get more money for vocational salaries.

All that is being done is to attempt to make certain that there will be enough money for carrying on vocational education, so vital to our State's future. That is the one issue. Ines 2-15-49

We regret that this power-determined lobby has beclouded the real issue. We believe it will destroy the entire school program if allowed to have its way. Many superintendents have reported the intimidation to which they have been subjected.

We believe that every legislator, if he weighs the common sense facts, will see that Georgia must have adequate vocational teaching to carry us through the transition period in which the State is changing its agricultural economy and receiving new industry requiring skilled workers. We cannot entrust it to men who want to reduce it to a sideshow.

Let's not hang ourselves.

Power Politics Endanger School Bill

Georgia's future as an agricultural State, and as one with many industrially unskilled young men and women, is at stake this week. Atlanta, Ga.

A power-mad academic school lobby is seeking to build up absolute control of all education in the State. If successful all vocational agriculture teaching will be set back 30 years and the morale and enthusiasm of its highly trained teachers destroyed. At the same time all vocational instruction in trade and industrial fields will be largely reduced in effectiveness, especially in the smaller counties. Those behind the bill, as now amended in the Senate of the State Legislature, readily admit they plan to put other work on vocational teachers and that the effect will be to reduce them to the lowest common denominator of the academic teachers, some of whom do not have even high school diplomas and a few of whom do not have more than fifth-grade educations. 14 Mon. 2-14-49

Vocational education is more expensive. That is why the State of Georgia once gave it additional funds and that is why the Federal Government now provides Federal aid. To throw all this highly specialized education into the academic pot where it will stew down to the lowest level, seems to us the height of folly in a State so dependent on agriculture and the acquisition of new skills. It comes at a time when we are trying to get people of ability to stay on the land, and to go back to it. That we should for a moment be considering a move to reduce the effectiveness of vocational agriculture teaching is amazing and paradoxical.

It is an old fight. During the depression years and the period of the NYA under Aubrey Williams, an effort was made to set up a Federal Department of Vocational Education. It almost succeeded. Dr. Harold Saxon, of the GEA, was associated with Aubrey Williams at that time. He now heads up the fight to have the academic side of education take over the vocational field.

We have fought for the Minimum Foundation Bill. We still do. But we believe the political ambitions of those seeking to take over vocational education under the guise of having "one department," will serve to kill the whole bill. If it is killed it will be because the rural people of Georgia have been aroused to the dangerous plan which will reduce, despite contrary claims, their vocational agricultural and trade and industrial training by putting other work on vocational teachers and by making that phase of education a sort of side-show to their main tent. The Constitution

We trust that State Superintendent of Schools M. D. Collins, who knows full well the needs of Georgia, will let the Legislature know—(the House has passed already a bill giving vocational education fair and equitable protection)—that he is not in favor of measures now proposed in the Senate, which would set us back at the very time when industry is demanding trained workers and when our agriculture is changing to dairying and livestock and vitally needs all it can get of vocational training. Atlanta, Ga.

And let those who seek to build up a political machine dominating all education, think twice before they pull down all the house in their determination to attain that power. 2-14-49

How To Stifle the Future

Atlanta Constitution

RALPH McGILL

The Bell Bomber plant near Marietta had the most efficient production record of all the four or five B-29 plants.

The Southern worker learns fast and works well.

Woolens Here of late the New England States have been suffering great agony of mind and spirit because many of their woolen mills are coming South.

They cried out about "cheap labor."

Well, the labor wage differential is small and being removed. It is about 10 percent. There is perhaps a legitimate differential of about three percent. But no thoughtful Southerner wants his people paid less than those anywhere else. Low wages in our basic industries have long been our curse.

When the recent war caused industrial plants to be located in the South, the chief worry was about labor. The agony of the New Englander was made more acute by the statement from one of the largest manufacturers that the Southern worker took a pride in his job and his product. I don't know anything about it. But that's what the man said who hired workers in both regions. I'd be willing to accept it. There has been such a shortage of jobs in the South that a man or woman getting one usually takes pride in it. And pride in product is a normal reaction.

There was an old idea, fostered by Chambers of Commerce in the East, that Southern labor was not efficient and also was lazy and slow to learn. Mon. 2-14-49

But the plants had to be put down South in some number. So the industrialists came, wagging their heads, but publicly hopeful.

The results were, for them, astounding.

Southern men and women came off cotton fields, out of tobacco acres and from tenant and sharecropper farms to learn quickly and to do efficient work.

Education There is no escaping the fact that industry is coming South. It is coming slowly. It is coming too slowly to take up the slack of extra workers who are in the urban centers because of the change that is going on in farming—in crops and methods. But it is coming. 2-14-49

One of the chief factors which interests a manufacturer is the labor supply and its percentage of trained workers. Mon.

That's where vocational education comes in.

The Southern State which does not emphasize and encourage vocational education to the limit is not being true to its future.

There are a number of industries—and the shoe industry is one—which will not hire any workers unless they are high school graduates. They find that a high school graduate with some training in industrial and vocational work is easier trained.

Therefore they survey the vocational training program in any State or region as part of the study determining the location of a plant.

Advantage The State which does not maintain a strong and efficient department of vocational education—free to carry out the most approved practices and methods without interference by the academic school mind—is deliberately giving an advantage to those States which do.

We are in the deep beginnings of a revolution in Southern agriculture. As far south as the citrus belt of Florida there is a growing emphasis on pasture and livestock.

Even in cotton-conscious and cotton-dominant Mississippi there is such a development in small grains that the State has a surplus of oats and already has one grain elevator to handle the oat crop. In the same State there is a growing and important dairy and cattle program. This extends into the rich Delta itself. There are pastures and cattle where once there was only cotton.

It is equally true in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. Everywhere there is a search for means and methods to hurry along our agricultural economy. The great Midwest is already looking with some alarm at the development of hybrid corn in some of the Southern States. If we could really do that job it would mean more than factories.

Vital The importance of vocational agriculture teaching in our high schools cannot be over-emphasized.

Upon it and its effectiveness will largely depend how many of our young people are willing to stay on the land and in our small towns. Mon. 2-14-49

Upon the results of its teaching will depend how fast we change to the new economy which will make us more prosperous.

For any State—and especially for any Southern State—to tolerate any program which would impose a handicap on its vocational teaching—whether of agriculture or of industrial arts—is of such great folly that it is impossible to believe it seriously would be considered.

Let any State legislature—interested in the welfare of its people—give to vocational education not merely every assistance, but a friendly and free support so that as industry comes and as agrifulture changes, we shall have as many trained and eager young people to take over the job as it is possible for us to have. To stifle it in any manner is to stifle the future.

Atlanta Tailoring School Graduates 45 In First Class

Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

The Atlanta Tailoring School, reputed to be the only accredited institution of its kind in the Southeast, observed its first commencement exercise last Friday night.

Forty-five young men received the school's first diplomas, after completing a twenty-month course. C. Flannery Pope, Director of the Georgia Veterans Education Council, delivered the commencement message to the graduates, mostly veterans, telling the students in summary, that although some citizens seem to take the attitude that G. I. educational subsistence is a "government handout," it is to the contrary, a way of making useful citizens and a way of saying "thank you."

Atlanta Ga.

Today from 2:00 p. m. to 4 p. m., the school will hold open house at 757 Carter St. N. W.

Elijah J. Jackson, George. Jones. Joe F. Jones, Willie E. Lupoe, John Midds, Andrew. Moore, Harold. McCann, Thomas. McCollough. Samuel. Nesbie, Robert. Potts, Reuben D. Reid, Johnnie Reid, Roy. Sherwood Paul L. Smith, Henry H. Smith, Ivy, Jr. Stewart, Macon. Telafare, Curtis. Thurmon, Memory. Tillman, Richard H. Timmons, Leroy. Walker, Burney. Wimbush, Robert Winston. James.

Mon 5-22-49

Examples of finished garments made by the students, will be exhibited, according to A. L. Jessie, Director of the school.

The School's certificates were awarded by the founder, Atlanta physician and civic leader Dr. R. A. Billings. Highest honors went to Elijah J. Hulin and Thomas McCann; honors went to Charlie Dean, Milton Downer, Curtis Telafare, and Richard Tilman. Paul Jackson, a junior student, was awarded a $10 prize as the best all-round student in the school.

Those receiving diplomas, many of whom already have secured tailoring jobs were:

Alexander, Zebbie. Arnold, George H. Bailey, Alonza. Bell, Charlie. Bell, Lonnie. Berry, Isom. Boyd, George A. Bryant, John T. Burton, Edward L. Byrd, John H. Carmichael, Curtis. Carswell, William P. Clements, Leroy C. Davis, Albert. Davis, Walter Dean, Sloan C. Downer, Milton L. Durden, Ernest Flournoy, Walter J. Griffin, James T. Hammond, Walter. Hulin,

DO ATLANTA AND FULTON county citizens get much disturbed that few courses that will admit young men into the real stream of American culture are taught at our Carver Vocational School. Electrical engineering, metal handling, and plumbing, not to mention some others that furnish the real trades and jobs that keep modern industrial civilization going are not tampered with at Carver High.

Somewhere back in my mind I recall that the Atlanta unions kicked and blocked such courses at the outset of the comparatively new institution. This may be the day and time to kick for the inclusion of those courses which will help our people to work at the top-flight jobs.

State School For Boys

The announcement of the appointment of Rev. Charles Maffett to the superintendency of the Georgia Training School for Boys at Augusta, Georgia will cheer the hearts of all who know him and the sound moral, spiritual and educational fitness he brings with him to that important post.

The appointment carries with it a great opportunity and a serious challenge. The very purpose of the school, which is to rehabilitate the moral, spiritual and social life of the boys committed to its care and keeping, implies in eloquent language, the magnitude and scope of the service and devotion which one must possess in order to give effective and faithful leadership. Atlanta Ga.

Rev. Maffett, we think, measures up admirably to this challenge. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, whose educational philosophy bears the service note. He is a graduate of Gammon Theological Seminary and has done considerable work toward the completion of the Master of Social Work degree at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

His experience includes service with the Young Men's Christian Association in Baltimore, Maryland and in Atlanta, Georgia. For two years he was academic principal of the Mt. Meigs school for boys in Alabama and Assistant superintendent for another two years. He served three years with the U. S. Army in the Education and Information Division, having completed that course at the University of Paris.

We congratulate state authorities upon the selection of so capable a man. In so doing, they have made a healthy departure from the past, when in too many instances, the men they chose possessed neither the intellectual, social, and in many cases, the moral stamina, necessary for leadership.

There is great need for rehabilitation work among Negro boys of this state. There are literally hundreds upon hundreds of notable church and civic leaders who are both able and willing to support a vast rehabilitation program for Negro boys. Now, with this wise choice, we predict a new awakening among club and church people to the cause of saving the youth of our state.

We congratulate Rev. Maffett upon his selection. With him will be associated in the work his wife, Mrs. Katherine Maffett. As all good ministers wives, Mrs. Maffett carries on her shoulders and in her heart the problems and cares of her husband. She, we can be certain, will do no less in their new appointments.

2 MINORITY GROUP REPS. VOTE FOR JIM CROW SCHOOL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (INS)—Although the school segregation issue is a hot one here, two colored representatives, Thursday, voted for the setting up of a segregated agricultural and vocational school in Southeast Missouri.

Gov. Tuck Ok's $45,000 for School

RICHMOND, Va., — (NNPA) —Governor Tuck has authorized the allotment of $45,000 in state funds toward developing vocational school facilities for colored pupils in Brunswick county.

The allotment was made on condition that the Brunswick school board put up an additional $136,600 for the project.

The state's share will come from a capital outlay appropriation of $1,942,182.97 for buildings and equipment to aid in the development of vocational education.

PLAN HIGH SCHOOL

In applying for the state aid, Brunswick school authorities said they plan to build a comprehensive high school for colored students to serve the whole county. It is expected to have an initial enrollment of some 650 and, within a few years, about 750.

Students also may be taken from adjoining counties.

The plan calls for a variety of vocational training classes, including agriculture, home economics, business education, industrial arts, mechanical drawing, auto mechanics, electrical work, masonry, carpentry, woodworking and cosmetology.

ALLOTMENT RECOMMENDED

Governor Tuck acted after the state board of education had recommended the allotment. It brought to $853,190 the total of allotments made so far from the state vocational aid capital outlay fund.

The governor also approved the allotment of $3,000.84 to Petersburg State Colony for feeble-minded patients from a $113,000 appropriation for land. This money is to be used to meet appraisal costs in acquistion of surplus government land at Elko, formerly part of the property of the Richmond Army Air Base, from the Federal Land Bank at Baltimore via the War Assets Administration.

The land is being acquired at a 100 percent discount as a site for new buildings for the State Colony for feeble-minded colored persons and epileptics.

'MASS EDUCATION' FOR NEGRO PUSHED

West Virginia Hopes Training for Trades May Be Forerunner of Courses in Engineering

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Nov. 9—The West Virginia State College reported today a successful project which was set up three years ago to train by Army and Navy wartime instruction methods, men and women in the fundamentals of twelve construction trades and personal services.

Dr. John W. Davis, president, described the courses as designed for persons of high school education or less, and taught by craftsmen. The aim of these courses, which average eight hours a day for ten months, is to equip a man to hold his own in the average construction or service trade. Dr. Davis went on to say:

"The failure of the seventeen southern and border states to provide an engineering college or top-grade technical school for Negroes has forced educators to address themselves to mass education with the hope of planting a germ of technology, trusting that another generation will provide for the training of technicians and engineers."

At a staff luncheon, Herbert K. Baer, secretary of the State Board of Education, said that he had proposed two-year terminal courses "dignified by degrees if necessary," to promote a higher level of education for young people of both races.

"Job opportunities for electrical technicians, office managers and all trained people await Negro youth as well as white youth who have completed the junior-college type of intensive training," he added. "The two-year intensive training program will be kept within the frame-work of all state colleges, white and Negro."

Instruction in engineering education courses sufficient to qualify a graduate of this college for admission to an engineering school by preparation in fundamental studies in mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, drafting and English, was also announced by Frederic J. Lacy, acting director of the trade and technical division.

A "terminal course" in bricklaying is being taught by a journeyman who for several years was a teacher in modern languages. This man believed, said Mr. Lacy, that he was being of greater service to Negro youth by encouraging the learning of a trade.

The intensive courses at the college include painting and paper hanging, shoe repairing, auto mechanics, printing, photo engraving, electrical maintenance and installation, barbering and plumbing. Related classes provide instruction in machine shop practices, woodwork and drafting.

Forty students are taking auto mechanics; sixteen, bricklaying; thirteen, barbering; five, photo engraving, and thirty-one are in printing courses. The total enrollment of non-degree students taking intensive courses is 124. Candidates for degrees in the industrial arts total 175.

The United States Army provides for this college a senior unit in field artillery of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. It is compulsory for two years. Under the direction of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Weisner of the Regular Army, the staff includes white and Negro officers.